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MDCCXXII.



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THE

LONDON MAGAZINE

OR

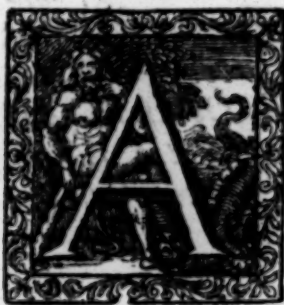
GOVERNMENT'S Monthly Intelligence

MDCCXXII.





T H E  
P R E F A C E.



*AS the miscellaneous Kind of Writing is in its own Nature peculiarly engaging; Variety of Subjects having a certain Quality of unbending and entertaining the Mind; so this Work may boast of a greater Variety in less Compass, than any other Kind of Performance, and truly answers our Motto, Multum (we might say Plurima) in Parvo.*

*Indeed, a Work of this Nature, well executed, can hardly fail of pleasing almost all Sorts of Persons; the Variety herein contain'd being in some Sort proportionable to the vast Variety of Dispositions and Tastes in the World; so that if some Things do not please some Geniuses, here are others that may. Is one apt to be taken with Politicks, another with History, another with Poetry; one with serious and grave Subjects, another with humorous and comical ones; they may find all these in this Collection, and a great Number under these and several other Heads.*

*The*

## The P R E F A C E.

*The great Success and general good Reception these our Monthly Endeavours have already met with, confirm our above Observation of the Pleasure arising from a Variety of Subjects, and give us the Satisfaction of thinking at least that the Publick esteems our Design to be well executed: As we gratefully acknowledge their kind Encouragement of this Work, so we shall endeavour all we can to please them more and more.*

*Our Readers will take notice, that we have been often at an additional Expence, particularly in the Month of December, in order to finish in the Appendix the Proceedings and Debates in Parliament, which we have accordingly done; so that this Volume contains a particular and comprehensive Account of all those great Affairs: As this is a Subject highly useful and entertaining, and it was necessary to finish it with the Year, we doubt not but our Readers will excuse our putting them to the additional Charge of an Appendix on this Occasion; and they may be assur'd we shall not do so for the future, without an absolute Necessity, as in the present Case.*







T H E  
LONDON MAGAZINE.

APRIL, 1732.

*A View of the Weekly ESSAYS and DISPUTES in this Month.*

*Universal Spectator*, April 1. N<sup>o</sup> 182.

*Love and Generosity.*



Correspondent, in this Paper, tells the following Story: *Florio* is one of the most accomplish'd Gentlemen of the Age, and has a large

Estate: When he was about One and Twenty, he espoused the Lady *Cordelia*, who, besides Wit and good Nature, had a Fortune of 100,000*l*. and had only the Misfortune of being born some Years before him. All the Expressions of mutual Love and Esteem passed between them; and the Marriage was celebrated in the most sumptuous Manner, for several Weeks; Balls, Concerts of Musick, Assemblies, and Entertainments on the Water, being the Business of each Day.

But how uncertain at best, are all our Joys! For *Florio*, with his Lady, taking the Diversion one Evening at *Barn-Elms*, of a fine Concert and splendid Supper; amongst the rest of the Company there appear'd the charming *Sylvia*, who, with a Lady of her Acquaintance, made the Tour of the Walks: My dear *Florio*, says *Cordelia*, observe that beautiful Per-

A son; how genteel is her Mien, and how ravishing is her Voice in Singing! Let us try to engage her to our Entertainment. *Florio* undertook to do it, whilst his Lady and her Companions listen'd to the Nightingale. He invited *Sylvia* to his Tent, and after a Turn or two in the Walks, he learnt her Name and Place of Abode, giving her the greatest Marks of his Affection. When they join'd the Company, *Cordelia* in a particular Manner express'd her Esteem for her, and how happy she should be in her Conversation. They now reach'd the Tent, and refresh'd themselves with a most sumptuous Banquet; the Night was spent most agreeably, whilst *Sylvia*, in her Turn, diverted the Company with the Charms of her Voice. In short *Florio* lost his Heart, *Sylvia* fill'd all his Thoughts; and she was no less enamour'd with his Wit and the Comeliness of his Person; and the Presents which he afterwards daily made her, at length overcame her Virtue. He now provided her a fine House, and settled 500*l*. a Year upon her.

*Cordelia*, in the mean Time, was sensible of what she had done; and when any inform'd her of the Intrigue, she would only answer, that it was no Surprise to her, for that

A son; how genteel is her Mien, and how ravishing is her Voice in Singing!



herself esteem'd *Sylvia*, and had been inadvertently the Occasion of *Florio's* Acquaintance with her; she would use several Arguments in Defence of them both, and shew'd little or no Uneasiness.

But now comes on a new Scene: *A Florio* by Means of the *Mississipi* Distractions was reduc'd to the lowest Ebb of Fortune; tho' his Lady's Jointure was, indeed, untouch'd. This made him reflect upon what he had done; and amusing himself one Day at the Chocolate-House, he met with an old Acquaintance, Col. *Trueman*, who express'd the utmost Concern at seeing him so pensive, and having learnt from him the State of his Affairs, promised in the most grateful and generous Manner to assist him, and to furnish him with 1000*l.* immediately, if he would stay whilst he step'd to his Lodgings. He soon sent him the Money, and by the same Messenger begg'd his Excuse for half an Hour, while he would try to do him more Service. The Colonel knew the whole Intrigue between *Sylvia* and his Friend, and resolv'd now to see if she would demonstrate on this Occasion the Love she always profess'd to have for him: He therefore went and open'd the Affair to her, who appear'd inconsolable; but soon recollecting herself, Good Colonel, says she, in this Perplexity, I have the Pleasure of putting my dear *Florio* into the Possession of 20,000*l.* Here, take this Casket of Jewels: they are esteem'd worth 10,000*l.* and take this Box of Writings, containing his Settlement of 500*l.* a Year upon me, and tell him I am proud of having been a faithful Steward for him: I only wish his Lady would excuse my Inadvertency, and I would instantly retire to a Nunnery that I might never more offend her.

The Colonel immediately return'd to *Florio*, and acquainted him with this surprizing Act of Generosity; and the Lady *Cordelia* was soon in-

form'd of the whole Matter, who determin'd hereupon that they should all dine together, if possible. The Colonel with much Difficulty brought *Sylvia* to *Cordelia*, who, after they had been for a little Time in a Room together, introduced her to *Florio*: I am, says she, the Person that introduc'd you into *Sylvia's* Company, I forgive her all Offences committed against me; she has shewn her Regard for you in the Return of her Presents, which I cannot prevail upon her to accept of again; and as she is resolv'd to retire from the World, let us now be as pleasant as we can together, and thank the Colonel for his good Offices. But their Hearts were too full to eat much: *Sylvia* took her Leave, the Colonel was happy in what he had done, and *Florio* with his *Cordelia* liv'd in Pleasure all their Lives afterwards.

Weekly Register, April 1. N<sup>o</sup> 103.

Of Matches made by Parents for their Children, without their Inclination.

THIS Writer tells a Story of a Visit he made to an elderly Lady of his Acquaintance: Being desir'd to stay till she return'd from Evening Prayers, he was led into the Dining Room, where he found a gay young Gentleman alone with her only Daughter; which made him call the Mother's Prudence in Question, that she should thus expose her Child either to be undone, or at least to have her Fame scandalized. However, he was resolv'd to satisfy his Curiosity in observing their Behaviour to each other; when he was yet more astonish'd to see the Gentleman only pay his Court to the Looking-Glass, and the young Lady lavish all her Endearments on her Squirrel, with such uncommon Coolness on both Sides, that he was ready to think they were married, and that the Match was kept secret for some Family Reasons. Whilst he was reflecting

flecting on these Things, and a profound Silence was observ'd amongst them, the old Lady came in: Mr. Birch, says she, this is Sir William Weaver, he is just return'd from his Travels, and is to be married next Week to my Daughter: I assure you they never saw one another before; and no Matter for that, for 'tis only for the Vulgar to be fond; People of Fashion have more Delicacy. In short she told him, Sir William's Father, and her Husband agreed upon this Match ten Years ago, and they both inherited their Fortunes only on this Condition. Upon this the Writer makes such Reflections as these: This fatal Necessity, of marrying whom their Parents arbitrarily chuse for them, leaves no Room for the Pleasure of Choice, for the Delicacy of Courtship, or the Fondness of Passion. Knowing it *must be so*, they are both as indifferent beforehand, as many others are afterwards: Thus they are sure of all the Misery of Marriage, without a Chance for any of its Happiness, and conceiving a mutual Aversion at first, have no other Hope of Comfort, but in a mutual Contempt at last. Thus the wise Schemes of their Parents only make the Misery of their Children; and the Union of their Fortunes is the Ruin of their Peace. If they have Sense, they will strive to conceal their Misfortunes; for the World is more apt to laugh than pity, and Sorrow can't relish either Compassion or Ridicule.

*Fog's Journal, April 1. N<sup>o</sup> 178.*

Of Religion.

ONE who signs himself *Philetus*, finds Fault with the *Universal Spectator*, sign'd *Sobrius*, of March 18, who defines Religion to be *the Pursuit of Happiness by the Practice of Reason and Truth*; which says he, is an uncertain and false Description of it: For Reason and

Truth may be taken for what any Man may take to be so; this Author giving us no common Standard to know it by.

Again, he says that *Severus is to blame for all voluntary Sufferings and Self-denials*, tho' the Christian Religion be a State of divine Discipline; and the Founder of it expressly says, that if any Man will come after him, he must deny himself. 'Tis true, he palliates this new Doctrine for the Taste of profest Christians, by adding, *where prudential Considerations do not demand it*: But what will be thought a prudential Consideration, in the Opinion of a *Deist*, is as uncertain at least as his Standard of judging what is human Reason.

He blames those who have the Forming of Religion in Men, for beginning with the Impressions of Fear: *For God is all Love, and means nothing but the Good and Happiness of all his Creatures, and cannot intend Misery or Pain to any of them*. An insinuating Argument, used to sap the Foundation of future Punishment, and to encourage such a Latitude in sensual Gratifications as every Man's natural Appetite suggests. He tells us before, *that God created Man's Senses and Passions, and provided suitable Objects for them*; not considering Fear to be one of those natural Passions, and to have its proper Object, as well as Love.

Besides, in the Religion of Nature, the *Deists* do not blame Parents for taking Occasion from the Fears of their Children, to bend them to Good, as the only Way to Happiness; yet penal Laws in the Church, or Civil Community, are judged *Persecution* and *Infringements* of natural Liberty.

This new Doctrine, which shews such an Antipathy to the Dread of the Deity, makes him charge the *disguis'd Piety* of Women to their tender and timorous Disposition: Whereas, this Writer says, he should rather encourage them in their Devotion,

and celebrate their due Praises, for that which adds *spiritual* to the *natural* Beauty of their Sex. and deserves the Imitation and the Envy (if Envy could be innocent) of the Men.

He concludes, that he is as great an Enemy to Superstition as any Man, which he takes to be a *groundless Fear* and *needless Service* in Religion; but he is not for resolving the general Dread of the Deity, and the positive Duties of the Gospel into that Character, in order to pull down the *Fences of Establish'd Religion*, and to introduce Confusion, for the sake of indulging the vain pretended Liberty of human Nature.

London Journal, April 1. N° 666.

*The Causes of Corruption: Occasioned by the Craftsman of March 25.*

**M**R. Osborne says, there cannot be a surer Indication of a *weak and vulgar Mind*, than throwing out general Investives against the present Age. To say that we are more corrupt now, than of old, is throwing the greatest Reproach upon Liberty and good Sense; for Slavery is better than Liberty, and Ignorance than Knowledge, if Men are more virtuous under the first than the last: But that is impossible. For where Liberty and *just Thinking* prevail, there must necessarily be more virtuous Men, than when they only *blindly submitted* to an Authority, which sooth'd them in their Vices, and taught them to commute for their Sins.

'Tis true, that Occasions and Circumstances produce some Vices in one Age, which do not arise in another. The *English* could not, till of late, like the *Banditti*, rob in Clans or Companies: The national Debts, contracted within these 40 or 50 Years, occasion'd several of these Companies; and Companies have stronger Inducements to be corrupt, and are more secure in their Corruption, than

single Men: Which is a very good Reason for *demolishing* all of them, which are not necessary to the Good of the Kingdom, as soon as possible.

The *lowering of Interest* has reduc'd the Fortunes of Thousands from a Hundred a Year to Seventy or Sixty; which has driven them to venture their Money in *Charitable Corporations* (impiously so call'd) for the Sake of *larger Interest*. Such have been the Causes of erecting Companies, and such the Causes of Corruption: But why must the People be arraign'd for the Sins of a few Men? Or, why must *one Gentleman* be singled out as the Cause of all this Corruption?

It is said, that the Body of the People generally judge right, because they judge by their Senses: But can they judge, that the Nation is more corrupt, because some Companies have betray'd their Trust? Can they judge by their Senses, that the *Gentleman* who is slander'd as the Cause of all this Corruption, is the *real Cause*? The *Ministry-baters* say indeed they have no Power to do good or hurt, but by their *Tongues and Pens*: But has not as much Mischief been done by the *Tongue and Pen*, as by Sword or Pistol, Assassination or Poison? Slander and Defamation have done terrible Things in private Life; but when maliciously employ'd against *Governments*, they are productive of infinite Mischiefs.

These Men may *talk and rail*, and *dream and roar* against Corruption: They may shew us a *Tree of Corruption*, and a *Man* in that Tree; but there is but one Way of cutting down this Tree; which is, Mens keeping themselves from Distresses by *Industry and Frugality*. The only Way to prevent Corruption is a virtuous Education, good Examples, strict Order and Government in Families, breeding up Children to *Business*, and inuring them to *Temperance and Labour*. But the Neglect of these, the Folly of Tradesmen in imitating the

Ex-



Extravagancies of Gentlemen, and the Growth of idle Men among us, bred to no Business, prepare us for any Wickedness that will supply those Wants, which our *Idleness* and *Extravagance* have created.

*Craftsman*, April 1. N<sup>o</sup> 300.

Remarks on the Reign of K. Charles I.

**M**R. D'Anvers having declar'd the Difficulty of saying any Thing on this Subject, without giving Offence to one of the two Parties who espouse the different Conduct of their Forefathers; that he abhor'd the Thoughts of designing to insinuate any general Similitude between *those Times* and the *present*; and that since the Disputes on this Subject had been lately reviv'd by some famous Sermons on Jan. 30, he thought he had the same Liberty of expressing his Sentiments; proceeds thus:

I think it is generally agreed, that the Foundation of those Calamities which broke out in 1641, was laid in the Reign of K. James I. who was strongly tinctur'd with Notions of *arbitrary Power*, which put him upon endeavouring to make himself *absolute*, and *stretch the Prerogative above Law*: He had also another dangerous Foible, of being govern'd by his *Ministers* and *Favourites*, against the general Sense of his *People*. He was absolutely manag'd by the Earl of Somerset in the former Part of his Reign, and Villars, Duke of Buckingham, kept him in Leading-strings all the rest of his Life.

This *upstart, ignorant and domineering Minister* being rais'd almost at once from a private Station, by the Management of a *Court Faction*, contriv'd a most execrable Scheme of dividing the Nation into *two great Parties*; and having put himself at the Head of one of those Parties, and advanc'd *Laurel* to the Mitre, he began to lord it over his *Master* as well as the *People*. When he had glutted himself

and his Kindred with Honours, Titles, and Preferments, he sold the rest to the best Bidders: Even *Bishopricks* and *Seats of Justice* were put to sale, and nothing was dispos'd of without ready Money. *Monopolies, Patents*

A and *Projects* of all Kinds were set on foot to raise Money; particularly one for the sole making and selling of *Gold and Silver Lace*, under the Presence of which the Projectors, one of which was *Buckingham's Creature*, put off great Quantities of *Lace*, made of *Copper*, and other sophisticated Materials; which rais'd a general Complaint, and occasion'd the Parliament to take it in Hand; tho' the Matter was so managed that the chief Author of this Iniquity escap'd with Impunity.

C Whilst *Corruption* triumph'd at Home, the Nation was reduc'd to the utmost Contempt Abroad, and was oblig'd to submit to the grossest Insults, without Reprizals or Resentment, under the false Notion of preserving the *Peace*.

D Whenever he found a Storm rising against him, he made Use of an Art to divert it, which has been commonly practis'd by all *bad Ministers*; that is, he would throw out a *Tub* to amuse the *People*, and turn off their Attention from himself. In these Cases he had no Regard to *Friends, Creatures or Relations*, if their Fall became necessary to his own Support; of this the Lord *Middlesex* was an Instance, tho' the King himself us'd all his Interest to save him, even by intreating his Pardon from the Duke. This began to open the King's Eyes; but he happen'd to die just at this Crisis, very seasonably for *Buckingham*, not without strong Suspicions of his being poison'd by him.

G King Charles I. succeeded his Father amidst the general Shouts and Acclamations of the *People*, which by a Partiality natural to all Men, he ascrib'd wholly to *personal Affection*; whereas 'twas evident that the general

Joy



Joy at this Time proceeded very much from the Hopes of *new Measures*: But, unfortunately for the Nation and the King, one of the worst Actions which any Minister was ever guilty of, establish'd *Buckingham* in fuller Confidence and Power under the *Son*, than under the *Father*; so that as he had the same *Minister* and the same *Council*, so he pursued the same *Measures*; by which Means he lost by Degrees the Affections of his People: And the Parliament resum'd their former Spirit, and pursued the *Minister* with Remonstrances and Articles of Impeachment, as follows:

• That his *excessive Power* was the chief Cause of all the *Evils* and *Mischiefs* in the Kingdom.

• That he has ingross'd a great Number of *Offices*, by ill Means, and procur'd Titles and Places for his *Kindred* and *Allies*, without their having done the State any Service.

• That he has neglected to guard the *Seas*, and protect the *Merchants*; to which the *Decay of Trade* at Home, and the *Contempt of the Nation* Abroad are chiefly owing.

• That he has been guilty of notorious *Corruption*, in selling *Offices* and *Honours*, and embezzling the King's *Treasure*, &c.

The Commons continued their Opposition against the Duke for several Years; but the King was resolv'd to protect his Minister at any Rate, being made to believe, that the *Violence of the Commons* against *Buckingham*, was secretly intended against himself, and that his *Crown* depended on supporting the Duke.

In the Midst of these Things, a bold *Assassin* on a sudden stabbed him to the Heart in a numerous Assembly: The King visibly lamented his Death, and continued all his *Creations* in their Places.

Some Years after, Sir *Thomas Wentworth* (who was made Earl of *Strafford*) was gain'd over to the Court

Party, and from a zealous Contender for *Liberty* turn'd one of the most formidable Instruments of *arbitrary Power*. As he had much greater Capacities than *Buckingham*, so he improv'd upon his Schemes, and ripen'd them into a bloody Civil War between the King and his People. But he fell a Sacrifice by a Bill of *Attainder*, tho' the King comply'd too late, when the Jealousies of the People were so inflam'd, that all Trust and Confidence in his Majesty were destroy'd. Whether those Jealousies were justly founded or not, I shall leave to the Bishop of *Chichester* and his Opponents.

He concludes with an Observation, which he says naturally occurs upon reading the *English History*, viz. *That for one Prince, who hath been undone, or reduc'd to great Distress, by his own personal Vices, we shall meet with ten, whose Reigns have been made unhappy, or inglorious, by the Corruption, Ambition, or Treachery of over grown Favourites.*

Free Briton, April 6. N<sup>o</sup> 123.

This Paper contains a Letter to Sir Ralph Gore, Bart. Speaker of the House of Commons in Ireland, concerning a Proposal for a Subscription to erect a Trophy in Memory of the Victory at the Boyne.

THE Writer observes, that the Custom of perpetuating the Memory of Events by Pillars, Statues, &c. began very early; witness *Seth's Pillars* mention'd by *Josephus*, the Monuments erected by the Patriarch *Jacob*, the *Egyptian Pillars* and *Pyramids*, the famous Pillar rais'd on the Plains of *Marathon*; and how much the *Romans* gave into this Custom, almost every Page of their History shews. There are Instances of it also among the antient *Gauls* and *Germans*, and our own *Gothic* Ancestors; and old *Runic* Inscriptions have been found in the most remote

remote Parts of *Lapland*: And in *Ireland* the many cavernous Mounts dispers'd through all the Parts of the Kingdom seem to have been form'd with the like View.

A A Custom thus embrac'd in all Ages and Nations, the barbarous as well as the civiliz'd, must be suppos'd to have some good Foundation in Reason. And indeed the Experience of many Ages has prov'd this Method to be one of the most powerful to cultivate Virtue and publick Spirit. Every new Trophy erected in a State inspires Passions, that may, in Time, administer Occasion to erect many others.

Most Men are mechanically affected with publick Edifices and Ornaments of all Kinds. The Care then of a State shou'd be to make this prevailing Inclination turn to the publick Emolument, by erecting noble Works that may last for Ages, and prove of Entertainment to Posterity as well as to themselves.

He then answers the Objections taken from the Expence, and the Poverty of the Country; and says, that in some other Countries Expences of this Sort, instead of impoverishing, are rather found to administer to the Riches of the Publick. *Italy* and *France* are illustrious Proofs of this Assertion. The Inhabitants of modern *Rome* owe their Support more to the Monuments of antient Virtue there extant, which are visited by Strangers, who spend great Sums of Money on that Account, than they do to all the expensive Vices of that great Nest of rich and luxurious Priests, who reside there. And it has been often confidently asserted, that the vast Treasure laid out in building the Palace of *Versailles*, has been more than made up to the *French*, by the mighty Concourse of Strangers, who have been drawn thither to see it. However this be, polite Places will be most visited by Foreigners; and nothing gives a

greater Idea of Politeness, than the Grandeur of their publick Buildings, especially such as preserve the Memory of great and heroic Achievements.

No Arguments can be brought for these Designs in general, but what hold strongly in the Case now before us. No Nation ever ow'd more to a Prince, than *Ireland* does to King *William*. The Designs of our Enemies were not confin'd to the Destruction of our Religion, Laws and Liberties; but our Estates were mark'd out for a Prey, and our Persons for a Sacrifice. All the Protestants in the Kingdom, who had any thing to lose, were condemn'd unheard by King *James's Act of Attainder*. Upon this, as many as could escape, abandon'd their Country; and those that remain'd, either suffer'd the most merciless Treatment, or betook themselves to two defenceless Places, where mere Despair prompted them to undergo the greatest Calamities. The brave Defenders of *Londonderry* held it out to such Extremities, as perhaps are not to be parallel'd, except in the Siege of *Jerusalem*, or the more late one of *Isipahan*.

This was our deplorable State when King *William* first sent us Relief; which not proving sufficient, he came over the next Year in Person. In a few Weeks after his Arrival was fought the ever-memorable Battle of the *Boyne*; an Action in all its Circumstances, one of the bravest and most daring that we read of in History. This great Event proved a Day of general Goal-Delivery to one Half of the Kingdom; and our Deliverance was, notwithstanding all the Opposition given to it by the most powerful Monarch then in *Europe*, no less gloriously than happily completed in the Course of another Campaign. Can any one amongst us then be so base, to grudge a small Expence, in order to express our grateful Sentiments

timents of so wonderful a Deliverance, and of the many Blessings we enjoy in Consequence of it?

There is but one Objection more that can be made to this *Proposal*, viz. that such Memorials tend to perpetuate Party-Disputes amongst a People too much divided already. But this, instead of being an Objection against it, is one of the strongest Arguments; not only for the Thing itself, but for doing it in the most grand and august Manner: For, in an Affair of this Kind, the only Parties that can be, are the Friends, or the Enemies of our present happy Constitution; and if any of the latter have hitherto artfully conceal'd themselves, this will be an Opportunity of making them known; and it would be of Use that their Country should know them.

He concludes with mentioning one Difficulty: It is propos'd that the Statue of King *William*, or some other Trophy, be erected, on one of the Banks of the *Boyne*, and on the very Spot where the first Attack was made; which is a Design perfectly in Taste: But as the vanquish'd Enemies continue still to be a numerous Body amongst us, any such Trophy will run a very great Risque of being defac'd, if not destroy'd, while it stands in an open Country: And to place a Guard upon a Monument of this Sort, would seem a very great Impropriety and Indecorum.

*Grubstreet Journal*, April 6. N<sup>o</sup> 118.

*Bavius*, in this Paper, concludes his *Animadversions upon Dr. Bentley's Preface to his Milton's Paradise Lost*.

IN Page 3. the Dr. says, 'the Copy was purchas'd for 10*l*. and (if a 2d Edition follow'd) for 5*l*. more.' From which Mr. *Fenton's* Account varies a little, viz. that the Payment of the 5*l*. depended on the Sale of three numerous Impressions. Which I hope, says

*Bavius*, for the Honour of the *Booksellers*, is a less true Account than the Doctor's.

Page 6. The Doctor declares 'I wonder not so much at the Poem itself, tho' worthy of all Wonder; as that the Author, ———, confin'd in a narrow and to him a dark Chamber, surrounded with Cares and Fears, could spaciately at large thro' the Compass of the whole Universe, &c.' To a Person who is blind, I imagine, that, with Respect to Contemplation, there could be no Difference betwixt a broad and a narrow Chamber. And as to the Circumstance of his Blindness, this is so far from increasing my Wonder at the unbounded Range of his Imagination, that it really lessens it. And so Mr. *Fenton* tells us, that *Milton* having treasur'd up such immense Stores of Science, perhaps the Faculties of his Soul grew more vigorous, after he was depriv'd of his Sight: And his Imagination (naturally sublime, and enlarg'd by reading Romances, of which he was much inamour'd in his Youth) when it was wholly abstracted from material Objects, was more at Liberty to make such amazing Excursions into the ideal World, when in composing his divine Work he was tempted to range

*Beyond the visible diurnal sphere.*

But how contrary soever the Doctor's *Preface* has appear'd to the Opinion of the Learned, they will not be so averse to the Conclusion of it.

Page 6, 7. 'Had these very Notes been written 40 Years ago, it would then have been Prudence to have suppress'd them, for Fear of injuring one's rising Fortune.' The Prudence of this could not be question'd, even tho' the Reason assign'd for publishing them now, had been omitted. 'But now, when 70 Years jamdudum memorem monuerunt, and spoke loudly in my Ears, mitte leves spes & certamina divitiarum' I made the Notes extempore, and put them



‘ them to the Press as soon as made, without any Apprehension of growing leaner by Censures, or plumper by Commendations.’ The Truth of this Matter of Fact, none who reads those Notes can dispute; but the Prudence of this Conduct, in one of so advanced an Age, will not be so universally acknowledged. For a Person, who, tho’ allowed to be a very learned Critic, was never imagined to be a Poet, to publish his extemporary, crude and indigested Criticisms, upon the compleatest Poem in the English Tongue; to pretend to alter and correct it in every Page; to strike out a great many Verses; and to put in several of his own; this justly raises the Wonder, Scorn, and Indignation of all that hear it. This is to treat the Heroic Poem of the Great Milton, like the Exercise of a School-Boy; and infinitely exceeds the Audaciousness of Zephus in his Animadversions upon Homer.

Then follows a bantering Paper, written not only in the Doctor’s Manner, but likewise in his very Expressions; which shews, that if his Art of Criticism be allowed, those Parts of the Poem he has left untouched, as indeed any other Poem may be altered, and amended after the same Manner. It is address’d to Bavius, and begins thus:

In the 4th Book of *Paradise Lost*, v. 677. begins this Passage.

Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth  
Unseen, both when we wake, and when we sleep:  
All these with ceaseless praise, his works behold  
Both day and night; how often from the steep  
Of echoing hill or thicket have we heard  
Celestial voices to the midnight air,  
Soft or responsive each to other’s note,  
Singing their great Creator: oft in bands  
While they keep watch, or nightly roundly walk,  
With heavenly touch of instrumental sounds  
In full harmonic number join’d, their songs  
Divide the night, and lift our thoughts to heaven.

Then he is represented as going on thus: In my late Edition you will find I have made no Alteration

in these Verses, except *Hymning* instead of *Singing*, just to keep my Hand in Use. While they were under Consideration, I was in a good Humour, and a little drowsy: But upon a Revival I find them polluted with monstrous Faults, and a Desecration in all the Parts.

Then he goes on to alter almost every Word, and restore the true Reading; of which the following Notes are a Specimen.

V. 680. *How often from the Steep.* Steep makes a Rhime to the penultimate Verse, which is carefully to be avoided. Better therefore from the Tip; or if Tip approaches too near to Rhime, it may be Top.

V. 681. *From the Steep of echoing Hill or Thicket.* At first reading this strikes one as if it was the Steep of a Thicket. The Author must have given it thus. *How often from the Top of echoing Hill, or from Thicket have we heard.* The *h* in *we* is cut off in pronouncing, as usual before a Vowel; for *b* is no Letter. See the Accidence.

V. 682. *Celestial Voices to the Midnight Air.* It should be, at the Midnight Hour. He would have said *celestial Voices* just at 12 o’Clock; but he prudently considered that *Clocks* were not then invented.

V. 688. *And lift our Thoughts to Heaven.* Poor Poet, in Subjection to a saucy Editor, and ignorant Printer! *Songs* lifting *Thoughts* is incongruous; it gives us the Idea of a Porter lifting his Burthen: It could not come so from Milton. As no MS. exists, among other Words that offer, *waft* or *blow* may be proper, as *Songs* are made of *Air*: But I am persuaded the Author gave it *wing*.

Thus at length I have got through this Trash, this Stuff, this outrageous Nonsense; which yet has been represented as a celebrated Passage. The whole now, wrought up to all possible Perfection, stands thus:

B

Several



Several Angels walk upon the earth,  
And see between the quakes, and when we sleep,  
All these with selfest praise his works extol  
Both day and night: how often from the top  
Of some tall hill, or from thicket have we heard  
Celestial voices at the midnight hour  
Sole, corresponding each to other's note  
Hymning God the Creator; oft in bands I walk,  
While they keep watch, or while half retreating  
With delicate touch of instruments, with sounds  
And numbers full of harmony, their songs  
Divide the night, and wing our thoughts to  
heaven.

Bavins, I require you to publish  
this instantly, as a short Appendix to  
my new Edition.  
Imprimatur, 14. Feb. Zojlus.

Weekly Register, April 8. No. 104.  
Story of an unhappy Marriage.

A Merchant in an eminent Town  
in the British Plantations, who  
had acquir'd a handsome Fortune,  
and retir'd from Business, had one  
only Daughter, *Eleonora*, of whom  
he was passionately fond. She was  
an agreeable and accomplish'd young  
Lady, and when she attain'd her 20th  
Year, her Father began to consider  
of a proper Match for her. About  
that Time, *Freeport*, a Merchant and  
polite young Gentleman, return'd  
from a tedious Voyage, and being  
led by some Business to *Eleonora's*  
Father, was at first Sight struck with  
her Beauties; and she was soon not  
less affected by his Accomplishments.  
Thus mutually delighted with each  
other, he ask'd her in Marriage of  
her Father, who readily comply'd.  
The happy Day was appointed, and  
every Thing ready for so joyful an  
Occasion; when *Freeport* was oblig'd  
to hurry away to a Sea-Port Town,  
120 Miles off, by the bad News of a  
very sick Vessel of his being wreck'd  
there upon the Sand. He took a  
passionate Farewell of his intended  
Bride, and comforted her and himself  
with the Hope of a speedy Return.

But in his Absence, *Avaro*, an el-  
derly Gentleman, the richest and  
most powerful Man in the Province,  
making a Visit to *Eleonora's* Father,

was smitten with her Beauty, and de-  
manded her in Marriage. The Fa-  
ther, dazzled with the Offer of so  
great a Match, cut off at once her  
Correspondence with *Freeport* by  
Letter, and commanded her to marry  
*Avaro*; which she was at length  
oblig'd with the utmost Reluctance  
to submit to, and enter'd into Sorrow  
and Matrimony together. Mean  
while, *Freeport* wondering at *Eleono-  
ra's* Silence, and impatient to be in-  
form'd, return'd with the utmost  
Expedition. But how terrible was  
the Shock, when he was told she was  
married, and could see him no more!  
Hereupon, in the deepest Despair he  
shipp'd himself for another Voyage,  
and resolv'd never to return till he  
had forgot his own Passion and her  
Perfidy.

In the mean Time, this Marriage,  
from whom *Avaro* expected the  
greatest Happiness, proved the Bane  
of his Peace and Comfort. *Eleonora*  
only consider'd him as the Destroyer  
of her Repose, and the Ruin of the  
Man she lov'd. His Daughter, who  
had long been Governess of his Fa-  
mily, took it ill to see herself with-  
out Authority where she had been  
Mistress, look'd upon her Father as  
one that injur'd her, and treat'd *Eleo-  
nora* as an open Enemy. At last he  
resolved to sacrifice the Daughter to  
the Wife, and accordingly plac'd her  
with a Relation. But no Behaviour  
could make him tolerable to *Eleonora*,  
or blot out the Memory of her un-  
happy Lover: He often heard her  
sigh out his Name, and saw her  
Tears for his Loss, which she was  
sometimes unable to conceal. Enrag'd  
at this, he chang'd his Conduct to  
the cruel and severe, debar'd her  
from Company, and insulted her  
Misfortune. This Tyranny from  
the Man she hated compleated her  
Woes, and made her desperate.

When several Years had pass'd in  
this Manner, *Freeport* unable to con-  
quer his Passion, return'd home; and  
having

having learnt the Circumstances of the Marriage, forgave *Eleonora*, and thought of nothing but how to deliver her: Which he happily effected one Evening, when she was going to throw herself into the Sea, crying out, *I gave him to the Seas, and 'tis but Justice I should follow him.* After the tenderest mutual Transports, he conducted her to an Island of his own in the Bay, where they liv'd securely and pleasantly in mutual Endearments, and began to forget they had ever been unfortunate.

After several Months, *Avaro*, thinking *Eleonora* had made away with herself, took another Wife; and a few Days after the Marriage, was discover'd by the *Lovers* rowing in a Pinnace towards their Shore. The landing Place from the Bay was common to *Freeport's* House, and the House of Entertainment that the new-married Couple were going to, and a quick-set Hedge only parted the Gardens, at the Bottom of which was a Door of Communication to both. *Eleonora* could see them without being seen herself, and *Freeport* contriv'd to be reveng'd on his Rival, by dressing *Eleonora* in the Figure of a Ghost, who at Moon-light, when they went down to take Water, planted herself at the Bottom of the Hedge, and appear'd from behind it, crying out in a hollow Tone, 'You robb'd me of my Love, your Cruelty cut short my Days, and now I am forgot. Adieu! when we meet next 'twill be on other Terms.' Then she vanish'd behind the Hedge again, and *Avaro* and his Wife fainted away; but coming to themselves, their Slaves row'd them back to Town, where *Avaro*, not able to get over the Idea, took a Quantity of Opium, and thought Death more tolerable than Despair. The *Lovers* were extremely concern'd they had been so severe in their Revenge; they retain'd their Affection to the last, but the Memory of *Avaro's* End

struck a Horror on their Minds, which not even all the Sweets of mutual Love were able to overcome.

*Craftsman*, April 8. N<sup>o</sup> 301.

*Considerations on the S. S. Company.*

**A** Proprietor says, when I reflect on the Management of our Affairs, ever since the fatal Year 1720, it seems one continued Scene of Astonishment. That a certain Gentleman was scarce got warm in his Chair, before he discover'd that he design'd to make himself absolute, and engross the Management of the Company into his own Hands. That as his Power commenc'd at the remarkable Time of the Advancement of another Gentleman, so he began presently to copy his Example, by whose Influence he was chosen into this Employment. That in the General Courts he has always affected the same dictatorial Stile, and shewn the utmost Impatience of any Contradiction.

**D** I am really at a Loss, says this Writer, which to admire most, the great Modesty of this Gentleman, or the complaisant Submission of those, whom he hath treated in such a Manner for 10 or 11 Years. I should be glad to know one Instance of real Service he has done the Company. **E** What was his Conduct with Relation to the Bank? Did he prosecute that Company for the Performance of their Contract? Did he not, on the contrary, hold frequent Meetings and enter into private Negotiations with the Directors of the Bank, in direct Contradiction to this Company's Orders, not to treat with them, 'till they had made us some Satisfaction for their Bargain? — Has he, at any Time, given the Proprietors the least tolerable Satisfaction about the State of their Affairs? — **G** When our Interest was reduc'd from 6 to 4 per Cent. did he not give it as a Reason, that we had suffer'd insupportable Losses from the Spaniards; and

and hath he not since told us, *that we are not one Shilling in Disburse on Account of Trade?* But when some of the Company, says this Writer, desired to *inspect the Accounts*, they were peremptorily refus'd, and even the *Directors* themselves were obliged to continue in their former Darkness; which induc'd one of them to disqualify himself. At Length some Account of the Debts has been given; but what Account 'is it, says he, or how have they been contracted? In that most material Circumstance we are still in the Dark.

It appears undeniably, he says, by several Papers lately publish'd on this Subject, that at least 3,000,000 have been lost, or manag'd away in Trade, as it is call'd, since the Year 1720; he means, if the present Debt of the Company is 2,000,000, as it is generally calculated and represented.

'Till the State of the Company's Affairs is clear'd up, he thinks it ridiculous to propose any Methods for paying off the Debts; and that only the tamest Submission can induce them to consent to any Schemes for this Purpose, 'till they are satisfied *how the Debt was contracted*.

It has often mov'd his Indignation to see a Majority of Proprietors run so blindly into the Measures of a certain Gentleman and his Creatures; but when he considers what many of them are, he is not much surprized at it; for it is the Interest of *Brokers* and *Stock Jobbers*, to keep Affairs in a State of Darkness and Uncertainty, on which their iniquitous Harvest evidently depends.

It seems, he says, to deserve Consideration, whether the Irregularities a certain Person has been found guilty of in another Trust, ought to have no Weight with them; and whether a nice Inspection of his Conduct in *their Affairs* might not furnish with Materials for a *Reprimand*, at least, if nothing farther. He says, perhaps he should not have mention'd

this, if a certain little Scribbler had not endeavour'd to prevent an equitable Judgment upon it, by a scandalous Plea of *Party*; to which he replies in the Words of the Author of *Cato's Letters*, viz.

A 'The Honour of a *Party* is to adhere to one another, *right or wrong*; and tho' *their Chief* be a *Knave* and a *Traitor*, their Honour is engag'd to be honest to him in all his *Rogueries* and *Treason*. And this is a War of Honour against *Honesty*.'

B *London Journal*, April 8. N<sup>o</sup> 667.

*A Vindication of the Revolution; occasion'd by one of Fog's Journals of last Month.*

C M R. Osborne says, when Principles of Bigotry and Slavery are scatter'd thro' the Kingdom; when *little Slaves*, such as a Defender of a late Sermon, say, *That both Law and Gospel forbid Subjects of the most arbitrary Governments to relieve themselves in Distress*; when some pretended Friends to the present Government advance the *abject* Principles of the *Stuarts* Reigns, and when its *real Enemies* publicly attack the *Revolution* itself; 'tis high Time for an *Englishman* to speak, and rescue those *Patriots*, who plac'd the Crown on the Head of the Prince of Orange, from the Odium of *breaking in upon the Constitution*.

E We know no *Constitution* but what secures Person and Property, by Laws which are the standing Measure of the King's Government and the People's Obedience. *Allegiance* and *Protection* are reciprocal: We owe no Allegiance where we have no Protection. But, when a Prince not only ceases to protect his People, but openly invades their Rights; when he says, *He may dispense with all the Laws of England*, and can find Judges wicked enough to declare, that the Prince may, *by Law*, dispense with *all Laws*; then *such Judges* ought all to be hang'd, and *such a King* sent like



like *Nebuchadnezzar*, to graze among the Beasts of the Field.

K. *James* broke the Constitution; and if there had been a Law (as was attempted in K. *Charles II*'s Reign) to forbid the Subjects to resist the Prince, *tho' he broke the Constitution*, it had been our Duty to break that Law, which would have dissolved the Constitution, and put a legal Monarchy on a Foot with the most arbitrary Tyranny. A Law not to resist the King when he breaks thro' all Laws, is against the great universal Law of Nature and Reason, which commands every Person, and all Nations, to relieve themselves when distressed, and to defend themselves, and Properties, against all Invaders. — And 'tis impossible, that the infinitely wise and good Author of Nature, should, by another Law or Gospel, command all People to be *Slaves*.

Such *Slaves* we should have been, had we not dethron'd K. *James*, and put the Prince of *Orange* in his Stead. 'Tis ridiculous to mumble the Matter, as some petty *Slaves* do, who found the Justice of the Revolution on K. *James's* going away: For, if he had not gone away, we had a Right to send him away. All our Rights were invaded by him. He rais'd an Army without and against Law, to awe and terrify his People: Popery and arbitrary Power rid triumphantly over the Kingdom; and the whole Constitution was subjected to the King's Will.

It would signify nothing to talk of Limitations in this Case; since, when he was possess'd of all the Prerogatives of the Kings of *England*, he could not be contented, but broke thro' all the Laws at once, to make his Way to Popery and Tyranny.

Besides, it is impossible a Prince who is a bigotted *Papist* should ever preserve our Laws. 'Tis said indeed, that the King's Religion was only a Personal Thing; but we found it national, and it can't be otherwise:

For he who believes his Subjects are all damn'd, unless they are of his Religion, will certainly make them so as fast as he can; which as it could not be done without arbitrary Power, we were first to be made *Slaves*, and then *Papists*.

In this miserable Condition we sent for the Prince of *Orange* to deliver us; nor could we otherwise possibly save ourselves but by dethroning K. *James*, and setting up another King: No Matter whether this was done in a strict legislative Way, or no; for all Laws must give Place to the Reason of Things, or the Happiness of the Nation. The People of *England* made the P. of *Orange* King of *England*; nor is there any other Right to Power but Consent; the sole End of Government being the Preservation of the common Rights of Mankind.

The Law of Nature or Reason of Things obliges all intelligent Beings always to those Actions, which tend to preserve and make the Species most happy: But this Happiness would have been destroy'd; we must have lost our Liberties, our Properties would have been precarious, and depending on the Will of the Prince, had we not driven out K. *James*, and plac'd another King on the Throne.

This Way of defending the Revolution is alone solid and built upon a Rock; which, if constantly adher'd to, would put an End to all the absurd Doctrines of hereditary indefeasible Right, Right *de jure* & *de facto*, Right by Conquest or Marriage; all equally absurd and ridiculous; an End would also be put to the Pretensions of a simple Creature at *Rome* to be a King; and the present Royal Family would be establish'd on a Foundation which can never be shaken but by themselves.

*Grubstreet Journal*, April 13. N<sup>o</sup> 119.

THIS Paper is a Satyr upon the Neglect and Abuse of divine Worship. One who signs himself



self a *Free Briton*, says, that notwithstanding what a late Writer has advanc'd, he has been inform'd by Physicians, that there is no more Danger of getting the Piles at Church than at a Play-House; especially if soft primitive Velvet Cushions can be had to sit upon.

Some Regulations, he confesses are necessary, for quieting the tender Consciences of those Dissenters passing under no Denomination, and for inducing them, once a Week, at least, to go to Church. And he hopes this Work is in great Forwardness, since, as a former Correspondent has observ'd, the Use of *Lillobolero*, *Jumping Joan*, &c. is most reasonably permitted. He proposes therefore, that between the Services on Sundays and Holidays we may be entertain'd, sometimes with a new Minuet, sometimes a Rigadoon, but above all a reviving Jig after the Sermon. And he would not have us restrain'd from the Violin, Hautboy, Trumpet, French-Horn, Flute, &c. any more than the Organ, which is modern Music, when compar'd with some others. For,

— long ago,  
Ere heaving bellows learn'd to blow,  
While organs yet were mute;  
Timotheus, with his breathing flute,  
And sounding lyre,  
Could swell the soul to rage,  
Or kindle soft desire.

Dryden's Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

He farther proposes, that there may be no vocal Music in Churches, unless *Italian Eunuchs* might be imported for that Purpose; and one or more plac'd in every Parish, to sing a favourite Song from one of our best Operas. He also proposes Dancing, that such People may be brought to hear divine Service, upon the Prospect of seeing it, as at present don't know what the Inside of a Church is like; and that Bashfulness may be no Obstruction, he is for allowing People of Quality to come in Masquerade.

The Sermon, he thinks, should be in the Manner of that very Reverend Divine, Mr. H——ly. The Prayers may be as they are; for no Body of Fashion has Leisure to attend them: Whilst they are reading, the Gentlemen are displaying their Snuff-Boxes, Rings, &c. and the Ladies are employ'd in adjusting their Dresses; and both Sexes in twenty other Amusements.

He knows Attempts have been made to deprive them of this Freedom, as well as that of coming into and going out of Church at their Pleasures, on Pretence of its hindering other People's Devotion. ——— Poor silly Creatures! says he, if they were to have their Ways, I suppose, we must not be allowed to go to above one Church in a Morning; whereas, with good Management, we may now pay Visits to four or five before Dinner, besides short Compliments to the Chapels and Tabernacles in our Way; and, if Occasion be, to two or three Meeting Houses.

He concludes, that he is certain, if the Divines would come into his Scheme, their Churches would be fill'd with the most polite People, and their Assemblies be accounted as entertaining and genteel as any others, not excepting even Masquerades and Operas.

*Free Briton*, April 13. N<sup>o</sup> 124.

#### On Parallel History.

THE *Craftsman* has lately had Recourse to his ancient Method of defaming by *Parallel History*, (See Page 5.) wherein, as of old in the Tyrant's Bed, all Characters are rack'd and tortur'd, to make them agree to his political Standard.

He may, if he pleases, compare *Copper-Lace* with *Copper-Half-pence*, the *W.* in *Wentworth* with the *W.* in *W—le*, the Circumstance of *Buckingham's* serving two succeeding Princes,

Princes, &c. and yet he will no more prove *one Minister* to be like *another*, than he will prove the People to be in the same Condition as they were 100 Years past.

If I were at any Time dispos'd to draw *Parallels*, yet when I behold A the *great Patriot*, in Honour of whom these Attempts are made, I am forc'd to confess he hath *no Parallel*. His Giant-growth has made the greatest *Incendiaries* of Antiquity Pigmies in Comparison with himself. I am sorry I ever suppos'd poor Pym B had some small Resemblance with him: Pym had not only Innocence but Virtue, if compar'd to him. To him *Clodius* was a Saint, and *Catiline* an Angel of Light. The Patriots who poisoned *Phocion*, who banished *Aristides*, who exil'd *Hyde*, who murder'd *John de Wit*, would all complain of Hardships, should I liken them to him. Parallels to him are Libels only on those to whom he is compar'd; he cannot be abus'd by such Invectives.

Shew me the Man, vehemently accusing others of what he is guilty of himself, thro' Discontent and Disappointment breaking all Terms with his Sovereign; calling himself a *Whig*, an *old Whig*, yet taking into his Bosom not only the Heads of the *Tories*, but the Scum of the *Jacobites*, the Pretender's Refuse, perjur'd to all, and abandon'd by all; receiving him into his secret Cabals, and acting by his Advice in his open Pursuits; upon the Demise of his Prince, worshipping the rising Sun, and engaging to promote exorbitant Grants from the People; but rejected herein, again violent against the Crown, and declaiming against less Grants, and smaller Revenues, than he himself propos'd; pretending the highest Zeal for the *Protestant Succession*, yet almost declaring the Throne vacant, imperiously telling the King's Ministers in Parliament, that neither he nor his Friends would support

the King's Service, unless the Measures he had dictated were follow'd; abusing his Friends, and his Prince, the People and the Laws; discouraging every Measure in Favour of his Country, and espousing every Prince abroad, who endeavour'd to distress it. Shew me the Man who could ever before be thus describ'd; or shew that there is no such Man among us now, and that this is only a Creature of the Brain; otherwise, we must conclude

None but himself can be his Parallel,

Daily Courant, April 13.

Character of the Lord Burleigh.

SIR William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, has been generally esteem'd C the greatest Statesman and best Minister, that ever an *English* Monarch was serv'd by: But if the *Craftsman's* Maxims are regarded, viz. That the Murmurs of discontented Men are a sure Sign of Malversation; and, that the Iteration of Complaints are a Proof of the Truth of them; we must alter our Opinion concerning him.

He serv'd two of our Monarchs in the same Station; but a great Part of his Fellow Subjects were dissatisfied with the Measures of their Princes and the Advice of the Minister; and the whole Odium, as 'tis but natural, fell upon Cecil. Particular Clamours were vented against him, which blended with some bold Assertions of a general and unexaminable Nature, made up the Gross of the State Libels of that Age, as they do of the present.

Towards the Close of *Edward VIth's* Reign, the Duke of *Northumberland* found Means to send him to the Tower; and tho' his Innocence was sufficiently justified, yet the Memory of his Imprisonment was continually reviv'd by every Calumniator of his following Administration: One in a Libel against him, charg'd him, as a Crime, that he had

had play'd at Nine-pins with him in the Tower.

Tho' he was descended from a very good Family, yet, when his Preferments came, he was call'd a new Man; an upstart Politician; and was derided, for that he, who came from a Country Stock, should pretend to manage Court Projects: And above all, his Expences and Manner of living were continually thrown in his Teeth.

A principal Objection to him was his pacifick Disposition; it being his Maxim, *That one Year's Peace was more advantageous to the Nation, than 10 Years of the most successful War.* Complaints of Depredations from the Spaniards were industriously propagated; he was called *Hispaniolized Statesman*, and 'twas insinuated he was corrupted with Spanish Gold. But this mov'd him not; he was of Opinion, that the Merchants were made for the Nation, not the Nation for the Merchants.

He serv'd Q. Elizabeth 40 Years, and his Counsels made her the happiest Monarch in Europe. She, in Return, protected him from the Malice her Service drew upon him; and confirm'd the Truth of that Observation, *That Princess, who would be well serv'd, must when they have found good Servants, reward them with a constant Provision.*

*Craftsman*, April 15. N<sup>o</sup> 302.

Observations on some Passages in Voltaire's History of Charles XII. King of Sweden.

**A** *Nepitaneus*, after having extoll'd Voltaire's History, says, that by the Character he gives of the late Duke of Marlborough, viz. that he was equally qualified for the Field and the Cabinet; and had learnt the Art of penetrating into Mens Thoughts, not only by their Words and Actions, but even by their Looks and Gestures; he was in Hopes, from this Instance of Can-

dour, that the same Impartiality had been preserv'd in every Thing relating to the English, notwithstanding Voltaire's being a Frenchman.

He is sorry to find it otherwise in many Instances; as in his misrepresenting the Swedish Conspiracy, or designed Invasion of England, which he very invidiously (and he hopes falsely) imputes to the Purchase of Bremen and Verden from the King of Denmark, who had no Right, if we believe this Historian, to the Disposal of them. But this dangerous Conspiracy was at first happily discover'd, and afterwards totally defeated by the providential Ball at Frederickshal, which put an End to the Life of that enterprizing Monarch, and secur'd us in the Enjoyment of our present Liberties.

He shall not take upon himself to determine, whether Mr. Voltaire has been just in this Particular; tho' he could wish he had suffer'd it to pass *sub silentio* at least. But he will do him and his Hero the Justice to own, that whatever might be the secret Motive to this Attempt upon England, the King of Sweden was evidently instigated to it by the pernicious Counsels and Intrigues of a Minister, Baron Goerts, who, according to this Historian, would compass his Ends at any Rate, with Bribes, Promises, Oaths, Truth and Falshood; and had not one Friend in the Nation, except the King. One of his Projects was to impose a Sort of Copper Coin on the Nation, instead of Gold and Silver; which put an End to all foreign Trade, and reduc'd the miserable People to the last Extremities: This Ministerial Money being stamp'd with the Images of some heathen Deities, was call'd by the poor undone Swedes, Goerts's Gods.

He goes on to other Passages of the Book; says he shall not insist on the ill-grounded Assertion, that most of the Scots are in the Pretender's Interest, except those who are Pensioners



sioners to the Court of London; but proceed to that grievous Reflection, which, says he, must fill every Englishman with Indignation. *Voltaire* says, that the present English are no more like the English in the Days of Cromwell, than the Monks and Prelates of Rome are like the antient Scipio's. *Anglicanus* seems mov'd at this: Are we then, says he, fallen so low since those Times, or even since the Days of our immortal Marlborough? Alas! if this is our Case, how sudden, how precipitate, how unaccountable must have been our Fall! — But I hope, says he, I may assert the whole Charge to be without Foundation; and to shew the Absurdity of it, give me Leave to ask a few Questions, which every Body is able to answer. — Do we not make as great a Figure in all Parts of the World, as in Cromwell's Days? — Is not the Honour of the British Flag maintain'd as strictly as in his Time? Does any Nation upon Earth dare to insult us on the Seas, or disturb our Commerce with Impunity? Are we not as fully confirm'd in our Title to Gibraltar, as Cromwell was in that of Dunkirk? Have we not lately seen a most consummate Minister at the Court of France, who whether we consider his Dress, or his Address, whether we turn him inside, or outside, infinitely exceeds the boasted Lockhart? Does not our Trade extend itself Abroad, and our Manufactures flourish at Home in as great a Degree as was ever known?

He confesses he is surpriz'd, that none of those excellent Writers, who are retain'd at the publick Expence, have thought fit to draw their poignant Quills, to prove the Falshood of the above Reflection; which, he says, will be the most effectual Method of vindicating the Honour of their Master.

London Journal, April 15. N<sup>o</sup> 668.  
King William's Character vindicated.

In Answer to one of Fog's Journals of last Month. (See p. 12.)

IT is one of the easiest as well as wickedest Things in the World, says Mr. Osborne, to blast the Reputation of the best Men, or to raise the Characters of the worst, by attributing Motives to their Actions at our own Pleasure, just as we like or dislike, or would have them good or bad. But we are not to judge of Mankind by the Motives to their Actions, but by the Actions themselves; the Actions we are sure of, but the Motives we can never be sure of. There is no other possible Way of trying the Characters of Men, but by the general Course of their Lives; and those who do good to Men, ought to be esteem'd good by Men.

By this let us try the Character of K. William: When he was Prince of Orange, he discovered a true Greatness of Soul, and an inflexible Regard to Liberty and publick Virtue. Sir William Temple shews how gloriously he resisted the Offers of England and France to make him Sovereign of the Provinces, when they were in the utmost Danger of being lost; his Answer was firm, That he never would betray a Trust repos'd in him, nor ever sell the Liberty of his Country. And when the Duke of Buckingham tied him on the same Subject, he said, His Country was indeed in great Danger; but there was a sure Way never to see it lost, and that was, to die in the last Ditch.

His coming to England, at the earnest Request of a People just upon the Brink of Ruin, carried with it all the Marks of a Love of Liberty, and Friendship to Mankind; and his Behaviour, after Wisdom, Justice and Gratitude commanded us to place the Crown on his Head, shew'd the most inviolable Attachment to the Preservation of those Liberties, which he rescu'd out of the Hands of King James; he manifested a sacred Regard to the Constitution which he

C

fav'd,

sav'd, and by several excellent Laws improv'd that Constitution; and tho' harass'd by a restless *Faction*, still struggled on, and never deserted the glorious Cause of Liberty; but when dying, appear'd anxiously solicitous for the Good of the Publick, wish'd he could live and head an Army against a treacherous and tyrannical Prince; but yet, greatly submitted to the Order of Nature, and the irreversible Decrees of Providence.

Dr. B——t says indeed, *That the Depression of France was the governing Passion of this Prince's Life*; and had he added, *as France was an Enemy to the Liberties of Europe*, he had certainly been right. For when the Greatness of the House of Austria was urg'd to induce the Prince to a Peace, he answer'd, *There is no Fear of that till they go beyond the Peace of the Pyrenees*; whenever that shall happen, *I shall be as good a Frenchman as I am now a Spaniard*.

Bp. B——t, tho' a valuable Man, is not to be depended on in his Character of King William; for the King never lik'd him, and we seldom like Men who don't like us. He ow'd the B——k of S—— entirely to the Queen's Promise made to him in Holland, otherwise the King had refus'd it: And there are now in the Hands of —— Memoirs of the M—— of H——, who says, *such a Day Dr. B——t told me, That King William was an obstinate conceited Man, that would take no Advice: And such a Day King William told me, that Dr. B—— was a troublesome impertinent Man, whose Company he could not endure*. Besides, a noble Peer now living thinks some of the Bp's Characters have a Tincture of his own Passions; and instances in himself, who having oblig'd the Bp. by granting a Favour at Court, the Bp. told a Friend of his within an Hour, that he was mistaken in such a noble Lord, and must go and alter his whole Character; and so he happens to have a pretty good one. Not but that the

Bp's History has as many Truths in it as any History of the same Bulk.

Fog quotes, as from the Bp. *That the Prince would have left the Nation to perish, unless he had been made King*. The Bp. only says, that when the Prince was told the Parliament seem'd inclined to a Regency, he replied, *The Parliament might do as they pleas'd; but he would not be the Regent: He would go back, and live as he had done before*. But suppose he had said, *If you won't make me King, after all I have done to save you, you don't deserve to be saved*; I'll go back and leave you to perish; he had said very justly: For none deserve to be saved, who won't save themselves when they may: And this was the only Way of being sav'd; and all other Expedients of Limitations, Regency, &c. signified nothing.

The Prince's saying, *He would not hold the Crown by Apronstrings, or Trust to Survivorship*, was perfectly right, and worthy of himself (who tho' he had Ambition, as all great Men have, yet 'twas an Ambition full of Glory, not to destroy but preserve Mankind;) for who deserv'd to wear the Crown of England, but the Man who sav'd the Liberties of England? and the Liberties of Europe too, by hindering the French King from being Universal Monarch?

Free Briton, April 20. N<sup>o</sup> 125.

#### Of Faction.

**F**ACTION is the Struggle of a private Interest against the publick Good; the Cause of one, or a few, advanc'd against the Rights and Happiness of many: And it may be in Power, or out of Power.

All arbitrary Governments are *Factions*, because they depart from the End of Government, *the Good of the Governed*. We have seen Factions at Court making War against the Constitution; Factions in the House of Commons against the Protestant Succession; Factions in Westminster-Hall dispensing with the Laws; and Factions in the Church, contending with Con-

Conscience and common Sense.

But there is another *Faction*, most dangerous and iniquitous; a *Faction* against *just* and *lawful* Government; some of the Marks of which are these. When the Government of a Country is oppos'd in the best Measures for the Benefit of the People, nay, in the common and *necessary* Means for the Defence of the Community. When Men espouse all the Foreign Princes, in Enmity with the whole Nation, merely that they may harass those Persons who are at the Head of Affairs. When they are forming Schemes against the Tranquillity of the State, and the Reputation of the Government, because they have not a Share of Power and Wealth to their Satisfaction. When they are offering the People's Interests to the Prince, in the Way of Bargain, that they may gain Preferment; when after they have been *implicitly* for all the Measures of the Court, whilst they were in Favour, they commence an *indiscriminating* Opposition from Disappointment and Disgrace. When they unite, for the Advancement of their own *personal* Power, with *old inveterate* Enemies to the establish'd Constitution; and endeavour to rase out of the Minds of the Subjects all old Impressions in Favour of the Establishment, all Aversion to the Tyranny excluded, all Affection to the Family introduc'd for the Preservation of our Rights. When at the same Time that they pretend to reform publick Corruptions and ministerial Enormities, they shall associate themselves with the worst Malefactors, that ever betray'd or plunder'd a Nation; and consult, against the standing Ministry, Men who had been the most wicked and infamous Ministers, that ever any State was curs'd with.

Such Men as these have often the Insolence to tell those who question their Conduct, *that they will defend it with the Sword*; and when

they ought to defend themselves with Reason and Truth, they *challenge* their Accusers to *single Combat*, as an *Answer* to the Accusation. This is a daring Insolence against the People; and such a Man is not the *Champion* of a Nation, but the *Prize-Fighter* of a *Faction*. This is *Faction* with a Vengeance: And there is as much Difference between this unreasonable *Faction* and just Opposition, as there is between lawful War, and Wars carried on for the Havock of Mankind.

As *Faction* always claims the Attributes of Liberty; so 'tis the low Art of the *Faction* who want Reputation, to liken themselves to Men of the best Characters. A *little Prostitute* of a *modern Faction* was lately busy at this Work. Gyllenborg's Papers were referr'd to, on Account that the Name of an *honourable Person*, in Opposition to the Ministry in 1717, and now in Authority, is sometimes mention'd as one who was angry with the Ministers: But does Gyllenborg, or his Confederates, aver that they had so much as exchang'd a Word or Message with him? Whereas I could name *some Persons*, says this Writer, who not many Years ago tamper'd with the foreign Agents at the *British* Court, whilst the Sovereigns of such Agents were on bad Terms with this Crown: And he believes few doubt that a *certain Memorial*, which was a Libel on the whole Nation, as well as on the late King, was owing to their Advice.

The *honourable Person*, whom they would abuse, was so far from carrying on clandestine Negotiations with the Enemies of the Publick, that he would never so much as converse with any of the *Tories*, in his Opposition to the *then* Administration. He carried on no *Cabal*s against the Interest of his Prince, nor published any *Libels* against his personal Character. To his Honour it should be mention'd, that they, who depriv'd him of his Seat in *one House*, at the

same



same Time denied the Duke of Cambridge his Seat in the other; that they who in the last Reign, caus'd the P—— of W—— to be forbid the Court, at the same Time forc'd this Minister to fly from it; that when the P—— of W—— return'd thither, he return'd with him, and not before: And that since this *august Person* hath been invell'd with the Royal Dignity, his Majesty and his Minister have had the same *implacable Enemies*.

*Daily Courant, April 20.*

*Remarks upon Mr. Voltaire's History of Charles XII. of Sweden; occasion'd by the last Craftsman. (See p. 16.)*

**T**IS allow'd that this is an agreeable and entertaining Book; tho' the Author, so far from being furnish'd with *authentic Materials*, has related many Things without the least Foundation; and the Passages relating to us and our Affairs, are wrote with a View to serve the Cause of the Pretender.

The Character given of the late Duke of Marlborough is a very great and just one: But with what Justice could Mr. D'Anvers pass by the Character given by this Historian to the late Earl of Oxford and Lord Bolingbroke? If they did, as Voltaire tells us, by being *wise and able Ministers, get the better of the Duke of Marlborough, and persuade Queen Anne to make a Peace*, what becomes of the Wisdom and Abilities of the Duke of Marlborough?

But it was not for Mr. D'Anvers's Purpose to reconcile these Contradictions. This French Historian is introduc'd with all the Pomp of being the best Piece of modern History, only to make his false and scurrilous Abuse of his late Majesty go down the more easily; viz. *That he looked on himself rather as Elector of Hanover, than as King of England; and*

*that his great Ambition was to improve his German Dominions.* And then Mr. D'Anvers thinks the Transition is easy from his late to his present Majesty.

When this French strolling Biographer, this sorry Scribbler, who was so lately entertain'd amongst us with Respect, and large Bounties and Subscriptions, shall no sooner return to his own Country, than he has the Insolence and Ingratitude to publish the vilest and falsest Satire upon this Country and upon the Royal Family; and the D'Anversian Faction shall applaud this Book as the best Piece of modern History, just when his Majesty is intending to visit his Foreign Dominions, on purpose to insinuate the same infamous Reflection upon his Majesty, which their Historian has made on the late King; what can we suppose, but that they would gladly encourage any *Insurrection, or Invasion*? And had the Point been carried for a Reduction of the Forces, they would have taken this Opportunity to make an Attempt in Favour of the Pretender?

Mr. D'Anvers speaks of that Author's being furnish'd with *proper Materials*: I am sure, says this Writer, *That Man, of the finest Wit and Parts of the Age* (as the Frenchman describes him) could not have supply'd him with more *proper Materials* for both their Purposes.

What he says of the Historian's Reflection concerning the Scots, is to be understood in his usual *Ironical Style*, that the Pretender has a better Interest in Scotland than is generally imagin'd; and that this is one of the Frenchman's Reflections, which is very just and short.

Upon the Comparison Voltaire makes between the English in Cromwell's Days and now, Mr. D'Anvers says, 'Are we then fallen so low since those Times, or even since the Days of our immortal Marlborough?' What has this Man or his Tribe

Tribe to do with the Days of Marlborough? Their *Æra* commences from the Days of Oxford and Bolingbroke.

How sudden, how precipitate, how unaccountable has been our Fall, says D'Anvers, if this be the Case! Sudden and precipitate enough indeed, but not so unaccountable. His good Friend the Frenchman has accounted for that sudden Change. Queen Anne (says he) died in Aug. 1714. hated by half her People for giving Peace to so many Nations. Her Brother James Stuart, not appearing in England to claim the Succession, which, in Order to settle on him, new Laws would have been made in Case his Party could have prevail'd; George the First, Elector of Hanover, was unanimously acknowledg'd King of Great-Britain. Here the Frenchman acknowledges the Odium Q. Anne had brought on herself, by her infamous Peace; and that there was a Design form'd at that Time to set the Pretender upon the Throne: And as a manifest Proof of this, Bolingbroke, the Man of the finest Wit and Parts of the Age, thought it prudent to fly from the Justice of his Country.

In speaking of Cromwell and his present Majesty, D'Anvers thus only distinguishes their Title to the Crown, viz. That Cromwell was a lawless Usurper, and his Majesty a legal Monarch. — The one made himself a Sort of Monarch, the other was made a Monarch by the People. We may be sure there is some View in denying his present Majesty to have any Title to the Crown by Right of Blood, as the Frenchman does, and the Craftsman seems to have done for three Years past. They know that it tends to lessen that Esteem and Reverence, which the People ought to have for their Prince; when they hear of nothing but his being a Foreigner, and made a King by them, without any previous Right or Title of his own. But was it no Motive to the Legisla-

ture to settle the Crown on his late Majesty, that he was the next Protestant Heir, as being descended from a Daughter of James the First? Or, supposing another Protestant Prince had been more nearly allied, would not the Crown have been settled upon him? The Truth of the Matter is plainly this: K. James II. and his Issue, whether real or pretended, Papists or Protestants, being excluded from the Throne, there was a Necessity of limiting the Succession by Act of Parliament. This Limitation being made to the late Princess Sophia and her Issue, who were the nearest Protestants in Blood to the Crown, was a plain Declaration, That the Crown descended to them by Right of Inheritance. The Act of Settlement does not confer any new Right, but only confirms that Right, which was inherent in the House of Brunswick, and which might have been claim'd by them, upon an Exclusion of all Papists, tho' the Act of Settlement had never been made.

Weekly Register, April 22. N<sup>o</sup> 106.

The Mischief of Kept-Mistresses.

THE Author having observ'd, that in the Inconveniences that happen between the Sexes, the Men are most commonly censur'd, proposes to give a proper Portion of Blame to either Side, as they deserve: For tho' in many Instances the Man may hope for an Excuse, in many others he can pretend to none; as, in invading the Bed of his Friend, destroying the Honour of a Family, deceiving the Innocence of unexperienc'd Youth, or making the most solemn Oaths and Promises the Bawds to the most deplorable Mischiefs: But when pert and forward Huffies throw themselves into the Way of Temptation, and take Pains to excite those Desires, which are but too ready to take Fire of themselves, it is no Wonder that Youth is unable to withstand them, as 'tis but just to ascribe every such

such Slip to its proper Cause. That Part of the Fair Sex which most frequently abounds with such Characters, are *Milliners, Sempstresses, Mantuan-makers, Chamber-Maids*, and such like pretty Ladies, who, flatter'd by their Glais into a good Opinion of their own sweet Persons, set up for *Toasts*, and depend on making their Fortunes by their Charms.

To this Purpose he tells a Story of *Betty Band-Box*, Daughter of a *Yorkshire* Vicar, who, ambitious of making her a Gentlewoman at a small Expence, put her Apprentice to a *Covent-Garden* Milliner. She was about Sixteen when she came to Town, remarkably handsome, naturally a Coquet, and consequently vain, and wanton, proud, and fickle. She soon made Conquests, and was pleas'd with doing so; and beginning to feel the Importance of her Beauty, her Pride grew in Proportion. This urg'd her to Extravagance in Dress, and made her fond of Presents to supply that Extravagance. Among the rest of her Admirers, an honest plain Tradesman fix'd his Heart upon her, and offer'd to make her his Wife, but was rejected with Disdain, grew melancholy, fell sick, and died; which was the only Circumstance she remember'd with Pleasure. Numbers of curious Libertines now follow'd this dangerous Enchantress, and were all alike well or ill receiv'd according to their Figure in Life, or the solid Value of their Gifts; but none ever yet touch'd her Heart. At last she fix'd her Eye upon one of her Admirers, of a fine Address and large Estate, as the proper Person to feed her Vanity and Love together: But when she propos'd Marriage to him, she was most unexpectedly disappointed, by his telling her, point blank, he never intended any such Thing. Her Pride was heartily piqu'd at this Refusal; but as her Love got the better of it, she condescended to be a *Mistress*, when she

might have been a Wife. After this he was even more fond of her, and fed her Extravagance to the greatest Profusion; till she, who was all Design, began to think she had comply'd too soon, that she might have made her own Terms, and not depended on the Whim or Caprice of a Lover. She therefore with all her Art and Cunning studied to alter this her State of Dependence; but this plac'd her in so mercenary a Light with her Lover, that he began to despise her for the Demand, disappointed her the second Time, and she swoon'd with Vexation, but without renewing his Love. After this there was nothing but Noise and Uneasiness when they met, and Jealousy and Indifferency when they parted, till in the End he left her with Aversion, and she supply'd herself with another.

After this she lost every Notion both of Honour and Delicacy: While she pretended to be most true to one, she infallibly intrigu'd with another, and laid it down as a Rule, to herself, that no one Man's Bounty was equal to a Woman's Expence. In this Madness of Libertinism she wasted several Years, and found a continual Supply of Fools to succeed each other; till at length she receiv'd the Taint of a Disease, that ruin'd her Beauty in the Vigour of her Days; and she is now compell'd to be Assistant to the Pleasures of others, and be the Slave to those, who once gloried to have received a Smile from her: A Life the most odious, and yet the most just, that such Crimes could deserve!

*Universal Spectator*, April 22. N<sup>o</sup> 185.

#### Of Religion.

**M**R. *Spectator* having excus'd the Publication of *Sobrius's* Letter, as owing to Neglect in his Absence, and promis'd never more to admit a Place in his Paper to *Polemical* Discourses, inserts a Letter, sign'd



sign'd *Serius*, in Answer to that of *Sobrius*. (See one of *Fog's* in Answer to the same Letter, p. 3.)

*Serius* says, that *Sobrius* neither understands the Cause or Symptoms of Superstition; and the Remedy he prescribes, has a Mixture in it of deadly Poison, more likely to kill than cure.

He considers his Subject (*viz.* the Nature of *Superstition*, the Nature of *God*, and of *Man*) only by halves. Is all religious Fear Superstition? No, certainly; yet, according to *Sobrius*, one may be tempted to think so, by his omitting to note the Excess, and that inordinate Terror which distinguishes it from that holy Fear, which a much wiser Author calls the *Beginning of Wisdom*. Is God merciful, benevolent and good? Doubtless he is; but *Sobrius* has forgot to add, that he is holy and just. Is Man capable of being happy, and is it his own Fault if he be not so? In this *Sobrius* is right; but very defective in omitting that Corruption of his present Nature, which is an Obstacle to his Happiness, and if not cur'd, must render him for ever miserable.

Strip his Argument of its rhetorical Plumes, the *Cloven Foot* will appear; we shall find it a just Comment on those fatal Words of the first Deceiver, *Yea, bath God said ye shall not eat of every Tree of the Garden?* It is likewise the Language and Sentiment of all Libertines ever since. *Sobrius* argues thus: 'That great and good God, who first gave us our Natures, form'd us with Senses and Passions, and has graciously provided suitable Objects for the Gratification of them, can never, after all this, enjoin us to live in open Violence with one Half of ourselves, by a constant Renunciation of those Appetites, which he has so deeply interwoven with our Constitution, but must needs allow them their free Scope and Influence.' I ask Pardon of Virtue and Piety for this fullsom Quotation. If this Philoso-

phy be true, then farewell, not *Scripture* only, but every System of *Morality*. They who can espouse such Libertine Notions, either never read, or never understood, or rather never believ'd one Word of the *Bible*; which represents Man, in his State of Innocence, under certain Restrictions with Respect to his inferior Appetites: And after his *Fall*, which consisted in violating those Restrictions, all the Threatnings and Promises of God, all his Rewards and Punishments, all the Methods prescrib'd for the Restauration and Happiness of Man, proceed on the Supposition of such a *Fall*.

*Serius* concludes; I hope, by Way of Antidote, you will recommend to your Readers some excellent Discourses of Dean *Young*, in his second Volume of Sermons; — and your Motto may be that of honest *Horace*, who, I verily think, was a better Christian than *Sobrius*:

*Quanto quisque sibi plura negaverit,  
A Diis plura feret.* —

*London Journal*, April 22. N<sup>o</sup> 669.

*A farther Vindication of K. William's Character.*

THE Author of *Fog's Journal* says, *That K. William had neither Virtue enough to resist the Vices and Passions incident to Mankind, nor Art enough to conceal them.* What! says Mr. *Osborne*, had he not the Virtue, even in his Youth, to resist the dangerous Temptation of absolute Power, and the lawless Sovereignty of free Provinces, which was offer'd him in 1672? (See p. 17.) That he did not resist the Passion (if we must call it so) of being King of *England*, was owing intirely to his *Virtue*. He could not have been Sovereign of *Holland*, but at the Expence of the Liberties of his Country; but if he had not accepted the Crown of *England*, or had he not strongly desir'd it in the Circumstances we were in, he would have been destitute of the noblest and most

most generous Passion, that of delivering an honest and brave People from two of the greatest Evils, *Pope-ry* and *arbitrary Power*.

We will go so far with *these Slaves* as to suppose, that the Prince of *Orange*, a Person of consummate Wisdom, foreseeing what the *Stuarts* would do, from what they had done, and were still doing, was continually providing to redeem the Liberties of *England*; and that with this View he married, with this View he negotiated, and with this View too he landed in *England*. And a glorious View it was, an *Ambition* worthy of the best and greatest Men. All *K. William's* Passions were directed towards Liberty and publick Good: Call it *Ambition* then, or any other Name; for an *Ambition* to do Good is *Goodness*.

But the Revolution, it seems, 'involv'd all *Europe* in a bloody War, ' &c.' Did these Men ever know a War without Blood, or carried on without Money? Is that Money or Blood wantonly squander'd away, which is spent or shed for the Preservation of all that's valuable, and for the Sake of which alone Money or Life itself is worth any Thing?

The *Partition Treaty* could only be a *Mistake*, at worst. It was made at a very critical Juncture, to prevent the *Spanish* Monarchy, with all its Dependencies, from falling into the Hands of *France*, by yielding up to them only the *Italian* Dominions, upon the Death of the King of *Spain*; but, by the *Treachery* of the *French* King, it had another Effect; and who could help that?

That he wanted Money very often, for the Business of the Publick, and that the Supplies for the Year were not rais'd till the Enemy had taken the Field, is too true; and we felt the Effects of it in the Course of the War. But this was entirely owing to such *Jacobites* and *Tories*, as now make the Complaints; who hated the Revolution, and distress'd the King in all his Affairs.

The Debts contracted in his Reign were not so great as is imagin'd; for when the King died, the *national Debt* was not much above the eighth Part of what 'twas when *Q. Anne* died: There was 1,200,000 l. due to the Bank, 2,000,000 l. to the *East-India* Company; and the *irredeemable Annuities*, which might be about as much as both. The present great *national Debt* was contracted in *Q. Anne's* Reign; and more of it during Lord *Oxford's* *pacific* Ministry, than in any equal Space of Time since the Revolution.

*Fog* mentions the Murder of *De Witt*, and makes himself merry with the *Horse* and the *Hero*; but what a compleat Villain must he be, who can insinuate, without the least Shadow of Proof, that the best *Statesman* was murder'd by the best *Prince* in the World? and can allow himself to sport with a *Misfortune*, that caus'd the Death of a Man, whose Actions gave Life to the Liberties of all *Europe*?

*Craftsman*, April 22. N<sup>o</sup> 303.

THIS Paper consists chiefly of miscellaneous Observations from several Writers, in Answer to *Osborne* about *Corruption*. (See p. 4.)

One of the Authors of *Cato's* Letters makes the following Reflection. Good Laws not executed are worse than none, and only teach Men to despise Law. No Law will, or can ever be executed by *inferior Magistrates*, whilst the Breach of it is openly encourag'd by the Example of *superior*. Does any Man think,

that the best Laws against *Duelling* would have any Effect, if there was at the same Time a *Duelling Office* kept open at *St. James's*? The Example of those who should execute Laws, or see them executed, is stronger than the Authority of those who make them. The Example of *Vespasian* did more towards the Restraint of *Luxury*, than all the sumptuary Laws of *Rome* could do till his Time.

The

The next is Mr. Fletcher of *Sal-town*, who says, *Corruption* is more or less dangerous in Proportion to the Stations, in which corrupt Men are plac'd. When a *private Man* receives any Advantage to betray a Trust, one or a few Persons may suffer. If a Judge be corrupted, the Oppression is extended to greater Numbers. But when the *Legislators* are bribed; or, which is all one, are under any particular Engagement, that may influence them in their *legislative* Capacity; much more, when an *entire State of Parliament* is brought under those Circumstances: then it is that we must expect Injustice to be establiſhed by a Law, and all those Consequences which will follow the Subversion of a Constitution; I mean *standing Armies*, *oppressive Taxes*, and *Slavery*; whilst the outward Form only of the antient Government remains to give them Authority.

The great and unhappy Sir *Walter Raleigh* says, that Governments are in Danger of Ruin, where the Ministers and publick Officers are basely corrupted; serving the Publick no farther than it serves their own Interests. These are, as the *corrupt Tree*, which cannot bring forth good Fruit. That ever such Men should be preferr'd, is a Neglect in any Government: for there can be no Merit in any Man who wants *Honesty*. It is said in *Excuse*, that the Heart of a Man cannot be known before Trial; but the Behaviour of a Man in Employment may be well guess'd at by the Manner of *getting in*. If he first gain'd his Office by *Corruption*, what is to be expected from an Office, of which so worthless a Person is Possessor?

Finally, Dr. *Davenant* observes, The Beginnings of *arbitrary Government* are always light and easy, and its first Steps are slow and leisurely; but if *Power* be suffer'd to spread itself, and be not betimes oppos'd, it grows at last irresistible: For a thou-

sand Circumstances concur to hinder the People from recovering any Ground they have once lost. Their Friends are commonly divided. *Corruption* intervenes, or *Wealth* makes them timorous. Their Enemies agree in any Mischief. The Means of Corrupting are in their Hands. They are liable to few Fears, as having much to get and little to lose; so that they who love their Country, have been generally found to be but a disjointed and weak Party, to withstand those whom Despair emboldens, whom their Crimes render desperate, and whom their common Guilt unites.

§. Then follows a Letter, sign'd *Publicola*, who says, Methinks it would be worth more than half the Discoveries of the last Age, to retrieve the Art of making those famous *political Spectacles*, said to be invented by *Tacitus*, which we are told were so excellent, that whoever put a Pair upon his Nose, did not only discern the Meaning of past Actions, but was so sharp-sighted that he could not be impos'd upon by future Contrivances. And if they were of such Advantage in *arbitrary Governments*, how much more useful would they be to a People who call themselves *free*! For indeed those *borrow'd Eyes* would not only be of Advantage to Privy-Counsellors, Secretaries of State, and other Buzzards in Politicks; but even Princes themselves might find their Account in them; since by Means thereof, how easy would it be to see thro' the thin-skinn'd Practices of a bungling first Minister! — But of all others there are a certain Set of *Senators*, says he, by the *Romans* call'd *Pedarii*, who seem most to want them; for tho' they are Men of such strict Modesty as to avoid being impertinent in publick Assemblies, and therefore can't so well speak their Mind in a Debate, yet by the Help of *those Lights*, they might



might see so clearly, as not to be bias'd by a Man in Power, to say *yes* or *no*, as he shall direct, barely for Fear of being oblig'd to say *more*— He therefore recommends it to Mr. *D'Anvers* to encourage the Revival of *these Spectacles*.

*Fog's Journal*, April 22. N<sup>o</sup> 181.

*Character of Queen Mary.*

**A** MONG a Free People, the Liberty of the Press is of such a Nature, that with them it is lawful to write on Maxims of Government, to enquire into the Conduct and Character of deceased Princes, and former Administrations, and to make such Inferences as may awaken Mankind to a Sense of Liberty.

It was a noble Saying of the Princess of *Orange* to Bishop *Burnet* ;  
 ' If Princes will do ill Things, they  
 ' must expect the World will take  
 ' Revenge on their Memories, since  
 ' they cannot reach their Persons ;  
 ' that was but a small Suffering,  
 ' far short of what others suffer'd at  
 ' their Hands.'

From hence *Fog* takes Occasion to say something of this Princess's Character. Her whole Life, says he, was one continued Proof of her Meekness, Virtue and Integrity. A just Concern for preserving our holy Religion, and the Liberties of her native Country, the Affection to a Husband, and Wishes to his Welfare and Prosperity, were powerful Motives on one Side, to out-weigh the Duty and Obedience she ow'd to her Father, and had to struggle with on the other : It must require great Presence of Mind and Resolution, to concur in the absolute Necessity of sending her Father a second Time a travelling in his advanced Years, and to contribute so nearly to his Afflictions for the Publick Good.

Her Transition from Princess to Queen was so easy, and seem'd to be so little coveted by her, that every one

was convinc'd she was not govern'd by Ambition, and that she was incapable of making an ill Use of Power, or that she had any Delight in the Grandeur of a Crown, so lately worn by a living Father.

**A** Her Concession in Favour of the Prince, to whom she in a becoming Manner resign'd the Reins of Government, was another Instance of her extraordinary Disposition.

Bishop *Burnet* tells us, that tho' *Affairs had been a little embroil'd between her and the Prince*, yet in a

**B** Conversation with the Bishop at the *Hague*, she declar'd, in case she should come to the Crown, the Prince should always bear Rule ; *she was contented to be his Wife*, and only ask'd him, in Return, to obey the **C** Command of, *Husbands love your Wives*, as she would do that of *Wives be obedient to your Husbands*, in all Things.

The Mildness of her Administration, when in the King's Absence she was left in the Regency, sufficiently confirm'd the World in the high Opinion they had entertain'd of her Virtues.

She taught a Lesson, before her Time new and unknown in Courts : Vicious Recreations and Intrigues were abandon'd and forgotten ; and a true Practice of Piety and Religion, Industry and Oeconomy, were what render'd her beloved by the People, and the People acceptable to her.

To the unspeakable Concern of the People in general, universally lamented by all Parties, this Princess, who liv'd unenvied, died without Issue, leaving only her amiable Character, her bright Example, as a Consolation to the Publick, and a Pattern to Posterity.

**F** *Fog* then blames a Set of Party-Writers, who asperse and vilify all the Royal Family of *Stuarts*, from *K. James I.* to *Q. Anne* ; by whom the People of *England* are treated as an unthinking Mob, and the City of *London*

London bully'd, and insulted, if they do not immediately approve of every senseless Project these mercenary Garetteers think fit to promote; who call all that differ from them by the soft Names of *Slaves* and *Monsters*.

But he shall go on to curb and expose their Insolence; tho' his Opposers are something like the Pensioners Sir Charles Sedley mention'd (in a Speech in the House of Commons) to vote for Taxes they got more out of than they paid to: *They*, says he, *fight safe in Armour, whilst we poor Country Gentlemen are naked and run thro' and thro' the Body*: And tho' they have no small Advantage in answering Writings after they are suppress'd.

*Craftsman Extraordinary, April 25.*

On the present State of the S. S. Company.

THIS Letter to Mr. D'Anvers was design'd to be publish'd before the General Court of the said Company was held on the 20th; but as the Proprietors were surpriz'd with the Notice of one much sooner than they expected, that could not be done. It was therefore thought proper to publish it on this Day, when the Proposals made on the 20th were to be ballotted for. It is dated April 18, and is in Substance as follows:

That he hop'd the former Letter in the *Craftsman* (which see p. 11.) would stir up all the Proprietors, not concern'd in the *gaming Trade*, to take Care for the future, how their Fortunes were made the Sport of *Brokers*, *Stock-Jobbers*, and *their Directors*.

It is reported that *some Gentlemen* in the Direction intend to try another General Court for Leave to apply the *Million*, to be paid by the Government, to the Discharge of their Bonds; which seems to be their favourite Scheme, in Hopes, perhaps, that when the Debt is once paid, the

Proprietors will not be solicitous *how* or by *whom* it was contracted. He recommends it to the *great Man* himself to consider, how consistent it will be with his frequent Defiances, to oppose such an Enquiry.——Let the *gall'd Horse* wince.——His Withers, he hopes, are unwrung.

It is easy to observe what Sort of Proprietors the *general Courts* are usually compos'd of; People who make an Harvest of the *Fluctuation* of Stocks; Creatures and Dependents on the Directors, who live near and are always ready at Hand to fill the House, with a few *Haranguers* properly dispos'd.

In that *labour'd* and *guarded* Speech (printed on Jan. 15.) We are told, that *we are not in Disburse one Shilling on Account of the Trade to America, from 1721 to Christmas last*.——That is, we have had *Returns* equal to the Price of the Cargo we sent out. Pray take it right. You are not to reckon the *Interest* of the Money employ'd in Trade, nor *Salaries* and other *incident Charges*: It is an Account only of *Payments* and *Receipts*, not of *Profit* and *Loss*.——But do these Gentlemen keep their own private Accounts in such a Manner?

In the *general Court* held on Feb. 2. in discharge of *seven Millions odd hundred thousand Pounds*, which the Company have avail'd themselves of, since 1721, the *great Guardian* of our Properties read over several Articles to us, which we are in Disburse, and which together amount to near *that Sum*: And when several Proprietors desir'd this Account might be printed, it was oppos'd. May we not then presume to ask *these Gentlemen* their Reasons for bringing us in Debt almost 2,000,000*l.* since 1720? What should we think of a *private Guardian*, who, when his *Ward* comes of Age, should make up his Accounts in this Maner, and instead of having *saved* any Thing out of the Profits of his Estate, should

desire him to sell Part of it, to pay a large Debt, without knowing *how it was contracted?*—But a *Company* is a great *overgrown Minor*, which never comes to Years of Discretion; a strange shapeless *Monster* with many Mouths, but without Ears or Eyes, and left to the Care of a Succession of *dry Nurses*.

The Debt upon the Company, in 1720. was about 5,500,000*l.* since which Time it appears, that our *Managers* have receiv'd above 7,700,000*l.* so that there is a Balance of above 2,200,000*l.* more than all our Debts and Incumbrances amounted to, at that Time. It therefore lies upon *them* to give us some Account how they have dispos'd of this Money, and brought the Company in Debt 2,000,000*l.* more. The *Exceedings of the Dividends* beyond what they receiv'd from the *Exchequer* has been pretended: But this Article was never computed at more than 1,500,000*l.*

*Interest on Bonds* is another Article with which they charge us: But why were not the *Bonds* paid off with the Money our Directors receiv'd from the *Bank* for that Purpose?

They will not surely pretend they were forc'd to borrow Money at Interest, to carry on their Trade; For as we receive our Annuity Weekly from the *Exchequer*, our Directors must have near 500,000*l.* Cash in their Hands all the Year round.

The Proposal for the Payment of this *mysterious Debt*, by *annihilating* Part of the Stock, and *sub-dividing* the rest, is the most delusive Scheme, and the boldest Attempt to impose on common Understanding, that was ever offer'd to any Society.

A *nominal, trading Stock* of 3,660,000*l.* with a known Debt of 1,000,000*l.* is too desirable a Project to the *Brakers*, not to engage all their Endeavours to promote the *only thriving Trade*, like to be carried on by such a Capital, under such Cir-

cumstances, and may make some Amends to these *industrious Gentlemen* for their Loss of the *Charitable Corporation*.

In the *Postscript*, 'tis hop'd, if the Stock-Jobbers carry their Point, that all those, who hold Stock either in their own Right, or in Trust for *Minors* and *Orphans*, will petition the Parliament to be heard by their Counsel, against any *Annihilation of their Property*.

Fre Briton, April 27. N<sup>o</sup> 126.

On the Reduction of the Land Tax; extracted from a Pamphlet wrote on that Subject.

IT must be allow'd, that there are not *poorer Men* in the World, than Gentlemen of *small Estates* in the Country, and *large Families*. They have no Way to raise or improve their Fortunes: Neither Industry nor Ability can be of Use to them, whilst they continue *Country Gentlemen*.

Their Properties are invell'd in real Estates, often *entailed*, and which is worse, *incumbered*. They are many of them the *Heads* and *Heirs* of ancient Families; and are obliged to live up to the *nominal Value* of their Estates, to support their Credit and Figure in their Counties.

The *Mortgagee*, or *Moneyed Man*, who is the last Resource of these Gentlemen, stands wholly exempt from Taxes. The Land-Owner who holds an Estate of 1000*l.* per Ann. tho' half of it be mortgag'd, pays the whole Land-Tax: Must not the Tax then fall heavy on these Gentlemen, and if taken off or abated, must not the Ease be great? Whoever considers the Misfortunes of the *South-Sea Year*, and the *Mortgages*, which have ever since remain'd upon *Lands*, must have the most tender Compassion for the *Land Owners*. Whilst the Blessings of Peace are felt by the Merchant, in his Commerce, the *landed Men* have no Relief



lief but from the Remission of Taxes: And shall we repine to ease those in Time of Peace, who have ever been our surest Support amidst all the Fortunes of War?

That this Relief will be very extensive may appear also in the Case of the *Parochial Clergy*. And great Compassion must likewise be due to many of the *Inland trading Towns*, once in a flourishing Condition, and now sunk beneath the Burden of a *Land-Tax*. The *Labourers* also will find the Benefit of this Reduction, who can have no Employment unless the Country Gentlemen can afford to employ them. And the *Receivers* of Counties will by this Abatement of 1*s.* in the Pound, be less able to hurt *themselves*, their *Friends* and their *Country*.

*Fog's Journal*, April 29. N<sup>o</sup>. 182.

A Correspondent asks *Fog*, how long Time must pass after a King's Life, or how many Reigns must intervene after his Death, before it may be lawful and safe to give him a true and impartial Character.

He is one of those old-fashion'd Fellows who fear God and honour the King; and he submits to the old *English* Maxim, *The King can do no Wrong*: But he can never allow of a new Doctrine, that his Ministers can do no Wrong; therefore 'tis not the King, but his Ministers and Officers who should be call'd to Account and punish'd for illegal Practices.

But still, impartially to examine into the Behaviour of the past, is highly useful to reigning Princes, and to the Community; that Princes may learn what to imitate and what to avoid, and the People be instructed how to obviate the first Encroachments on their Liberties. Liberty, says he, is like a Dam or Dyke against the raging Sea, must be always watch'd and kept in constant Repair; and the least Breach or Crevis neglected, arbitrary Power will work its Way thro'.

Nothing more absurd than the old Saying, *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*. My MS. says he, has it *verum*; and then the Phrase, *Speak well of the Dead*, will more rationally run, *Speak Truth of the Dead*: But when, Mr.

A *Fog*, when may it be told?

I have heard of a certain King, says he, who, for above half a Century, was the Subject of the most extravagant Strains of Panegyric; and at Length had Statues erected to him, with this modest Inscription, *Immortali Viro*. But he was no sooner dead, than his own Subjects decry'd him, and this in an arbitrary Government: His Neighbours did not wait so long, and in hundreds of Pamphlets he is asserted to be a greater Tyrant than *Nero* or *Caligula*.

C Altogether as great Liberties have been taken with some of our own Princes. But whence arises such Severity to some, and such Partiality to others, that it is almost penal to mention their Names, without the improper and indecent Epithets of *glorious* and *immortal*?

Part of the Reign of *Queen Anne*, was disliked by one Set of Men; another Part, by another Set of Men, was curs'd, rail'd, scolded at, and her Ministers (however able in some People's Opinion) have been vilify'd ever since with a Vengeance.

E He then says, a Friend of his has prepar'd impartial Memoirs of the Conduct of the intervening Prince between K. *James II.* and Q. *Anne*, and proposes to give an authentic Account of his being invited over; of the then Prince of *Orange's* Declaration, and how much of it was fulfill'd, and how much neglected, and why; how it came to pass that the forfeited Estates in *Ireland* were granted away to private Persons; of the Affair of *Darien*; of a Gift made to the Lord *Portland* of the Revenues of the Principality of *Wales*; of what Steps were made in those Days towards establishing a standing Army

Army by Authority of Parliament, &c. But when may this Book be publish'd? For my Friend, says he, dreads the Lash of the Law. He then desires Mr. Fog to recommend an Epigram his Friend has by him, to the Bank of England, to be inscrib'd on the Pedestal of their intended Statue.

Craftsman, April 29. N<sup>o</sup> 304.

*Monopoly of Posts and Lands.*

**M**R. D'Anvers takes Notice of an extraordinary Position, which he says was propagated thro' the Kingdom, about four Months ago, in a certain Court Libel, intitled *The Case of Opposition stated*. After which he says, I believe this worthy Gentleman is the first Writer on our Government, who hath recommended a Scheme for supporting the Constitution, by destroying the Balance of it, and putting all the Weight into one Scale. I always thought the Balance of a free Government consisted in the general, diffus'd Wealth of the whole People; and that nothing ought to be so much dreaded as a Monopoly of Lands by any particular Men, or Body of Men.

As the unlimited Exercise of Prerogative by one Person, is absolute Monarchy; so an over-balance of Property in any particular Body of Men, will reduce our Government, in Time, to an Oligarchy, or Tyranny of a Few. And no Matter what Party these are of: If ever it should be my Fate, says D'Anvers, to wear Chains or Wooden Shoes, I am perfectly indifferent of what Party the Artificers may call themselves, and whether they are made after the Whig or Tory Fashion; I believe the former would be as incommodious, at least equally dishonourable.

'Tis therefore absolutely necessary, that all the Employments of Profit should not be engross'd by any one Party, for the very Reason which

this *Stater of Cases* urges in favour of it, viz. because it would enable them to purchase all the Lands in the Kingdom. And would not this be the Case, if a little sub-divided Clan of a Party should ever find Means to monopolize all the best Posts in the Kingdom, for many Years together? Would not they likewise become our Lords Paramount in the same Manner? And would not the Whigs then, as well as the Tories, find themselves under the Necessity of selling their Lands to these favourite Oligarchs?

He begs Leave to ask a few Questions more, which, he says, naturally arise from this Subject. Suppose it should ever be in the Power of 10 or 12 Men, for Instance, to command as many Millions. Might not they controul the Circulation of Money? Would not they be able to raise or sink Stocks? Would not the landed Estates fall into their Hands, and would the Influence over Elections change its Nature in such a Case, and desert Property? In short, would not Trade, publick Credit, and the Liberties of the Nation become dependent on the Will of such overgrown Favourites, who should happen to engross this Land of Promise to themselves.

Indeed, the Gentlemen-Pensioners, says he, have often expatiated on the flourishing Condition of our Country; and for a Proof of it they direct us to the Grandeur and Luxury of this Town; which all considering Men look upon rather as the Fore-runners of Poverty, than Marks of Riches. And supposing it otherwise, the Wealth and Splendour of an overgrown Metropolis is no proper Proof of national Prosperity. They have indeed lately chang'd their Note, and represented the landed Gentlemen as the most distressed Body of People in the Kingdom; which is done with a View to recommend the Revival of the Salt-Duty. (See p. 28.)

London Journal, April 20. N<sup>o</sup> 670.

King William and Bp. Burnet: In Answer to a Letter in the Daily Journal.

**M**R. Osborne says, 'tis so far from being *moral* to name the Persons, from whom he had the several Facts related in a former Letter, (see p. 18.) that 'twould be absolutely *immoral* to name them without their Consent; and till he has their Consent, which he'll endeavour to get, the Facts must stand upon his Authority.

He then confirms, that what he said about the Doctor's obtaining the Bishoprick of *Sarum*, is attested by a Gentleman of Integrity, who held a Post under *K. William*, was intimately acquainted with him, and had it from the *King himself*. That another Gentleman of equal Integrity, who had read the Memoirs of the *M— of H—*, told him, the very Words he related were in the *Memoirs*; and that a noble Peer now living asserts the Truth of the Story about *altering his whole Character*.

As to the King and Bishop's *not liking one another*, it is highly probable from what the Bp. has said of him in his History. Would a Friend, a Man in the King's *Confidence* and Counsels, highly *esteeming*, and highly *esteemed* by him, have affirm'd in a *publick History*, that he had a *secret Vice*, which could no Way relate to the Publick, and left the Reader's Imagination open to apprehend a Vice the most shocking and unnatural? Would he have attributed that *strong Love of Liberty*, which appear'd in all his Actions, only to a *Passion for depressing France*, without saying, as *France was an Enemy to the Liberties of Europe*?

Besides, this is highly probable from their very different Tempers: The King was *cool*, the Bp. *warm*; the King *close* and *reserv'd*, the Bp.

*open and unguarded*; the K. never told a *Secret*, the Bp. never kept one; the K. was *prudent*, the Bp. very *imprudent*; the K. *spoke little*, the Bp. never held his *Tongue*; the K. lov'd *Retirement*, and the Bp. would be always *breaking in* upon it; he would take up his Time with *whimsical Schemes*, and, from the Heat of his own Temper, put him upon *warm and dangerous Measures*.

The K. indeed knew the Bp. to be a zealous *Whig*, and in the Interests of *Liberty*, and therefore a proper Person to be *Preceptor* to the D. of *Gloucester*; and he might be a *Chaplain* and *Clerk* of the Closet, and yet have no Degree of the K's *Confidence* in Matters of Government.

The Bp. could never have return'd to *England* without the Revolution: And he was a Friend to Liberty, a vigorous active Man, of good Parts, ready Address, great Volubility of Tongue, and a Clergyman too who had justly purchas'd Fame by his History of the Reformation, and so might be, and was, of great Use to the King at that Time; therefore 'tis no Wonder he came over with the King.

As to the Doctor's soliciting the Bishoprick in Behalf of Dr. *Lloyd*; if true, it makes nothing against the Probability of the other Story: For at that Time he might think his Merit and Interest were sufficient to put him at the Head of the Church; but when the K. gave the cold Answer, *that he design'd Sarum for another*, he might then go to the Queen, and plead her Promise.

He concludes, that he has no Prejudice against the Bp. but a very great Esteem for him, as an honest Man, and a Friend to Liberty: But was oblig'd to mention these disagreeable Truths in Vindication of the Character of *K. William*; as the Bishop's Authority is made use of to consecrate the Villainy of aspersing him.



Weekly Register, April 29. N° 107.

Of Suicide, or Self-Murder.

ONE who calls himself *Heli*, the *Turkish* Traveller, endeavours to shew, why the *English* are more liable to this Crime than other People. The Word *Freeman*, he says, levels the whole Nation, and the meanest among them are so vain of this Distinction, that they look down with Contempt on a *Slave* of Quality. It makes them proud, apt to assume, and impatient of Submission; aspiring to every Thing above them with Ease, and stooping to any Thing beneath them with Difficulty and Pain. This makes them the worst Servants in the World, never easy in Subjection. This Pride too makes them expensive, and consequently unfortunate. Ill-Fortune puts them upon the Fret, and the Gloom of their Climate is an additional Weight, that sinks them into Despair at once, and Death is the only remaining Cure.

As to the Unreasonableness of this Deed of Horror, he says, if any can be tir'd of Life, because 'tis the same Farce play'd over and over, it argues great Ignorance, since Nature can afford a wise Man eternal Entertainment. If the Happy would rush on Death the Moment they cease to be so, they behave most ungratefully to Providence, that had so long favour'd them. If the perfectly Unhappy fly to Death for a Cure of their Misfortunes, they distrust the Goodness of the Almighty, and frustrate the very End of Adversities, which are only in Visitation of our Follies, or to awaken us to Virtue. But nothing can be more trifling than to call this Madness Bravery, or esteem it Courage to die, rather than suffer Pain. He who acts thus is no better than a Coward; he flies from the Enemies he was made to combat

with, and deserts the Post he should have maintain'd with Honour. He who shortens his Days to avoid Difficulties, is abundantly less brave than he who behaves with Resolution under them, and suits his Mind to his Condition.

Universal Spectator, April 29. N° 186.

Burlesque upon Authors.

THE whole Fraternity of Writers, who are continually spinning out their Wits, as the Silk-Worm does its Bowels, to benefit and pleasure others, with one Voice cry out, that their Labours are neglected, themselves slighted, and their Brains can scarce procure them wherewithal to fill their Bellies.

Of this poor *Jack Funnel* is an Instance, whose Case is here publish'd in Hopes of making the World ashamed of its Ingratitude. Having generously spent a Fortune of 300*l.* per Ann. and thereby gain'd the Character of a good-natur'd honest Fellow, he devoted himself to his Country's Service in Quality of an Author; and tho' 'tis 25 Years since, and he has drawn his Pen in every Cause, at present he is Master of but one Suit of Clothes, and they too much impair'd, and finds it very difficult to defray the daily Expence of a Six-penny Ordinary.

When first, says he, I appear'd as an Author, it was in a horrid, barbarous, and bloody Murder: The Impression went roundly off, by which I was enabled to turn a Coat, and sole and heel-piece two Pair of old Shoes. Soon after, I came out with the strange and surprizing Appearance of the murder'd Person's Apparition; by Virtue of which, I took my Waistcoat out of Pawn, and furnish'd myself with a Pound of Candles, Robberies, Earthquakes, and blazing Stars, abroad or at home, have usually serv'd to wash and mend my Linnen. The whole Life and Conversation, Birth, Parentage, and Education of considerable Men, have supply'd me for many Years with Pipes and Tobacco; Last Wills and Testaments pay my Barber; and the Interpretation of Dreams, together with good Advice to love-sick Maidens, keep me in Shoes and Stockings. When my Works grow stale, I ramp them up, and give them another Run by a different Title-Page. I ransack old Novels, and pass them off for secret History, and disguise the Reasons of former Reigns under the Cover of a Letter to a Member of the present Parliament. By these Means, and by Elegies, Ballads, Bell-man's Verses, &c. I make a hard Shift to pick up a Livelihood.

*A Knave at the Bottom: Or, the Dealer sure of a Trump.*

Being a fair Discovery of a foul Conspiracy, formed by a secret Cabal, found sitting in a certain Privyhouse that shall be nameless: Bundled up into a Ballad, for the Use and Edification of all good Singers.

To the Tune of *Hey, Boys, up go we, &c.*  
By JEREMY VAN JEW-TRUMP, Esq;

*Quoth* Hall to Will, the other day,  
As they caball'd together,  
We and our wights must come in play,  
In spite of wind and weather.  
A fig for fate, we'll blast each scheme  
The prim--r is pursuing;  
We'll cry him down, or blow him up,  
Tho' bury'd in his ruin.

II. As one can fight, and both can write  
For Fog and Caleb slander,  
We must in time subdue the kn--bt,  
Tho' great as Alexander.  
What cho' be fix'd his country's peace,  
And best can serve his master;  
Mobs still mistake our swans for geese,  
The wounds we give for plaster.

III. Let foes, too dull to disobey,  
Trudge on in tracks of honour;  
We friend and country must betray,  
Bring ev'ry woe upon her:  
All faith renounce, to tumble down  
Each m---st-r from place;  
Tho' m---tre shake, tho' tatter c---ron,  
We rise by their disgrace.

IV. Let broils intestine toss the st---te,  
E'en like a tennis-ball,  
Whilst we destroy the worth we bate,  
And triumph in its fall.  
Should k---gly power grow absolute,  
Or mobs make k---gs obey,  
Should Chaos reign, we'd no'er dispute,  
Could we direct his sway.

V. But what is law or liberty,  
When we have no command?  
I'd curse the fate of being free  
From any other band.  
To the dealer turn, expecting elevs,  
Whose trump their game regards;  
Let's cut and shuffle for ourselves,  
Or (noons) throw up the cards.

Weekly Register, April 22. N<sup>o</sup> 106.

On the Death of a Friend: who died for the Love of Sylvia, whose Friends unreasonably broke off the intended Match between them.

SHALL virtuous Strephon unlamented die?  
Shall Strephon's ashes unlamented lie?

Will no one (whom the Muses love) relate  
His hapless passion, and untimely fate?  
Applaud his friendship, piety, and truth,  
(Virtues rare found among the modern youth)  
Will no one?--Tho' no aid the Muses bring,  
Inspir'd by friendship I'll attempt to sing.  
Forgive me, Sylvia, if his name I wrong,  
Th' intent is honest tho' but mean the song.  
Blest'd with an open and good-natur'd mind,  
A faultless person, and a soul refin'd,  
Young Strephon liv'd an honour to mankind.  
He steadily pursu'd fair virtue's cause,  
In youth ne'er stray'd from her severest laws;  
To love and friendship always faithful prov'd,  
A well-bred saint!--by all good men belov'd.  
--Still hadst thou been a pattern to the age  
But for th' ignorant zeal and bigot-rage  
Of men base-minded, stirrers up of strife,  
Who robb'd thee of thy Sylvia and thy life.  
--Yet thou forgav'st those men (a wicked crew)  
By thee instructed I forgive 'em too.

--Sylvia let us to Strephon's grave repair,  
And o'er it drop a friendly pious tear;  
Let us to the sad mournful scene resort,  
Where death in horrid majesty keeps court.  
--This is the door for sorrow and despair  
To stalk abroad--can'st thou those horrors bear?  
No;--Thou would'st die to see at mid-night  
gloom

A ghost (tho' Strephon's) better o'er a tomb;  
But I must go--say something to hispers, baste  
Thy friend expects thee at his burial-place.  
--I fly obedient to the stranger's command.  
--Now sadly leaning on his tomb I stand.  
--Oh! how shall I thro' life's dark mazes wind  
With honour, now thou'rt number'd with the dead?

How shall I 'scape the alluring baits of vice,  
Depriv'd of thy example and advice?  
I dread dishonour, but myself I fear,  
Too prone (alas!) to lend a willing ear  
To pleasure's voice; the wanton harlot's tongue  
Deceives more surely than the Syren's song.  
Hard fate of youth! by whirlwind passions toss'd,  
On every rock in danger to be lost;  
Thro' this tempestuous sea how shall I steer?  
Thou my safe pilot gone--why stay I here?  
--In mercy ope thy marble jaws, O tomb!  
And hide me in thy hospitable womb!--  
--But ah! what means that sudden flash of light?  
--See! heaven itself lies open to my sight;  
See! Strephon comes in purest light array'd;  
--Immortal hail! hail happy friendly shade!  
Say why this honour to a mortal pay'd?  
O fair inhabitant of heaven say why  
Thou leav'st the blissful regions of the sky,  
Seats of the gods, where peace and harmony  
For ever dwell.--But hark! the vision speaks,  
Hark how his tongue celestial music breaks!--  
--Cease thy inquiry, mortal, and attend  
The wholesome counsel of thy guardian friend;  
Weep o'er the living, not the dead, for know  
Our portion's happiness, your pain and woe;

If mortals pleasure rightly understood,  
 They'd follow virtue as their greatest good;  
 Conform thee therefore to her strictest rules,  
 All honest men are wise, all vicious, fools!  
 Learn thou betimes now in thy early youth  
 To shape thy mind to honesty and truth.  
 The soul receives impressions good or ill  
 With ease at first, use thou thy utmost skill  
 To form it right, ascend fair virtue's hill:  
 With honour then thou'lt pass thro' this life's stage,  
 Blooming in youth, and reverend in age.  
 Thou wouldst inquire into thy future fate.--  
 Forbear, 'tis impious, nor dare I relate  
 The good or ill.--Take virtue for thy guide,  
 And guard against the worst that may betide.  
 Yon trumpet sounds advice--I must attend  
 My pleasurable task.--Be thou a friend  
 To my lov'd Sylvis, guard her honour well.--  
 Now till I welcome thee to heaven, farewell.  
 This said his wings the blessed angel spread,  
 And flew away, and with him all my joys are  
 fled.

## On the First of April.

NATURE is rising from the dead:  
 Frost and Scythian fuzes are fled;  
 Heats to his career crops,  
 And, tir'd with winter-blust'ring, sleeps:  
 Soft asphyx from the ocean moves,  
 The birth-place of the queen of love;  
 And o'er the meadows, hills, and dales  
 Play with their sweet swelling gales;  
 Chasing all-discontent, and care  
 And every sadness but despair.  
 Ah! Chloe, when, my charming fair?

## An Epigram on reading False Taste.

LET P-pe no more what Ch—s builds deride,  
 Because he takes not nature for his guide;  
 Since, would you criticke, in thy form we see  
 That nature may mistake as well as he.

The following Copy of Verses was  
 spoken lately at the Tripos in Cam-  
 bridge:

ONE night, as home I tripp'd alone,  
 Between the hours of twelve and one,  
 Wrapt in my virtue and my gown;  
 (The hour it matters not a groat,  
 Whether canonical or not)  
 Tho' laymen, 'twas at midnight room,  
 We may suppose, go resting home;  
 Th' upon blasphemy it borders,  
 Thus to asperse a man in orders.  
 The moon, who saw what was design'd,  
 Just reach'd a cloud, and popp'd behind;  
 Nor design'd to lend one single spark  
 To give a light to deeds so dark.  
 What could I see without a light?  
 When not a man's th' sharpest sight?  
 The case is not so strange, you know,  
 'Twas Sir John Falstaff's long ago.

Besides, Sir, I in answer thereto;  
 Saw them both well enough to swear to.  
 Tho' I suspected much their air,  
 Yet forward I resolv'd to bear;  
 Pluck'd up my little heart, and then,  
 Essay'd to pass these buckram-men:  
 For I suppos'd they wou'd be loth,  
 Abandon'd rogues, to rob the cloth.  
 This, thro' good-nature, I believ'd:  
 But man is born to be deceiv'd.  
 Then up slept that young graceless lad;  
 That youth should dare to be so bad!  
 But in this place, 'tis my intention  
 The hand of providence to mention;  
 Which, whilst this rogue to Newgate goes,  
 And, to disguise him, shifts his cloths,  
 So plainly did my cause espouse.  
 For whilst the crafty villain thought  
 To be secure in's other coat,  
 He put on (it is strange, pray bear it)  
 The coat he robb'd in; I aver it  
 To be the same,---or somewhat near it.  
 And partner of his crime he took,  
 Yon fellow with the hanging look;  
 Who, in conjunction with the rest,  
 Held a clasp'd knife up to my breast:  
 Which thro' similitude of look,  
 My fears for pistol then mistook;  
 And in the sad affright I stood in,  
 I'd thought so bad it been black pudding;  
 Who cou'd refuse, they bid me stand,  
 My money, and my watch demand.  
 Money I gave them, as they bade;  
 'Twas four and two-pence, all I had:  
 But slyly by evasive catch,  
 I told them, I had ne'er a watch.  
 Now I would have you understand,  
 I had one, but 'twas in my hand.  
 And, pray, what casuist cou'd have shewn,  
 What in this juncture should be done?  
 Grotius supposes, like a tony,  
 Servanda fides cum latrone:  
 But I much better, by my own sense,  
 Answer'd this dubious case of conscience,  
 And thought stale verbo sacerdotis  
 Was much beneath a wise man's notice:  
 For full ten pounds my watch had bought;  
 My word, perhaps, not worth a groat.  
 But in one instance, I must own,  
 They shew'd a reverence for the gown.  
 These padlers, as goods contrabanded,  
 My honorary scarf demanded;  
 They would not take it, were't my right,  
 Please but to shew how I came by't.  
 Alas!--  
 I must no longer now aspire,  
 To pass, at least, for Dr. P---;  
 No longer bear the clearing word,  
 Here comes the chaplain to my lord:  
 But wanting fear, (who can endure it?)  
 Shall pass, perhaps, for country curate.  
 They swore:---now I all swearing shun,  
 And so in faith away I run.



The Miser on his Death-Bed. From  
the Miser's Praise of Gold: A Poem.

SEE on his bed the sickly dotard lie,  
The gaping legatees around must cry;  
His mind with cares, his body wreck'd with pain;  
Would he might live his sinful days again:  
A thousand pious acts he has in store,  
Which ne'er occur'd to his dull thoughts before.  
Unbinking man!—but now his boarded wealth  
He'll make subservient to his future health;  
He bates the world, no farther lease would take  
Of this vile earth but for religion's sake;  
To be the orphan's father, widow's spouse,  
And build the hungry, or the Lord an house.  
Fly! call in aid, to Sloan, to Gibbons fly!  
Physick forbid so good a man shou'd die—  
The doctor mounts the stairs with sober pace,  
Affects the look, and sets his formal face.  
How do you, Sir? Oh! doctor, never worse;  
Spare not your art, and I'll not spare my purse:  
Five hundred guineas for my life, he cries,  
What gives the heir? Five hundred more—  
he dies.  
And justly. Slave, would'st thou renounce thy  
God,  
Unblest by him, a few sad days to nod.  
Gold is my life, religion, vigour, wealth;  
Give me but this, take thou thy future health.

Common Fame put to Shame: Or,  
Truth's Reply to Tittle Tattle.

FORbear, thou common liar, common fame,  
With envious breath, to blast Amelia's name;  
To mark her merits with fictitious flow,  
And give her up to men she never saw!  
For know, vile babler! spite of all thy pains,  
Unfully'd still the lovely maid remains:  
Made wise by others harms, the cautious fair  
Scorns the temptation, and avoids the snare.

Kitty: A Pastoral. From a Collec-  
tion of Poem, called, a Muse in  
Livery.

FROM beneath a cool shade, by the side of  
a stream,  
Time writes thy Theander, and thou art his  
theme:  
Thy beauties inspiring, my dearest, I'll shew,  
There's nothing in nature so beautiful as you.  
Too distance divides us, thy beauties I see,  
Those beauties so lov'd and admired by me!  
Now, now I behold thee, sweet-smiling and  
pretty,  
O gods! you've made nothing so fair as my  
Kitty!  
Come, lovely idea, come fill my fond arms,  
And whilst I thus gaze on thy numerous charms,

The beautiful objects which round me do lie,  
Grow sick at thy presence with envy, and die.  
Now Flora the meadows and groves does adorn,  
With flowers and blossoms on every thorn;  
But look on my Kitty! there sweetly does blow,  
A spring of more beauties than Flora can shew.  
See, see how that rose adorns the gay bush,  
And proud of its colour, would vie with her blush;  
Pain boaster! thy beauties shall quickly decay,  
She blushes,——and see how it withers away.  
Observe that fair lily, the pride of the dale,  
In whiteness unrival'd, now droops and looks pale;  
It sickens, and changes its beautiful hue,  
And bows down his head in submission to you.  
The zephyrs that fan me beneath the cool shade,  
When panting with heat on the ground I am laid,  
Are less grateful and sweet, than the heavenly air  
That breaths from her lips when she whispers——

my dear,  
O bear the gay lark as she mounts in the sky,  
How sweet are her notes! how delightful her voice!  
Go dwell in the air, little warbler, go,  
I have music enough while my Kitty's below.  
With pleasure I watch the laborious bee,  
Extracting her sweets from each flower and tree;  
Ah fools! thus to labour to keep you alive,  
Fly, fly to her lips and at once fill your hive.

See there, on the top of that oak, how the doves  
Sit brooding each other, and cooing their loves:  
Our loves are thus tender, thus mutual our joy,  
When folded on each others bosom we lie.

It glads me to see how the pretty young lambs  
Are fondled, and cherish'd, and lov'd by their dams:  
The lambs are less pretty, my dearest, than they;  
Their dams are less fond, nor so loving as me.

I view all the beauties the world now puts off,  
Which all owe their birth to the warmth of the  
sun:

The world is to me, in my dear Kitty's arms,  
And my love's the warm sun that must fill it  
with charms.

But, leaving the fields and the groves, I retire  
To visit the garden, where art does conspire  
With nature, to finish one beautiful parterre;  
But blown in her face has out-done them by far.

Here various flowers still paint the gay scene,  
And as some fade and die, others bud and look  
green;

The charms of my Kitty are constant as they;  
Her virtues will bloom as her beauties decay.

I sit on the ground, and reclining my head,  
Repose amongst flowers, a sweet-smelling bed!  
A sweet-smelling bed, yet all! nothing so sweet,  
As Kitty's dear bosom, my baby's retreat.

As I gaze on the river that smoothly glides by,  
Thus even and sweet is her temper, I cry,  
Thus clear is her mind, thus calm and serene;  
And virtues like gems at the bottom are seen.


But in vain I compare her, here's nothing so  
bright,

And ne'er now approaches and hinders my sight;  
To bed I must hushen, and there all her charms,  
In softer ideas, I'll bring to my arms.

The GENTLEMAN'S  
Monthly Intelligencer.

APRIL, 1732.

MONDAY, April 3.

 HIS Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal Assent to the following Bills, viz. The Land-Tax Bill of one Shilling in the Pound, the Bill for laying a Duty on Salt, the Bill for a Recompence of 14,000*l.* to Sir Thomas Lombe for his Art of working the three Italian Engines for making Organzine Silk, a Bill for the more easy Recovery of small Debts in America, a Bill for importing from America directly into Ireland, Goods not enumerated in any Act of Parliament, so far as it relates to the Importation of foreign Hops into Ireland; and to several private Bills.

TUESDAY, 4.

This being the Day fix'd by Act of Parliament for Messieurs Robinson and Thomson to surrender themselves, (which they have not done) they are, for Non-Compliance, thereby declar'd Felons convict.

At the Assizes at Stafford one Capt. Manley was convicted of a Murder and Robbery, committed about five Years ago, and order'd for Execution.

A poor Labourer of Ratoath in Ireland, being lunatick, murder'd three of his Children as they lay in their Beds, viz. a Daughter of 19, a Son of 16, and a Daughter of 9. He attempted also to murder his Wife

and another Child, but they escaped. He was committed to the Goal of Trim.

WEDNESDAY, 5.

Prince Cantimir, Ambassador from the Emperess of Russia, had his first Audience of his Majesty, of the Queen the same Day, and of the Prince of Wales, the Duke, and the Princesses, the next Day.

SATURDAY, 8.

A Courier arriv'd with an Express from his Majesty's Resident at the Hague, with the Ratification of their High Mightinesses Act of Concurrence to the Treaty of Vienna.

Sir Archibald Grant, Bart. was about this Time admitted to Bail; himself and two Securities in 4000*l.* Recognizance, to appear when called for by the Committee appointed by the House of Commons to enquire into the Affair of the Charitable Corporation.

SUNDAY, 9.

His Majesty was pleas'd to declare to his Nobles in the Drawing-Room, his Royal Intention to visit his German Dominions this Summer.

TUESDAY, 11.

Count Nassau, lately arriv'd from Holland, was at Court, and introduced to their Majesties, and kissed their Hands. The next Day he was introduced to the Prince of Wales, the Duke, and the Princesses, and kissed their Hands.

THURSDAY, 13.

The Lord Malpas received an Express

press, with an Account of the Loss of the Corps of his Lady (who died lately in *France*,) two Footmen, and Baggage of a considerable Value, in an *English* Ship bound for *London*, which was stranded on the Coast of *France*.

His Majesty, about this Time, was graciously pleased to offer a Reward of 50*l*. to any one that shall discover the Person or Persons concern'd in the Murder of *Richard Hill*, one of the Custom-House Boatmen at *Deal*, in the Execution of his Duty; and also his most gracious Pardon to any concern'd in the said Murder (except the Person who actually committed it) who will discover his Accomplice or Accomplices, so as he or they may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

## SATURDAY, 15.

A large Detachment from Lieutenant General *Evans's* Regiment of Dragoons, commanded by Captain *Edison*, arrived at *Windsor* from *Leominster* in *Herefordshire*, on their March to the County of *Kent*, to assist in suppressing the Outrages of the Smugglers. who are arriv'd to such an intolerable Pitch of Insolence, as to bid Defiance to the civil Magistrate.

The fine Well in the Tower of *London*, built in *Julius Cæsar's* Time, which went by the Name of *Julius Cæsar's* Well, being broke up, there is a fine Warehouse building under the Direction of Colonel *Armstrong*, for combustible Stores.

At last *Derby* Assizes were condemned, and since executed, *John Hewet* and *Rosamond Olerenshaw*, for poisoning *Hannah*, the Wife of *John Hewet*. They confess'd the Fact, and charg'd another Person as a Principal in the said Murder, at whose House the unfortunate Woman was poison'd. *Olerenshaw* was Servant to that other Person so charged, who had often criminal Conversation with *Hewet*; which caused such Differen-

ces between them and the Wife of *Hewet*, that has already ended in the Death of three of them. The fourth is since committed to Prison, and a great many Persons have been examin'd, and much Wickedness discovered; particularly the Bones of a young Child about seven Months Growth found privately buried in the Garden belonging to the Person apprehended.

## TUESDAY, 18.

This Morning the most melancholy Affair happen'd that hath been heard of for many Years. One *Richard Smith*, a Bookbinder, and Prisoner for Debt within the Liberties of the *King's-Bench*, and *Bridget* his Wife, were found hanging near their Bed, about a Yard distant from each other; and in another Room their little Child, about two Years old, was found in a Cradle shot thro' the Head. The following Letters left in the Room, one directed to their Landlord, and two others inclosed to Mr. *Brindley*, a Bookbinder, in *New Bondstreet*, will best account for this melancholy Affair.

TO MR. BRIGHTRED.

S I R,

THE Necessity of my Affairs has obliged me to give you this Trouble; I hope I have left more than is sufficient for the Money I owe you. I beg of you that you'll be pleased to send these inclosed Papers, as directed, immediately by some Porter, and that without shewing them to any one,

Your humble Servant, *Richard Smith*

P. S. I have a Suit of black Cloaths at the Cock in *Mint-street*, which lies for 17*s*. 6*d*.

If you can find any Chap for my Dog and antient Cat, it would be kind.

I have here sent a Shilling for the Porter.

Cousin *Brindley*,

IT is now about the Time I promised Payment to Mr. *Brooks*, which I have performed in the best Manner I was able. I wish it had been done more to your Satisfaction; but the Thing was impossible. I here return you my hearty Thanks for the Favours which I have received; it being all the Tribute I am able to pay. There is a certain anonymous Person, whom you have some Knowledge of, who, I am informed, has taken some Pains to make the World believe he has done the Services: I wish that



that said Person had never troubled his Head about my Affairs; I am sure he had no Business with them; for it is intirely owing to his meddling that I came Pennyless into this Place; whereas had I brought twenty Pounds in with me, which I could easily have done, I could not then have missed getting my Bread here, and in Time have been able to come to Terms with my Plaintiff, whose Lunacy I believe could not have lasted always. I must not here conclude; for my meddling Friend's Man Sanchó Pancho would perhaps take it ill, did I not make mention of him; therefore if it lies in your Way, let Sanchó know that his Impudence and Insolence was not so much forgotten as despised. I shall now make an End of this Epistle, desiring you to publish the Inclosed; as to the Manner how, I leave it intirely to your Judgement. That all Happiness may attend you and yours, is the Prayer of,

Your affectionate Kinsman even to Death.

Richard Smith.

P. S. If it lies in your Way, let that good-natur'd Man, Mr. Duncomé, know, that I remember'd him with my latest Breath.

TO MR. BRINDLEY.

THESE Actions, considered in all their Circumstances being somewhat uncommon, it may not be improper to give some Account of the Cause, and that it was an inveterate Hatred we conceived against Poverty and Rags; Evils that through a Train of unlucky Accidents were become inevitable; for we appeal to all that ever knew us, whether we were either idle or extravagant, whether or no we have not taken as much Pains to get our Living as our Neighbours, altho' not attended with the same Success. We apprehend the taking our Child's Life away to be a Circumstance for which we shall be generally condemned; but for our own Parts, we are perfectly easy upon that Head. We are satisfied it is less Cruelty to take the Child with us, even supposing a State of Annihilation, as some dream of, than to leave her friendless in the World, expos'd to Ignorance and Misery. Now, in order to obviate some Censures, which may proceed either from Ignorance or Malice, we think it proper to inform the World, that we firmly believe the Existence of Almighty God; that this Belief of ours is not an implicit Faith, but deduced from the Nature and Reason of Things; we believe the Existence of an Almighty Being, from the Consideration of his wonderful Works; from the Consideration of those innumerable, celestial and glorious Bodies, and from their wonderful Order and Harmony. We have also spent some Time in viewing those Wonders, which are to be seen in the minute Part of the World, and that with great Pleasure and Satisfaction; from all which Particulars we are satisfied that such amazing Things could not possibly be without a first Mover, without the Existence of an

Almighty Being. And as we know the wonderful God to be Almighty, so we cannot help believing but that he is also good, not implacable; not like such Wretches as Men are, not taking Delight in the Miseries of his Creatures; for which Reason we resign up our Breaths unto him without any terrible Apprehensions, submitting ourselves to those Ways, which in his Goodness he shall please to appoint after Death. We also believe the Existence of undied Creatures, and think we have Reason for that Belief; although we don't pretend to know their Way of subsisting. We are not ignorant of those Latens made in Terrorem, but leave the Disposal of our Bodies to the Wisdom of the Coroner and his Jury; the Thing being indifferent to us where our Bodies are laid; from whence it will appear how little anxious we are about a Hic jacet; we for our Parts neither expect nor desire such Honours, but shall content ourselves with a borrowed Epitaph, which we shall insert in this Paper.

Without a name, for ever silent, dumb;  
Dust, ashes, nought else is within this tomb;  
Where we were born or bred it matters not,  
Who were our parents, or hath us begot.  
We were, but now are not; think no more of us,  
For as we are, so you'll be turn'd to dust.

It is the Opinion of Naturalists, that our Bodies are at certain Stages of Life composed of new Matter; so that a great many poor Men have new Bodies often than new Ghosts: Now as Divines are not able to inform us which of these several Bodies shall rise at the Resurrection, it is very probable that the deceased Body may be for ever silent as well as any other.

RICHARD SMITH.

BRIDGET SMITH.

The Coroner's Jury found them both guilty of Self-Murder, and of wilful Murder as to the Child. They were both buried in the Cross-Way near Newington Turnpike.

THURSDAY, 20.

The poor Children of the several Charity Schools, to the Number of about 6000, were conducted by their Trustees, Teachers and Parish Beadies to St. Sepulchre's Church, according to annual Custom, where a Sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Stobbing, suitable to the Occasion.

At a General Court of the S. S. Company, Heads of a Bill in Parliament were proposed for dividing the present Capital, viz. three Parts thereof into Annuities, and the remaining fourth into a trading Capital; a sixth and one fourth per Cent. being

ing first of all deducted for the Payment of a Million of their Bonds: Which being read, the Court resolv'd, that it be referred to the Court of Directors to cause a Bill to be prepared for Parliament, upon the Heads and Materials aforesaid; and to make humble Application for passing the same into an Act. A Ballot was taken upon this Resolution on the 25th, when 618 were for complying with the Scheme, and 180 against it.

*An Epitaph.*

Here lieth the Body of Colonel  
DON FRANCISCO;  
Who, with an inflexible Constancy,  
And inimitable Uniformity of Life,  
Persisted, in Spite of Age and Infirmary,  
In the Practice of every human Vice,  
Excepting *Prodigality* and *Hypocrisy*;  
His insatiable *Avarice*  
Exempting him from the first,  
And his matchless *Impudence*  
From the latter.  
Nor was he more singular  
In that undeviating Viciousness of Life,  
Than successful in accumulating Wealth;  
Having,  
Without Trust of publick Money, Bribes-  
Worth, Service, Trade, or Profession,  
Acquired, or rather created  
A *Ministerial Estate*.  
Among the Singularities of his Life and Fortune  
Be it likewise commemorated,  
That he was the only Person in his Time  
Who could cheat without the Mask of Honesty;  
Who could retain his primæval Meanness  
After being possess'd of 10,000 Pounds a Year;  
And who, having done, every Day of his Life,  
Something worthy of a Gibbet,  
Was once condemned to one  
For what he had not done.  
Think not, indignant Reader,  
His Life useless to Mankind.  
PROVIDENCE  
Favoured, or rather conniv'd at  
His execrable Designs,  
That he might remain,  
To this, and future Ages,  
A conspicuous Proof and Example  
Of how small Estimation  
*Exorbitant Wealth* is held in the Sight  
Of the ALMIGHTY,  
By his bestowing it on  
The most unworthy  
Of all the Descendants  
Of Adam.

SATURDAY, 22.

The Sessions ended at the *Old Baily*, when seven Malefactors received Sentence of Death, viz. *Thomas Beck*, *Peter Robinson*, and *Edward Wentland*, for Street-Robberies; *Anne Wentland*, Wife of the last mention'd, for robbing a Countryman of 10 Guineas; *Dorothy Fosset*, for picking a Man's Pocket of two Guineas; *James Phillips* and *William Hurst*, for Burglary and Felony committed at *Hendon* in *Middlesex*. This last was so ill, that they were oblig'd to hold him up to receive Sentence, and a few Minutes after expired. The two Women pleaded their Bellies, and *Wentland* was found with Child, and *Fosset* not. Twenty five were order'd for Transportation, three burnt in the Hand; and four to be whipt. *Eliz. Doyle* to remain till next Sessions, a Bill of Indictment having been found against her for robbing a Person on the Highway in Man's Apparel.

A Duel was fought about this Time, between the Lord *John Russell* and Capt. *Janssen*, when the former retreating a little to have a more advantageous Thrust, fell down, and the latter being too generous to take the Advantage, there was no Mischief done.

MONDAY, 24.

This Morning between two and three o'Clock, the *Bristol* and *Gloucester* Mails, containing 46 Bags from different Towns, were stolen away by one Foot-pad, mask'd, on the Heath two Miles beyond *Hounslow*. The Horse was found the same Day in a Field near *Tyburn*.

TUESDAY, 25.

A High Court of Chivalry was held this Day at the College of Arms, *Doctors-Commons*, before the worshipful Dr. *Edmund Isham*, Surrogate to the Earl of *Effingham*, Deputy Earl Marshal of England; Dr. *Henchman*, the King's Advocate; *Blance Anstis*, Esq; King at Arms, and  
Knox

*Knox Ward*, Esq; *Clarencieux* King at Arms; when *Mr. Nevile*, Proctor for the Office, exhibited Articles against *Mrs. Radbourne*, Widow, which were admitted by the Surrogate, for bearing Arms (as alledg'd in the said Articles) that do not belong to her. *Dr. Andrews* was Advocate for *Mr. Radbourne*. The said Proctor next return'd the Process against *Sir John Blount*, Bart. and continu'd the Certificate till the next Court Day. They also return'd the Process against *Mr. Charles Bainton*, Executor of *Mr. Ladbrook*; and *Mr. White*, a Proctor of the said Court appear'd for him, and pray'd Articles to be argued next Court; which was granted, then the Court adjourn'd.

A Hearing came on before the Lord Chancellor, assisted by the Lord Chief Justice *Raymond* and Baron *Commins*, touching the Validity of the Patent granted by his Majesty to *Messieurs Wilks, Cibber* and *Booth*, for the Play-House in *Drury-Lane*; and the Court was unanimously of Opinion that the said Patent was a lawful Grant; and it pass'd the Great Seal accordingly.

THURSDAY, 27.

A Play call'd *the Indian Emperor*, or *the Conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards*, was this Night perform'd in the great Ball-Room at *St. James's*, by several young Persons of the first Rank, before their Majesties and all the Royal Family, who express'd their entire Satisfaction at the same; and the Company of young Soldiers belonging to his Royal Highness the Duke, were under Arms during the whole Performance; and his Royal Highness as a Corporal, relieved and posted his Men on Duty at the End of every Act; and afterwards they were drawn up, and the Officers paid their Compliments to their Majesties as they pass'd thro' the Royal Apartments.

SATURDAY, 29.

The Lord *Torrington*, accompa-

ny'd by several Persons of Distinction, went down to *Deptford* in the Admiralty Barge, and hoisted his Flag on board the *William and Mary* Yacht, his Lordship being appointed to convoy his Majesty to *Holland*; on which Occasion he was saluted by his Majesty's Ship the *Torrington*, and all the royal Yachts.

The Corps of the late Bishop *Atterbury* arriv'd at the Custom-House, on board Capt. *Moore*, from *Diep*, in order to its Interment here.

#### Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

*Dr. Lytton* presented to the Vicarage of *Sherbourne* in *Hampshire*, void by the Death of *Mr. Lyon*.

*Dr. Richard Goodwin*, Prebendary of *York*, to the Rectory of *Prestwich* in *Lancashire* (worth about 500*l. per Annum*) presented by the Lord *Malton*,

*Arthur Williams*, M. A. to the Archdeaconry of *St. David's*, by his Majesty, void by the Death of Archdeacon *Medley*.

*Mr. Warner*, to the Vicarage of *Whitchurch* in *Hampshire*.

*Mr. Cox* chosen Lecturer of *Kensington*, in the room of *Dr. Hough*, who resign'd.

*Mr. William Jenkins* chosen Lecturer of *St. Martin's Ludgate*, in the room of *Dr. Crow*, who resign'd.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

*Sir Edward Bellamy* rechosen Governor of the Bank, and *Horatio Townshend* Deputy Governor, in the room of *John Olmius*, Esq; deceased. And the following Gentlemen chosen Directors, viz. *Robt. Alsop*, Esq; Ald. *Mr. Robt. Atwood*, *John Bance*, Esq; *Sir Ger. Conyers*, Knt. Ald. *Delillers Carbonnel*, Esq; *Sir Joseph Eyles*, *Nath. Gould*, Esq; *Sir Gil. Heathcote*, Knt. Ald. *John Hanger*, *Sam. Holden*, Esq; *Mr. William Hunt*, *Mr. Joseph Paice*, jun. *Matth. Raper*, *Moses Raper*, *John Rudge*, *William*



*William Snelling*, Esq; *Mr. Bryan Benson*, *Stamp Brooksbank*, Esq; *Mr. Clement Boebm*, *William Faulkner*, Esq; *Mr. James Gaultier*, *Christ. Leithieullier*, *Henry Neal*, Esqs; and *Mr. Robt. Thornton*. The eight last were not in the Direction last Year.

The following were chosen Directors of the *East-India Company*, viz. *Abr. Adams*, Esq; *Sir Robt. Baylis*, *Sir William Billers*, Knts. Alder.

\* *Steph. Bisse*, *Charles Boone*, Esqs; *Mr. Rich. Blount*, Rt. Hon. *Francis Child*, Esq; Lord Mayor, *John Cooke*, Esq; *Dr. Caleb Cotesworth*, *Sir Matt. Decker*, Bart. \* *John Drummond*, Esq; *Mr. Leon. Gill*, \* *William Gosselin*, *John Gould*, Esqs; *Capt. Hen. Gough*, \* *Capt. Robt. Hudson*, *Benj. Leithieullier*, \* *Matt. Martin*, *John Page*, Esqs; *Mr. Simon Theunemans*, \* *St. Quintin Thompson*, \* *John Walker*, \* *Josias Wadsworth*, Esqs; and *Mr. Josias Wadsworth*, jun. Those with a Star were not in the Direction last Year.

*Mr. Arthur Rawlinson* appointed High-Constable for *Westminster*.

*Lieutenant Wingate* made Commander of the *Torrington* Man of War.

*Mr. Sowle*, Capt. of a Company in *Lieut. Gen. Tatton's* Regiment of Foot.

*Hon. James Brigg*, Esq; a Captain in the Foot-Guards.

*Mr. Robt. Hargrove*, Messenger to the *Viſtualling-Office*, in the room of *Mr. Kelloway*, deceased.

*Sir Thomas Hoby*, Bart. declar'd duly elected a Representative for *Great Marlow* in *Bucks*, in the room of *George Robinson*, Esq; expell'd the House on Account of the *Charitable Corporation*. But Lord *Sidney Beauclerc* designs to complain of an undue Election and Return. Chickens sold at the said Borough for a Guinea a Piece.

*Mr. Smith* declar'd duly elected Common-Council Man for the Ward of *Aldgate*, in the room of Deputy *Atwood*, deceased.

*Francis Whitworth*, Esq; made Surveyor-General of all his Majesty's Woods, &c. He was re-elected for *Minehead* in *Somersetshire*.

*Andrew Charlton*, Esq; House-keeper of his Majesty's House at *New-Market*.

*Mr. Hawkin*, Page of the Presence to the Duke of *Cumberland*; and *Mr. Lumtask*, Page of the Back-Stairs.

*Hon. Edward Foley* chosen Member of Parliament for *Droitwich*, in the room of his Brother, *Richard Foley*, Esq; deceased.

*Mr. Cornwall*, for *Weobly* in *Herefordshire*, in the room of *Serjeant Birch*, expell'd the House of Commons for the Affair of Lord *Derwentwater's* Estate.

*Mr. Murray* appointed Capt. of a Troop in *Ireland*.

*Major Lumcanier*, Yeoman of the Robes under *Col. Schutz*.

*Dr. James Lidderdale*, to be one of his Majesty's Physicians in Ordinary in *Scotland*.

*Peter Betteſworth*, Esq; to be Lieutenant-Governor of *Jersey*.

*Capt. Brand*, to be Commander of the *Success* Man of War.

*Mr. Robt. Clark*, Advocate, to be one of the four Commissaries of *Edinburgh*.

*Counsellor Garth* elected Recorder of the *Devizes*, in the room of the late *Serjeant Webb*.

*Thomas Windham*, Esq; Member for *Pool* in *Dorsetshire*, in the room of *Dennis Bond*, Esq; expell'd the House for the Affair of Lord *Derwentwater's* Estate.

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

*Pell Gateward*, Esq; of *Cambridge*, married to *Miss Marsh* of *Hadenham*.

*Richard Andretos*, of *Martin* in *Surrey*, Esq; to *Miss Barbara Baker* of *Bloomſbury-Square*.

*Mr. Bridges*, to *Mrs. Knight*, of 10,000*l.* Fortune.

The Countess of *Dysart*, brought to Bed of a Daughter.

The Lady *Guilford*, of a Son and Heir.

The Rev. Dr. *Best*, Minister of *St. Lawrence Jewry*, married to Miss *West*.

Mr. *Webb*, Son of Sir *John Webb*, to Miss *Gibbon* of *Great James-street*.

Henry *Clark*, Esq; Page of the Back-Stairs to the Princess *Mary*, to Miss *Phebin*.

Richard *Hoare*, Esq; to Miss *Tully* of *Charter-house-square*, of 18,000*l.* Fortune.

Capt. *Ogden*, to Mrs. *Chariton* of *Totteridge*, of 12,000*l.* Fortune.

Mr. *Lisfix* of *Clapham*, to Miss *Alderton*, a rich Heiress.

The Lord *Petre* of *Ingatestone*, to Miss *Ratcliffe*, Daughter to the late E. of *Derwentwater*, of 30,000*l.* Fortune.

Charles *Sheffield* of *Banstead* in *Surrey*, Esq; to Miss *Railton* of *Ewell*, of 7000*l.* Fortune.

The Lady *Ynge*, brought to Bed of a Son and Heir.

The Lady of *Stephen Austin*, Esq; of a Son.

Dr. *Whiticar*, an eminent Physician, married to Miss *Gill*.

Mr. *Hart*, a Banker in *Fleet street*, to Mrs. *Wanley*, Relict of *George Wanley*, Esq; late of *Tottenham* in *Middlesex*, who has a Jointure of 400*l.* per Ann.

#### DEATHS.

The Relict of Dr. *Fowler*, late Lord Bishop of *Gloucester*.

Ralph *Egerton*, of *Harleston* in *Staffordshire*, Esq;

The Rev. Mr. *Lyon*, Vicar of *Sherbourne*, near *Basingstoke* in *Hampshire*.

Mr. *Westcombe*, a young Gentleman of a plentiful Fortune.

The Hon. Lieut. Gen. *Hamilton*, at his Seat near *Colerain* in *Ireland*.

A Nephew of Sir *Tho. Lyttleton*, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, of about 20 Years of Age, having been inoculated for the Small-Pox.

The Lady *Cornwallis*, Relict of Col. *Cornwallis*, at the Bath.

Dr. *Alexander Dundas*, one of his Majesty's Physicians at *Edinburgh*.

Miss *Dunchaballa Oxendon*, Daughter of Sir *George Oxendon*, Bart. at *Acton*, in the 9th Year of her Age.

Mrs. *Leake*, Relict of Capt. *Leake*, only Son of the late Sir *John Leake*, Admiral.

*Bartholomew Shower*, of the *Inner-Temple*, Esq; at *Midlam* near *Epsom* in *Surrey*.

Mr. *Wingfield*, a Merchant of *London*, at his House in *Cullom-street*.

Mr. *West*, a young Gentleman of about 20 Years of Age, at *King's-College*, *Cambridge*, of the Small-Pox by Inoculation.

*Joseph Hancock*, Esq; belonging to the great Wardrobe.

The Lady *Jolliffe*, in *Bedfordshire*.

The Lady *Floyer*, Relict of Sir *Peter Floyer*, at *Chestnut* in *Hertfordshire*.

Sir *William Willys*, of *Fen-Diston* in *Cambridgeshire*, Bart. Member of Parliament for *Great Bedwin* in *Wilts*.

The Lady *Shovel*, Relict of the late Sir *Claudesley Shovel*.

Dr. *Goldsmith*, a young Physician.

*John Russel*, Esq; at *Theobalds* in *Hertfordshire*.

Capt. *Bromley*, an old Officer in the Navy.

Mr. *Thomas Preston*, Father to the late Alderman *Preston*.

The Lady *Pryce*, Relict of Sir *John Pryce*, Bart.

*John Bodicoat*, Esq; at *Colchester*.

Miss *Binyan*, near *Paddington*, a young Lady of 15,000*l.* Fortune.

*Giles Whitlock*, Esq; at *Coventry*.

The Lady *Penelope Russel*, at her House near *Grosvenor-Square*.

Capt. *Robert Swithson*, an old experienc'd Officer in the Army.

The Earl of *Aboyne*, in *Scotland*, in the Flower of his Age.

*John Sheffield*, Esq; at *Enfield*.

*John Hopkins*, Esq; in *Broad-street*, worth 300,000*l.* acquir'd chiefly by Trans-

Transactions in Government Securities. He has left 500 *l.* to *St. Thomas's Hospital*; 500 *l.* to the Incubables; 500 *l.* to poor House-keepers, 20 *l.* to a Family. But the Bulk of his great Estate is limited to the Heirs Male of the Daughters of a Kinsman and Name-sake of his, a Farmer in *Essex* or *Suffolk*. *Sir Richard Hopkins* and *John Rudge, Esq;* are Executors.

*John Henley* of *Abbots-Wotton* in *Dorsetshire, Esq;* suddenly at the Bath.

*Philip Hargrove, Esq;*

*Mr. Harcourt Master*, youngest Son of *Sir Harcourt Master, Kt. and Ald.* Brigadier-General *Pocock*, an experienced Officer in the Army.

*Philip Hillman, Esq;* at Stoke in *Hampshire*.

*Edward Hudson, Esq;* in an advanced Age.

*Miss Susan Walpole*, Daughter to *Horatio Walpole*.

*Thomas Parker*, Earl of *Macclesfield*, in the 66th Year of his Age, after about eight Days Suppression of Urine. He was chief Justice of the *King's Bench* about eight Years, and Lord-Chancellor about six. He was very sensible of the Approach of Death, and compos'd himself for it with as much Calmness as for a Journey, receiv'd the Sacrament with his Relations, Friends, and Servants, and took Leave of them serious and unmov'd. He is succeeded in Honour and Estate by his only Son, *George Viscount Parker*, now Earl of *Macclesfield*.

#### Persons declared BANKRUPTS.

*William Bundy*, of *Gissing* in *Norfolk*, Mercer.

*William Obreen* and *Joachim Matthew Stelter*, of *Bishopsgate-street*, Merchants and Partners.

*Charles Newburgh*, late of *Exeter*, Merchant.

*Henry Plowman*, of *Cheapside*, Stationer.

*Richard Mapp*, late of *Kedermister*, Innholder and Vintner.

*John Brett*, of *Norwich*, Worsted-Weaver.

*William Laurence*, of *Church-street* in *St. Anne's Westminster*, Carpenter and Chapman.

*Edward Walker*, of *St. Clement's Dunes*, Vintner.

*Walker Browne*, of *St. James's Westminster*, Victualler.

#### A Case stated for the Opinion of Counsel learned in the Law.

The Oath and Part of the Ceremony used at the Installation of *Knts of the Bath*.

" You shall honour God above all  
" Things: You shall be steadfast in  
" the Faith of Christ: You shall  
" love the King your Sovereign  
" Lord, and him and his Right de-  
" fend to your Power: You shall de-  
" fend MAIDENS, WIDOWS, and  
" ORPHANS in their Rights, and  
" shall suffer no EXTORTION, as  
" far as you may prevent it, &c."

After the Installation, the *King's Master-Cook* attended at the West Door of *Westminster-Abbey*, having a Linnen Apron and a Chopping Knife in his Hand; and as the Knights passed by him in their Return from the *Abbey*, he severally said to each Knight, Sir, you know what great Oath you have taken, which if you keep, it will be of great Honour to you; but if you break it, I shall be compelled by my Office to back off your Spurs from your Heels.

Query, Whether Breach of Trust in the CHARITABLE CORPORATION will not be judged a Breach of the Oath above recited?

Query, Whether in Case such Breach of Trust and of Oath should appear, his Majesty's *Master-Cook* ought not to perform the Functions of his Office?



FROM the *Hague*, That the States ratified on the 10th, N.S. their Act of Concurrence to the Treaty of *Vienna*; and the next Morning Count *Zinzendorff*, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Emperor, and M. *Dayrolle*, his Britannick Majesty's Resident, exchange'd the Ratifications of their respective Masters with those of their High Mightinesses.

From *Vienna*. The Emperor has nominated the Duke of *Lorraine* Vice-Roy, or rather Vicar-General of *Hungary*, with its Dependencies, as *Transylvania*, *Serbia*, *Temeswar*, and Part of *Wallachia*: And some say his Marriage with the Emperor's eldest Daughter will soon be declar'd.

From *Genoa*, That the Senate had receiv'd certain Advices from *Corfica*, that the Malecontents had summon'd all the Natives that were able to bear Arms, to repair to their Camp, on Pain of Death, and having their Possessions destroy'd by Fire, if they disobey'd: And that they unanimously bound themselves by Oath, not to accept the Accommodation offer'd them by the Senate, upon any Terms whatsoever, being resolv'd to contend for their Liberty to the last Drop of Blood.

From *Ratisbon*. The Minister of the King of Great Britain, as Elector of *Hanover*, notified to the Evangelick Body, that the King his Master had order'd a general Collection throughout his German Dominions, for the Relief of the poor Protestants

of *Salzburg*, who are forc'd to leave their native Country on Account of their Religion: And that that Monarch contributed 3000 Rix-dollars, to make the intended Relief the more extensive.

From *Hamburg*, That a Collection for the Protestant *Salzburgers* had been made in the five principal Churches in that City; which amounted to 10,000 Rixdollars.

From *Santa Cruz* in *Barbary*, That King *Muley Abdallah*, after several Engagements, had in a pitch'd Battle entirely defeated all the Forces of the rebellious *Arabs*; most of whom had since laid down their Arms, and implor'd his Clemency: That afterwards he made himself Master of all Mount *Atlas*, which is what the late King his Father never could do, and obliged the Inhabitants to take an Oath of Fidelity to him.

From *Seville*. The Court will continue here till their Majesties have receiv'd Advice of the Success of the approaching Expedition. They write from *Cadiz*, That 30 Transports are sail'd thence for *Alicant*; and from all the respective Ports, that they hop'd to have a sufficient Number of Vessels ready for the Imbarkation before the End of this Month. The last Letters from *Valencia* say, that 40,000 effective Men are actually in that Kingdom. 'Tis advis'd from *Barbary*, that *Oran* and *Algiers* are much alarm'd at the present Armament, and are preparing for a vigorous Defence.

# Prices of Goods, &c. in April, 1732.

45

Towards the End of the Month.

## STOCKS.

S. Sea 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	Afric. 40
—Bonds l. 2 17 a 16	Royal Aff. 101 a $\frac{1}{2}$
—Annu. 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	Lon. ditto 13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bank 147 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	T. Build. 7 $\frac{1}{8}$
—Circ. l. 7 7 6	3p. C. An. 97 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
Mil. Bank 110	Eng Copper l. 2 6 6
India 177 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	Welsh dit. 1l. 15
—Bonds l. 6 9, 7 a 8	Blank Tick. 7l. 8s. 6

## The Course of EXCHANGE.

Amst. 35 1	Bilboa 42 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
D. Sight 34 11 a 5	Leghorn 50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rotter. 35 2	Genoa 53 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hamb. 34 3	Venice 48 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$
P. Sight 32 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	Lisb. 5 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$
Bourd $\frac{1}{2}$ uf 31 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	Oport. 5 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
Cadiz 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	Antw. 36 1 a 2
Madrid 42 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dublin 11 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$

## Prices of Goods at Bear-Key.

Wheat 19 21	Oates 10 19
Rye 11 13	Tares 18 23
Barley 11 16	Pease 20 25
H. Beans 20 24	H. Pease 14 16
P. Malt 20 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	B. Malt 20 21

## Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from March 28. to April 25.

Christned	{ Males 6967	1376
	{ Females 640	
Buried	{ Males 876	1722
	{ Females 846	

Died under 2 Years old	709
Between 2 and 5	127
5 10	47
10 20	39
20 30	109
30 40	151
40 50	148
50 60	143
60 70	124
70 80	77
80 90	45
90 and upwards	3

1722

## Prices of Goods, &c. in London. Hay 3l. a Load.

Coals per Chaldron 20 10 22	Sugar Powder best 54 a 59s.	Manna 18d. a 31. 6d.
New Hops per Hun. 2l. 3s. a 3l. 3s.	Ditto second Sort 49s.	Maslick rubite 4s. 6d.
Old Hops 2l. 15s. a 4l.	Loaf Sugar doubleres. 8d. a 9d. half	Opium 11s.
Rape Seed 19l.	Ditto single refine 60s. a 70s.	Quicksilver 4s. 6d.
Lead the Fodder 19 Hun. 1 half	Grocery Wares by the lb.	Rhubarb 20 a 22s.
on board, 16 a 16l. 10s.	Cinnamon 7s. 8d.	Sarsaparilla 3s. 6d.
Tin in Blocks 4l.	Gloves 9s. 1d.	Saffron English 26s.
Ditto in Bars 4l. 2s.	Mace 15s. 6d.	Wormseeds 4s. 6d.
Copper Eng. best 5l. 5s.	Nutmegs 8s. 6d.	Balsam Copaiwa 2s. 10d.
Ditto ordinary 4l. 16s. a 5l.	Sugar Candy white 12d. a 17d.	Balsam of Gilead 18s.
Ditto Barbary 68 a 72l.	Ditto brown 6d. half penny	Hypocucuanæ 6s.
Iron of Bilboa 14l. 10s. per Ton.	Pepper for home consump. 14d.	Ambergreece per oz. 14s.
Ditto of Sweden 15l. 10s.	Ditto for Exportation 10d.	Wine, Brandy, and Rum.
Tallow 40s.	Tea Bobea fine 10s. a 12s.	Oporto red per Pipe 32l. a 34l.
Country Tallow 31s. 6d.	Ditto ordinary 10s.	Ditto white 40l.
Cocchineal 17s.	Ditto Congo 10 a 14s.	Lisbon red 36l.
Grocery Wares by the C.	Ditto Pekoe 10 a 14s.	Ditto white 26l.
Raisins of the S. 29s. 6d.	Ditto Green fine 10 a 13s.	Sberry 27l.
Ditto Malaga Frailes 16s. 6d.	Ditto Imperial 9 a 12s.	Canary new 26l.
Ditto Smirna new 17s.	Ditto Hyson 30 a 35s.	Ditto old 36l.
Ditto Alicant 11s. 6d.	Drugs by the lb.	Florence 33l.
Ditto Lipra new none	Balsam Peru 16s.	French red 36l. a 50l.
Ditto Beluedera 19s.	Cardamoms 3s. 4d.	Ditto white 20l.
Currents none	Campfire refin'd 17s.	Mountain Malaga old 28 a 30l.
Ditto new 48s.	Crabs Eyes 22d.	Ditto new 20 a 24l.
Prunes French none	Jallop 3s. 9d.	Brandy Fr. per Gal. 6s. a 6s. 6d.
Figs none		Rum of Yam. 6s. a 7s.
		Ditto Lew. Islands 5s. a 6s.

The

1. **A**N Examination of the Facts and Reasonings in the Bp. of *Cchester's* Sermon on the 31st of *January* last. Printed for *J. Peele*, price 1 s.
2. The Life of *Sethos*, taken from private Memoirs of the antient *Ægyptians*. Translated from a *Greek Manuscript* into *French*, and now done into *English*. By *M. Lediard*. In 2 Vols. 8vo. Printed for *J. Walpole*, price 11 s.
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8. The Moral Obligation to the Positive Appointments in Religion; with Regard chiefly to the Sacraments. Printed for *R. Hett*, price 4 d.
9. The Intriguing Courtiers; or the Modish Gallants. A Comedy. Wherein the secret Histories of several Persons are faithfully represented. In which is introduced, an Interlude, (after the Manner of a Rehearsal) called, the Marriage Promise; or the disappointed Virgin. Consisting of Variety of new Songs, set to several *English, Irish* and *Scotch* Ballad-Tunes and Country Dances. Printed for *S. Slow*, price 1 s. 6 d.
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11. The Argument set forth in a late Book entitled *Christianity as old as the Creation*, reviewed and confuted. Conference the 3d. which compleats the Whole. To which is added, an Essay on the Power of Human Reason, in Answer to the Question how far Reason is sufficient for the Happiness of Mankind, with a short View of the Nature and Reason of the Christian Revelation. By *Thomas Burnet*, D. D. Prebendary of *Salum*. Printed for *A. Betsworth* and *C. Hitch*. price 1 s. 6 d.
12. The Monthly Chronicle for *March* 1732. Printed for *J. Wilford*.  
N. B. *The above is discontinued, and the London Magazine to be printed for the Future in its room.*
13. *Mr. Oldmixon's* Reply to *Dr. Atterbury's* Vindication of *Bishop Smallridge*, *Dr. Aldrich*, and himself, from some Passages in the Preface to the History of the Reigns of the *Stuarts*, relating to *Mr. Edmund Smith* of *Oxford's* Discovery of indirect Practices in the Publication of the History of the Grand Rebellion. price 1 s.
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By

48      *The Monthly Catalogue, for April, 1732.*

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as relates to the Lives of *Piers Gaveston*, *Hugh de Spencer*, and *Roger Lord Mortimer*. With Remarks thereon. Adapted to the present Times. Humbly address'd to all his Majesty's Subjects of Great Britain, &c. By *J. Adamson*. Printed for *J. Millan*, pr. 1s.

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44. The Benefit of Dying: Or the good Man's Comfort against the Terrors of Death consider'd; in a Sermon preached before the antient Corporation of *New Woodstock*, on Sunday March 19, 1731-2. By *Peter Du Bois*, A. M. Master of the Free-School of the said Corporation. Printed for *S. Austen*, price 6d.

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46. A Dissertation: Or Enquiry concerning the canonical Authority of the Gospel according to *St. Matthew*; and the Reasons upon which it hath been antiently rejected by *Heretics*; occasioned by a late Pamphlet entitled *a third Pastoral Letter*, &c. Printed for *T. Warner*, price 1s.

47. The Whetstone: A Proposal of a new Scheme of Grammar and

Method of Instruction; by which the Grounds of a Language may be learned in a few Hours so as to read an Author, and write intelligible. With a Specimen of the Design, in a System of *French Rudiments*, containing a full Account of the Grounds of that Language in five Pages. By *Mr. Lowee of Hammersmith*. Sold by *J. Noon*, price 6d.

\* 48. The Platonic Lovers; consisting of original Letters in Prose and Verse; that pass'd between an *English Lady* and an *English Gentleman in France*, under the borrowed Names of *Clio* and *Strepson*, &c. The third Edition. Printed for *J. Wilford* and *R. Chandler*, price 2s.

49. The Charing-Cross-Medley. Being a Collection of Poems, Songs, Epigrams, Epitaphs and Epistles, satirical, jocular, humorous, and diverting, never before printed. Sold by *S. Slow*, price 1s.

50. An exact Copy of some genuine Letters wrote by the late unhappy *Mr. Smith Bookbinder in Southwark*, just before his fatal Catastrophe, wherein are assigned the Reasons which induced them to commit so unparallell'd a Murder on themselves and their Infant. Printed from the Originals, as produced at the Coroner's Inquest by one of the Evidences, price 6d.

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53. A Muse in Livery. A Collection of Poems on various Subjects. Printed for *J. Nourse*, price 1s. 6d.

54. Hurlo-Thrumbo's Lucubrations. Being a Letter from a Gentleman in the Country to his Friend in Town.



Very proper to be bound up with a Pamphlet nonsensically entitled, a true State of the Case between the *British* Northern Colonies, and the Sugar-Islands in *America*, impartially consider'd without Respect to the Bill now relating to the Sugar Trade. Printed for *T. Reynolds*, price 3d.

55. An Answer to Mr. Fog's Sham-Proposal for erecting a Statue to the Memory of *K. William*. In a Letter to a Gentleman in the Country. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 6d.

56. The History of the Abdication of *Victor Amadeus*, late King of *Sardinia*, with his Confinement in the Castle of *Rivole*; shewing the real Motives which induced that Prince to resign the Crown in Favour of his Son *Charles Emanuel* the present King: As also how he came to repent of his Resignation, with the secret Reasons that urged him to attempt his Restoration. In a Letter from the Marquis de *T—— a Piemontais*, now at the Court of *Poland*, to the Count de *C——* in *London*. Printed for *J. Harbert*, price 1s.

57. The Comedian: Or Philosophical Enquirer. N<sup>o</sup> 1. For April 1732. Printed for *J. Roberts*, price 6d.

58. A Letter from *Caleb D'Anvers* of *Gray's-Inn*, Esq; to Mr. *Shimei Troublemaker* of *Hockley in the Hole*. Printed for *J. Peel*, price 6d.

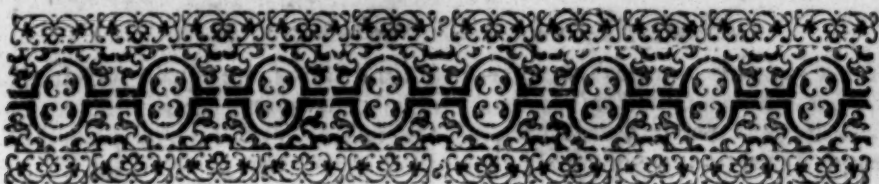
59. Full Instructions for Country-Gentlemen, Farmers, Graziers, Farriers, Carriers, Sportsmen, &c. Being a very curious Collection of well-experienced Observations and Receipts for the Cure of most common Distempers incident to Horses, Oxen, Cows, Calves, Sheep, Lambs, Hogs and Dogs, digested under their pro-

per Heads; many of which have been practis'd for many Years with great Success, and the rest taken from the latest and most approved Authors, &c. By a Society of Country-Gentlemen, Farmers, Graziers, Sportsmen, &c. Printed for *T. Aspley*, price 1s.

60. The Nature of the Charitable Corporation, and its Relation to Trade consider'd. In a Letter to a Member of Parliament. Printed for *A. Millar*, price 6d.

61. Revelation examin'd with Candour. Or a fair Enquiry into the Sense and Use of the several Revelations, expressly declared or sufficiently imply'd to be given to Mankind from the Creation, as they are found in the Bible. By a profess'd Friend to an honest Freedom of Thought in religious Enquiries. Part 1. Containing Dissertations upon the several Revelations from the Creation to the Flood inclusive. Printed for *C. Rivington*, pr. 4s. 6d.

62. The History of *Essex*: Containing, 1. Doomsday of *Essex*. 2. History of the Manours, &c. 3. Antiquities, &c. With a large Introduction concerning the State of the County from *Julius Caesar's* Invasion to the present Time. Digested and improved by *N. Tindal*, Vicar of *Great Waltham*, from Materials collected by *J. Jekyl* of *Brook- ing*, *J. Oussy*, late Rector of *Pamfield*, and particularly by *W. Holman*, late of *Halfsted*, who spent 20 Years in making Collections for this Work. N<sup>o</sup> 1. Containing the History of *Felsted* and *Pamfield*, with a large Map of the Hundred of *Hinckford*. Price 1s. 6d. Sold by *J. and J. Knapton*.



# T H E LONDON MAGAZINE.

M A Y, 1732.

*A View of the Weekly ESSAYS and DISPUTES in this Month.*

*Hyp-Doctor*, May 2. N<sup>o</sup> 73.

*A Caudle for Caleb: Or, an Antidote  
for an empty Purse.*



**R** Easoning with the *Fog-pates* (as he calls the Writers against the Ministry) is administering good Physick to an obstinate Patient, who is determin'd not to take it. Such a Patient is Mr. *D'Anvers*; who, tho' he usurps the Character of a national Chirurgeon, yet his proper Case requires him to be cut for the Simples.

Every Paragraph he pens is a Reply to itself, His Arguments always convince you of the contrary of what he intends. He has gain'd over numerous Converts to the Court-Interest by his contradictory Turns. I am credibly inform'd that the late *D——* of *O——* became a Convert to the Government by reading the *Craftsman* against the Administration. And a *Frenchman* tells me, that the three last *Fog-pate* Journals have influenc'd six Nonjurors of his Acquaintance to swallow *de Oats* to *K. George* all together.

In a late Consultation between *Peter Fool's-Cap*, a Stationer, *Catharine Cryout*, a Hawker, *Luke Labour-in-vain*, one of Mr. *P——*'s Writers,

**A** and *Moll Mercury*, there was a strong Debate which would be the most advantageous Project, to set up a Paper for or against the Government. 'Twill never do, quoth *Kate*, the *Craftsman* has spoil'd all; it costs me more to whet my Whistle for crying them than the Thing comes to. *Peter* said he was e'en asham'd to ask for *Fog's Journal*; he had been call'd *Fog-pate Fool's-Cap* about it, which Names he should hardly lose to his dying Day. *Luke* said, a warm Stickler for my *L—— B——* was reading a *Craftsman* against reducing the Land-Tax; five Country Gentlemen, three of them Tories, and two wry-fac'd Whigs, took him up — What, the Country Journal against easing the Country Party? I always suspected some Roguery at the Bottom of this *Caleb D'Anvers*; but could not be persuaded of it till now. He's an Enemy to the Country Interest. **D** We'll vote for the Ministry; they are our Benefactors; these *Fogs* and *Calebs* our Oppressors. Ay, says *Moll*, not a Mortal takes up a *Craftsman* or *Fog* at my Shop, but the Word is, Well, what are these doating Prigs upon to Day? some say they are retain'd to write against the Court, for no Body reads *Fog* now, but turns Whig, nor the *Craftsman*, but thinks better of the *Hyp-Doctor*.

H

The

The *Craftsman* compares the political Establishment of England to a Pair of Scales. (See p. 30.) and seems desirous to finger the *Scales* and handle the *Plumbs*; he is for his Turn in the Advantage, for a Snack in the Prize of the Golden Fleece; *Caleb* cries out to go Halves in the Perquisites; and tho' he quotes the Prophet's Words against the Ministry, the Truth on't is, he groans mightily himself to loll upon the *Beds of Ivory*, yea, to stretch himself upon the *Couches*, the good Places: He sighs at last only to eat the *Lambs out of the Flock*, &c. to pick a Tit-bit upon a wealthy Employment. *Caleb's* Love is in the Cupboard: He would drink *Wine in Bowls*, and anoint himself with the chief Ointments, that is, he would be greas'd with some 10,000l. a Year or so, at the Head of Affairs. He exclaims in the mean Time that none are griev'd with the Afflictions of Joseph. Poor *Roguy*! Does no body mind the Cares of the *Craftsman*? And yet his party-colour'd Joseph's Coat is on him still; but he wants to be *Joseph*, the first Minister, with *Benjamin's Mess*, and the Cup in his Sack's Mouth: *Caleb* feels in his Pocket to see if he be not one of the *lean Kine*, or to be preferr'd the wrong Way, like *Pharaoh's Baker*: —

*The Afflictions of Joseph! The Lamentations of Mr. D'Anvers, that he is not in Power! John Taylor's pennyless Pilgrimage, or the Travels of Twelvepence! Gentlemen, pray remember the Craftsman; something for Caleb's Christmas-Box this Easter — You are not griev'd for the Afflictions of Joseph.*

*Hard Times, no Money stirring*, was always the Complaint; and from thence the *Craftsman* infers a real universal Poverty in earnest. But the Cry of *no Money* is no Argument there is none: There was never a greater Complaint of Trade than in 1720, and that very Year the Exports were extraordinary.

The *Craftsman* is exceedingly out in his Doctrine of the Balance, the

*Scales*. The more equally Wealth is distributed among the whole People, the less will be the Dependence of those who must perform the *lowest* and most laborious Works, upon those that employ them; and the less their Dependence, the less will they work. A The *Craftsman* is a *Leveller*: But suppose every Tradesman, Labourer, Artificer or Servant of Mr. P—— was worth 9000l. a Year, how would he be serv'd by them? The *Equilibrium* of a Government is the due Subordination of the necessary Classes and Degrees among Mankind: Equality destroys that Subordination, therefore it destroys Order, which subsists upon Degrees; and the Destruction of Order is the Destruction of all Society, to which *Caleb* as an *Ignis Fatuus* is conducting us. Let him not therefore set up for *botching* the State, which is beyond his *Last*. A Craftsman is no more a Judge of a *first Minister* than a *Paviour* is of a *Jeweller*: If *Caleb* or his Readers complain of Poverty, it may be by dabbling in Politicks, which is *not their Trade*: A Man may get Money at his Work, but none by reading *Fog* or the *Craftsman*.

*Daily Journal, May 3.*

E *Vindication of Bishop Burnet: In a Letter signed S. T. to Mr. Osborne, occasion'd by his last London Journal. (See p. 31.)*

THIS Writer says, when he saw three Facts magisterially and positively asserted, in the *London Journal* of April 15, (See p. 18.) which he had Reason to know were absolutely false, he thought himself entitled to call upon Mr. *Osborne* for his *Authority* and *Proofs*; which he has not yet given, but says it would be immoral, and breaking thro' the Ties of Conversation and private Friendship, to name the Persons from whom he had those Facts. Now, Sir, proceeds this Writer, a Man who had either



either *Prudence*, or any *Regard* to the *moral Obligation to Truth*, or to his own *Reputation*, would not have positively asserted in *Print*, *Facts*, which might probably be disputed, without having first obtain'd Leave of his *Authors* to *vouch* them, in Case of Need; and if they refus'd, would give no *Credit* to what they related. Either your *Vouchers* are (as you say) Men of *Honour*, and then they will appear; or else they are Men of no *Honour*, perhaps *Falstaff's Men in Buckram*, and then as they can't appear, the whole Load of these forg'd Stories must remain with you.

Should an inquisitive Reader ask, who this *Osborne* is, that settles the Characters of Kings, Princes, and Bishops, that he never saw, has *Anecdotes* from great Men that must be *nameless*, and whose *Authority* (if you believe himself) would be equal to any Man's in the Kingdom; would not the Answer raise a *Laugh*, mixed with *Indignation*?

In the Journal of the 15th are these Words: 'Dr. Burnet had said, that the *Depression of France was the governing Principle of this Prince's Life*; and had he added, *As France was an Enemy to the Rights of Mankind*, he had certainly been right.' And had Mr. *Osborne* added, *And in what other Sense can the Dr. be understood?* there had been no Occasion of coining his three *Facts*, he had spar'd me the Trouble of calling upon him for his *Vouchers*, and himself the Shame of confessing that he had none. And yet this only could be the Sense of the Bishop's Words, who had by *Facts* set forth in his *History*, how early the Prince of *Orange* set himself at the Head of that noble Struggle for the Liberties of *Holland* against the Invasion of *France*, the amazing Stand this young Prince then made, and the Alliances into which he drew almost all the Powers of *Europe*, against the Attempts of *Lewis XIV.* for universal Monarchy.

As to the *ill Usage* I mention'd Bp. Burnet's Family to have suffer'd from a certain *Quarter*, which you say you will believe nothing about; whenever it shall be proper to lay that Matter open, it shall not depend upon the *Credibility* of the *Relater*, or *Thing related*, but on *Facts* and *Vouchers* (well known to your *Principals*) which will convince any one, who is not *paid for Disbelieving*.

To your first idle Story I had oppos'd the *Improbability* that a *Promise* in *Holland* should have *Weight enough* to promote an unacceptable Man in *England*. I might have added many other *Improbabilities*; as that *Queen Mary*, if the King had a personal Dislike to the Dr. should be ignorant of it; or that knowing it, she should engage to *serve him*. I also oppos'd to it an indisputable Matter of *Fact*, viz. *That when the See of Salisbury became vacant, he went to solicit the King for it, in Behalf of Dr. Lloyd: The King coldly answer'd, he design'd it for another, and the next Day Dr. Burnet himself was nominated to that See.* You would evade this by coining a Piece of *secret History*, which you are honest enough to own you have no *Authority* for. Who, pray, inform'd you that he ever desir'd to go to *Lambeth*? Does his great and un-interrupted Friendship with Dr. *Tillotson* favour of one who had been cross'd in his Views to the same Dignity? Or, was it likely Dr. Burnet should neglect a present Preferment of 3000l. a Year, in Hopes of a greater, which might not fall in his Life-time, and to which his present Promotion would be no Hindrance?

As to your second *Fact*, since that, like your former Tale, stands *unattested*, I am at Liberty to call it a *Forgery*; especially as there are Letters and a Character of the Bishop by the Marquis of *Hallifax*, which no ways agree with your *Quotations*.

Your third *Fact* stands thus: One *Osborne*, a weekly Writer, and some

say a Writer in Pay, affirms, that a noble Lord (who consents not to be named) told him, That some Body else (who must too be nameless) had told him that he stood with an ill Grace in the History, till granting the Bp. a Favour at Court, he told another nameless Friend of this Lord (who told him again) that he must go and alter his whole Character. Now how will you reconcile this Kind of Proceeding to common Honesty in an Historian? (as you allow the Bp. to be an honest Man;) or to common Sense, if he was dishonest?

I never mention'd his being Chaplain and Clerk of the Closet as Instances of Confidence: But sure they are Facts that disprove a personal Dislike, as not enduring a Man's Company. But as to his being made Preceptor to the Duke of Gloucester, a perfect Cbit in Politicks would have known, that this was a Mark of the highest personal Confidence.

You mention his going with the Prince to England only as a Thing that could not be refused. I say, it was what K. William could not ask, but of a Man that was acceptable and necessary to him, and in whom he had the utmost Confidence. Dr. Burnet was then married to a noble Lady in Holland, of a very great Fortune: He was out-law'd for Treason in England: Had the Expedition proved unfortunate, what personal Hazards did he not run, which might have been avoided by his quietly waiting the Event at the Hague?

You say, had he stood well with the King, would he have said in his History, that he had one Vice, &c. Pray, why must this be so abominable a Vice, as you are pleas'd to term it? — The Bishop only says of K. William, That he had no Vice but of one Sort, in which he was cautious and secret. O glorious Prince! Look thro' the Historians of all Ages, and shew me such another King! who had but one Vice, and far from being above the Rules of De-

cency, took Care to conceal even that from giving Offence, or setting an ill Example!

Grubstreet Journal, May 4. N<sup>o</sup> 122.

### Of Marriage.

A Correspondent relates a Conversation he had with some Gentlemen about Matrimony, which was the most eligible, that or a single State: There was but one married Man, who, upon the Company's appealing to his Decision, gave his Judgment in Favour of the latter. This Gentleman, call'd *Glorius*, has a great Fortune, is young, witty, and well bred, a Man of Honour, Ingenuity and Candour, tho' not of strict Virtue in all Respects; but tho' for some Years he has been, in the Town-Phrase, a Man of Pleasure, yet he never debauch'd the Wife or the Daughter of any Man, but contented himself with such as he found debauched to his Hand.

He first acquainted the Company with the Considerations that induc'd him to marry. I had long deliberated says he, the Inconveniencies of a single Life, the Irregularities often incident to it, and the Disorders too frequently occasion'd by an illicit Commerce with the Fair Sex. And as I had, on the other Hand, observed, that most of the unhappy Marriages proceeded from the Avarice of Mankind, this made me resolve, as I had a very sufficient Fortune of my own, not to object against a Woman I lik'd, for not having a proportionable Fortune. Besides, by this I might avoid that scandalous Practice of settling my whole Estate on my first Issue Male: I know nothing more monstrous than for Parents to talk of natural Affection towards their Progeny, and yet leave all their younger Children Beggars, to enrich, very probably, a prodigal extravagant Heir. These Things being consider'd, and finding

I should be able to confine myself within the Limits of the nuptial Appointment, I imagin'd a Tour into the Country would be proper to find out a Woman suitable to my Mind; Women of Town Education being but too generally either Prudes or Coquets. At last I met with an honest Gentleman's Daughter, who in all Respects seem'd unexceptionable: Her I married; with her I live; yet with her am I unhappy; tho' she is so mild, gentle and good-natur'd, that had she not one Fault (which I find to be too common a one) I would not exchange her for all the Pomp and Luxury of the most voluptuous Eastern Monarch. What I mean is, that indecent Disregard, with which married Women treat their own Families, by neglecting at home those Advantages of Dress and Cleanliness, which seldom fail of engaging the Affections of a sensible Man. To this Cause may, in great Measure, be attributed the straying of so many married Men to lewd Women of the Town; and to this I must wholly impute the Uneasiness I at present labour under.

The Writer hereupon remarks, that tho' there might be too much Truth in *Clerius's* Observations, yet he was not convinc'd that the Charge in general was just. And to argue from a casual Abuse to the entire Disuse of a Thing, is an unfair Way of Reasoning. No wise Man will consider any Condition in this World, but as a State of Imperfection. He that considers the Nature and Design of Marriage, will see, that as Propagation is necessary for the Support of Mankind, so Marriage is truly wise and political, for the Sake of Decency and Order: And if some Women be sluttishly indolent, this can never be a just Foundation for condemning in general what is attended with so many important Advantages. 'Tis a Shame indeed any one Lady should be of this Charac-

ter. The utmost Delicacy is requir'd to keep our Passions alive. A Solicitude for the Decency of our Person is a good Expedient for this End. But there is besides a Necessity of banishing all Obscenity and loose Conversation from our Intercourse with the Fair Sex.

*Not that warm thoughts of the transporting joy  
Can shock the chastest, or the nicest cloy:  
But obscene words, too gross to move desire,  
Like beaps of fuel, do but choke the fire.*

Duke of Buckingham's Essay on Poetry,

Free Briton, May 4. N<sup>o</sup> 127.

*Farther Thoughts on the Reduction of  
the Land-Tax.* (See p. 28.)

**J**OHN de Witt, perhaps the ablest Minister in the modern World, who still survives the cruel Fate he suffer'd, in his Book called *The true Interest, &c. of Holland and West Friesland*, proposes that Imposts be first laid on Goods of home Consumption; the *Luxury* and then the *Necessaries* of Life; publick Employments of Profit; and then all Artists, Tradesmen and Mechanicks; after which he thinks the Farmers, the Husbandmen, and Graziers ought to share the Burden; but a Land-Tax he treats of as the last Method to relieve the publick Exigencies. And if this be an intolerable Grievance in Holland, it must at least be a very grievous Thing in England.

The distant Parts of this Kingdom, and the great Cities and Towns cannot be so sensible of this Grievance. In all the remote Parts of this Country, the Tax never was levied, according to the Value of the Estates, nor ever can be; and if one County pays but 8d. in the Pound, whilst another pays 2s. the former must be insensible of the Weight, as also of the considerable Ease by the Abatement of this Tax.

London, Bristol, &c. are apt to imagine the Land-Tax a less Evil than the Salt-Tax: For as the Land-  
Owners



*Owners* in such great Towns are an *inconsiderable* Number, to the vast Body of *Inhabitants* who pay nothing to the *Land-Tax*, few are sensible how heavy it falls on those who are immediately subject to so unequal a Charge. In 1731, there were near 80,000 Houses inhabited within the *Bills of Mortality*. Among these 80,000 *Housekeepers*, there are not above 10,000 *Land-Owners*; so that this Tax falls upon one Man, when it should fall upon eight. Besides, it appears that there are, *communibus animis*, about 6000 empty Houses within the same District; but the *Land-Owners* must pay this Tax, whether their Estates are *tenanted* and their *Rents* paid, or not.

*Monied Men*, another vast Body, contribute little or nothing to this Tax. Their *Stock* in Trade can never be known, and is always assessed but a Trifle; Money lent on *Mortgages* never is taxed, and *Stock* in the *Funds* has the publick Faith to exempt it; so that by having unequal Advantages against the *Landed Interest*, the monied Men devour the Country Gentlemen, and work the most antient Families out of their *Inheritances*.

Yet, as was observ'd by the *honourable Person* in the *Administration*, they come and declaim against the *Salt-Tax*: 'They tell us, says he, that we ought to tax the *Rich*, and not the *Poor*; and pray don't tax the *poor monied Man* of 100,000*l.* in *Stock*, but tax the *rich Country Gentleman* of 500*l.* a Year. Don't lay on a *Salt-Tax*, to which every Man pays a just Proportion according to his Substance; but impose a heavy *Land-Tax*, to which those, who can best afford to pay the most, are at all Times least assessed.'

Daily Courant, May 5.

Of Governing by a Party.

IN Answer to the last *Craftsman* (which see p. 30.) this Writer says,

Will this Gentleman look back to those *blessed Times*, the four last Years of *Q. Anne*, the ever-memorable Administration of *Oxford* and *Bolingbroke*; and tell us how it was then? Was there ever such an entire engrossing of all Employments of Profit by one Party, as at that Time; Was not every *Whig* turn'd out, and a *Mark* set upon every one, who profess'd a Zeal for the present *Royal Family*?

So that could this *Hireling* prove that not the least Countenance is shewn in this Reign to any but *Whigs*, which he knows is not the Truth; yet what Right has he, or his Tribe, to complain of the *Tables* being turn'd upon them?

Are these the Men, who so lately declar'd, that they would not accept the *Administration*, if it were offer'd them; and so often boasted, that their *Opposition* proceeded from their Zeal for the Publick, and not from any Disappointment or Desire of Employments of Profit? Pray, Sir, are you now commission'd to declare, that your Patron is willing to accept of his old Employment of *Cofferer*?

Are all the Gentlemen in the *Opposition*, in a Body, *Jacobites*, *Tories*, *Republicans*, &c. so impatient of Employments? Or do you mean your Master and his little Faction? If you mean the former, pray tell me, can your Patron swallow *Schism* *Acts*, and all the Engines of *High-Church* bigotted Priests? If not (as I think he still affects to be thought a *Whig*) I believe the Party he is now so closely link'd with, would soon spew out him, and his deluded Admirers.

You talk of taking Turns in Employment of Profit. Have you settled your Scheme? How long must the *Tories* continue in Employment till the whole Tribe have had their Turns? Or how long is a Turn to last? And when will it come again to the Turn of the *Whigs*? Your Scheme is entirely new, and what I believe was never

never attempted to be put in Practice; every *Administration*, *Whig* or *Tory*, always contenting themselves to continue in *Power* and *Employments* of *Profit*, as long as they could.

As to the *idle* Position, which the *Craftsman* himself cannot forbear ridiculing, tho' he argues very gravely upon it, That the prevailing Party, by continuing in *Employments* of *Profit*, will be able to purchase all the *Lands* in the *Kingdom*: How few *Employments* are there of great *Profit*? How many *Casualties*, that no Man continues seven Years in any of them? And how few, that do not generally live up to the full *Income* of their *Places* and *Estates*?

As how to get rid of the *Army* is always uppermost in the Thoughts of these *Male*-contents; that they might not dare to execute any rash *Design*, a second Time, he concludes by recommending it to every *Tory* in the *Kingdom*, to give this for his *Motto*:  
—Remember the *Army*.

*Universal Spectator*, May 6. N<sup>o</sup> 137.

*A Description of Scarborough in Yorkshire: In a Letter to a Friend in Town.*

THIS Place is exceedingly romantic: It lies in the Form of a *Crescent* to the main *Ocean*, of which you have an unbounded Prospect; and is built upon the Declivity, and almost at the Foot of a large Hill. It is wall'd and moated round, except only where it lies open to the Sea, or adjoins to the Castle.

The Castle is well fortified, spreads itself far along the Coast, and is built upon a lofty Promontory, which reaches far into the Sea. It overlooks two *Stone Piers*, which form a capacious Haven, which tho' very commodious, yet is not large enough to receive the Number of Ships which belong to the Place. The Cliffs of the Castle are of a most amazing Height, and may be more

truly describ'd in the following Lines than those the Poet made them for.

Come on, Sir, here's the place---Stand still---  
How fearful

And dizzy 'tis to cast one's eyes so low!

The crows and choughs, that wing the mid-way air;

Shew scarce so gross as beetles: Half-way down  
Hangs one that gathers Samphire; dreadful trade!  
Methinks he seems no bigger than his head:

The fishermen who walk upon the beach

Appear like mice; and yon tall anchoring bark

Diminish'd to her cock; her cock, a buoy,

Almost too small for sight. The murmuring surge

That on th' unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes,

Cannot be heard so high. I'll look no more,

Lest my brain turn, and thro' deficient sight

Topple down headlong.-----

The Buildings of the Town are mostly uniform, neat, regular, large and commodious; and the Streets very spacious.

I don't think it in the Power of Art, to furnish out a more magnificent Scene, or to amuse the Imagination with a more agreeable Pleasure, than what we here receive from the Immensity of the Ocean, and at the Sight of that vast Expanse of Waters, which often appears loaded with a prodigious Number of Ships, which, to the Eye of the distant Beholder, looks like a Forest of stately Oaks, or lofty Cedars.

Upon the Recess of the Sea, there is a fine *Porterre* upon the Sands; when all Sorts of gallant Exercises and Divertisements go forward there. And 'tis usual for the Ladies to bathe here, publicly and frequently, in the Sea.

If you turn your Eyes from the Sea, your Prospect is terminated with high Hills; and the intermediate Space affords a beautiful Variety of verdant Meads, fruitful Valleys, pleasant Groves, and convenient Seats. But towards the Sea, sure the Face of Nature makes no where so grotesque a Figure! Here you meet with Meads among Rocks, and Rocks among Meads; gloomy Caverns, and aspiring Towers.

Several

Several Treatises have been written upon the *medicinal Waters* here. They are powerfully *catbartic* and *diuretic*; but contrary to the Nature of other *Catbartics*, they communicate a sensible Alacrity to the Mind, and much Vigour to the Body: A They give a due Tone and Elasticity to the Stomach, and make all the other Parts discharge their Offices to Advantage.

In fine, considering the very obliging and inoffensive Frankness, and the great Politeness of the Conversation here, and the gay Pleasures and Amusements which the Place affords; but more particularly in regard to that bright *Constellation* of *Luminaries* (the Ladies) who never fail to grace and adorn this *Hemisphere*; I think few Places so agreeable.

*Weekly Register*, May 6. N<sup>o</sup> 108.

#### *Character of a Miser.*

**R**ICHES in the Hand of a beneficent Man are a Blessing to the Publick: Such an one is only the Steward of Providence, and the noble Means of correcting the Inequalities of Fortune, of relieving the Miserable, and spreading Happiness to all within the Reach of his Acquaintance.

But the same Affluence in Possession of a Miser is a publick Curse, and he himself a Creature that deserves to be despis'd as a Shame to human Nature. 'Tis very difficult for a covetous Man to be an honest Man; but allow him to be so, his hoarding his Gains is negatively a Wrong to Society. A Miser's Chest is like a Whirlpool, that draws in every thing within its Vortex, but returns nothing back. Whoever proposes to amass a large Fortune, must lay down such Principles to himself as are injurious to others. He must be mean in Spirit, and base in Heart; cunning and cruel; a Composition the worst that

enters into the Mold of Mankind. The Wretch who is worth 100,000<sup>l</sup> looks upon it as an Equivalent for the Loss of Virtue and Honour, as worth more than Mercy, and preferable to Generosity and Humanity. Oppression has been his Business, and he has made the very Poor he refuses to relieve. Riches have been the sole End of his Desires; he starved himself with 50<sup>l</sup>. and does the same with 100,000<sup>l</sup>. At last grown old in Vice, and even more fond of his Treasures, his Heirs wait impatiently for his Death: He dies, and no Body bewails him; his greedy Executors divide the Spoil before he is cold, and the Curses of the Injur'd follow him to the Grave.

#### *§. The Power of Gold.*

The Writer merrily says, that tho' Gold be stil'd *the Root of all Evil*, he is of another Opinion; that the *Portuguese*, who seem to be best acquainted with it, have given a true Character of it in the Motto to their Coin: For tho' some imagine *In hoc Signo vincas* alludes only to the Cross that appear'd to *Constantine*, it is rather a publick Evidence of the Power of Gold. I myself have apply'd this Meaning with all Success: I was once taken ill, and apply'd to a *Physician* to no Purpose, till I shew'd him one of these enchanting Pictures, with its Motto, and then he bid me depend on a Recovery. I apply'd the same Spell to a *Lawyer* and a *Priest*, to the same Purpose. Nay, a *Courtier* who had long broken his Promise with me, grew honest, upon my touching his Hand with a few of these, and did my Business presently. And even my *Friends*, and those who declar'd themselves superior to this Charm, could never serve me effectually without it. So that at last I am persuaded that a *golden Cross* is the best of any, and *In hoc Signo vincas* the truest Motto in the World.

*Craij-*



Craftsman, May 6. N<sup>o</sup> 305.

*Dissertation on Chairs and Stools,*

**C**Hairs have been highly esteemed in all Ages and Countries. The pompous *Carrs* in which the Poets placed their Deities, were no more than *flying Chairs*: And the triumphal *Chariots* of the *Greeks* and *Romans*, were only *fine, carv'd Chairs*, drawn upon *Wheels*; something like to which is the Custom in several Corporations of *England*, of carrying the *successful Candidates* in a *great-armed Chair*, or upon the Shoulders of their *Electors*.

There was the *Curule Chair* amongst the *Romans* for the chief Officers of State. And the *Chairs* in which Kings are crowned, are carefully preserved in all Countries. The *Chair* of *Edward the Confessor* is still kept in *Westminster-Abbey*, in which our Kings are seated at their Coronation. It is a *plain, hard, wooden Chair* without any *Cushion*; which seems to suggest to the Person placed in it, that his Situation is seldom *easy*, and that he should be *humble* notwithstanding his *Exaltation*. The Superstitious think the *Chair* of that good Prince instantly conveys the same Goodness to all who are seated in it, and presently begin to flatter them, as the Poet does *Clause* in the *Beggars Bush*;

*Since thou art King, who would not have thee so?*

But this I take to be fabulous; Tho' I have often thought it odd, that as soon as any one gets a Crown on his Head, all the Clergy should be obliged to pray for him, as a *most religious and gracious King*; which is certainly the most extraordinary Kind of *Hereditary Right*.

This puts me in mind of *Ecclesiastical Chairs*, and the *Chairs* of our two Universities; *Divinity Chairs*, *Chairs* for Philosophy, Mathematics, &c. When a Man prates dogmatically upon what he does not understand,

he is said to speak *ex Cathedra*, or from the *Chair*: This is ironical; for our *Cathedral Churches* took their Name from the *Chair* or *Stall*, in which the Bishop used to preside. But the *apostolical Chair* at *Rome* is the most extraordinary; it has, as we are told, a large Hole in the Seat of it, something like a *Close-Stool*, thro' which two of the Cardinals examine the new-elected Pope.

The Lord Mayor's *Chair* was formerly a Seat of great Dignity, and we still speak of the Aldermen *above* or *below* the *Chair*. Publick Companies have also their *Chairs*; and tho' they are of modern Institution, 'tis wonderful to see the Deference paid to them by the *Proprietors*.

The *Chair* of the House of Commons is of great Authority; and the Person who fills it, never enters the House without three low Bows to it, before he take his Place in it; and whenever he rises to speak, the whole Assembly cry out, *the Chair, the Chair!*

The *Jews* were ruled by the *Chair* of *Moses*, and the Christians by that of *St. Peter*. Both Houses of Parliament, and all the Corporations in *Great Britain* are kept in Order by *Chairs*. They are the Fountain of all the liberal Arts. The Respect, Honour, and even Adoration of Mankind are paid to *Chairs*.

*Stools* are *Chairs* of an inferior Order; and there are *Stools* of Honour and of Infamy. Of the former is the antient *Tripod*, or *three-legged Stool*, whence the Heathen Oracles were delivered. That censorious God *Momus* has still his *Tripod* at *Cambridge*. To sit upon a little *Stool*, called the *Tabouret*, in the Queen's Presence, is the highest Honour of a Female Subject in *France*.

The *Stools* of Infamy are the *Ducking-Stool*, for female *Shrews*, which may also be very serviceable against *scurrilous Writers*; and the *Stool* of Repentance, an *Ecclesiastical Stool*, but extended of late to civil

Cases,

Cases, and I hope the Precedent will be followed——It would afford a diverting Spectacle at least, to see Mr. *Walsingham* in a *Ducking Stool*, and his Patron on the *Stool of Repentance*.

After this Mr. *D'Anvers* tells the following Dream. Falling asleep, says he, in my own *Elbow Chair*, I was immediately convey'd by the Force of Imagination, into a large and most delightful *Garden*, so artfully diversify'd, that it put me in mind of *Windfor Forest*.

Where order in variety we see,  
And where, tho' all things differ, all agree.

I presently saw a great Company of People drawing near, at the Head of which was a *most august Person*, who seem'd to be Master of the Garden. I mixed myself with the Croud of Spectators, and we came at last to a *pleasant Mount*, which our royal Guide ascended, with his own Eyes to take a View of the Country about it. A *large Chair* was erected for this Purpose; but as soon as he got up, a *certain corpulent Man*, who seem'd his *chief Minister*, placed the *Chair* directly to the *South*, where a *sumptuous Hospital* presented itself, and near it a *pleasant Villa*, which belonged to himself. The royal Person at length was desirous to take a Prospect another Way; but the Minister endeavour'd to persuade him against it, assuring him all behind was bleak and barren. But the *Chair* being made to turn upon an Axis, a *certain great Person* who stood near, privately gave it a little Shove to the *left*, which gave him the Prospect of a large and populous City: The People express'd their Joy in loud Acclamations, to see their Sovereign's Face turn'd towards them; and he discovered hereby that he had been deceived by his *Minister*, who had represented this City as the Sink of Disaffection. Upon this he gave the *Chair* another Push with his own

Strength, by which his Back was quite turned upon the *Hospital* and *Villa*. On a sudden, methought, black Clouds gathered around it; and a Storm of Thunder and Lightening battered down the *Villa*, whilst the

A *Royal Hospital* adjoining remained, like *Jupiter's Oak*, untouched. The Sun shone gloriously where he cast his Eyes, and discovered a vast plentiful Country, crouded with Multitudes of People, who cry'd out, *Long live the King; and may that venerable Tree, which now stands before him, soon bear its proper Fruit!* But as I was turning to see *what Tree* they meant, I awoke, and discovered all to be but Delusion and a *Dream*.

*Fog's Journal*, May 6. N° 183.

C *The Revolution to whom owing.*  
F O G says, the whole Herd of ministerial Writers are repaired to their respective Posts, and seem under a violent Commotion at the Remarks lately made in this Paper on K——W——.

D He first rallies the *Hyp Doctor*; and says, among other Things, that he has obviated one Objection made to the immoderate Praise of his Hero, that his Debts are unpaid; and from an abundant Zeal has exceeded both his Patrons and his Party, in offering to pay K——W——'s Debts himself; an ample Security, which should quiet the *Fogpates*, and prevent any more Clamour of that Kind!

But he is chiefly concerned with F *Walsingham* and *Osborne*; and notwithstanding all they have advanced, is still of Opinion, that what he has said on this Subject remains unanswered.

One Advantage, he says, they lay in his Way, that thro' their Excess of Zeal, they are drawn into such contradictory Assertions as often answer one another. One while Mr. *Osborne* says there is not the least Connexion between the Character of

of K ——— W ——— and the Reasonableness or Unreasonableness of the Revolution: And in the same Breath he says, 'That great Man is disgrac'd on Purpose to throw an 'Odium on the Revolution.' He desires the Distinction made by *Osborne* may be remember'd, That the Revolution itself is one Thing, and the Views of those concern'd in bringing it about, another: And shall endeavour to shew, that the Revolution is most effectually attack'd, by raising the Character of one Man at the Expence of the Nation in general.

Two Points are to be consider'd in forming a true Judgment of the Revolution: one, the Necessity of it, which I know not, says he, that any one has call'd in Question; the other, to whom the Obligation is owing. Sometimes 'tis said to be wholly owing to the P ——— of O ———, and sometimes wholly to the Providence of God. I reject neither of the Means; but had the People sat still, and trusted wholly to either, I believe it had been a long while about. But the Case was otherwise, the People form'd the Measures of their own Relief, and Providence concurr'd with them; the P ——— of O ——— supported by the one, and directed by the other, was crown'd with Success. But Mr. *Osborne* is not therefore, exclusive of the People, to attribute to him the Glory, or can he be justly call'd the Author of our Deliverance or Liberties. Had he retir'd to *Holland*, as he once declar'd he would do, if *Bishop Burnet* may be believ'd, unless the Nation was settled to his Mind; and had the Nation by that Means been left to the Mercy of a Prince, who, those Writers assert was of a Religion that could shew none; I doubt not but the same Spirit, which induc'd a brave People to take up Arms for their Defence, would not have deserted them by the Caprice of one Man; they were not a tumultuous Faction, it was the Na-

tion itself, the Legislators, who resorted to the last Remedy for preserving the Constitution.

The P ——— of O ——— acted the Part suitable to himself, to his own Principles, Religion and Interest, for which he had the Honour and Reward: We acted ours, and had what commonly falls to the Share of the People, the Expence.

*Bishop Burnet* says, that both the Praise and Reward of the Restoration were bestowed on *Monk*, tho' a very small Share of it belong'd to him; and he only went into it dexterously enough to get much Fame and great Rewards.

The representing the People as owing the Enjoyment of what they so nobly contended for, to the Grace and Bounty of the P ——— of O ——— when he could not, without Violation of Faith, but leave them in the free Enjoyment of their Liberties, is really traducing his Memory, instead of doing any real Service to it.

*London Journal*, May 6. N° 671.

*Remarks on the Passages in Voltaire which relate to the English.*  
(See p. 20.)

THIS no Wonder that a Frenchman should be partial in his Characters of this Nation: But we might have expected better from one of *Voltaire's* free and generous Way of Thinking, had he not after being enrich'd with our Contributions, behav'd so ill, as to be refus'd Admittance into those noble Families, where he had been treated with very great Respect: Upon this he left *England* full of Resentment, and took occasion to write the King of *Sweden's* Life, to abuse the King and the People, the *Hanover* Family, and the *British* Nation.

As to his Comparison between the present *English* and those in *Cromwell's* Days; (see p. 17.) if, on the other Hand, he had said, that the *English*



English *then* were no more to be compar'd to the *present* English, than a People drunk with Enthusiasm, and wild Pretences of Liberty, and who went about *fighting abroad* to cover their *Infamy at home*, were to be compar'd to a sensible, virtuous, humane, and brave People, he had spoke the Truth of them and us.

We are not less brave than when *Mariborough* led our Troops against the *French*; which they'll find, whenever they give us *just and proper Occasions* to shew our Courage: But, 'tis not *Courage*, but *Madness*, to fight for Fighting sake: *England* should never fight, but to *preserve the Balance of Europe*, or *protect our Trade*.

— Power is well balanc'd at present; and I wish we had never suffer'd our Merchants to be insulted: But the Government pass'd by some little Insults, for procuring a *general Peace*, and a *full and prosperous Trade*: If this End is obtain'd without going to War, the Ministers are our *Benefactors*.

*Cromwell* was no *wiser* in his Foreign Affairs, than he was *honest* in the Affairs at home. Quarrelling with the *Dutch* was against the Interest of the Nation; and his entering into an Alliance with *France*, was destroying the Balance of Power in *Europe*, and shew'd his *Folly and Covardice*; for he was terribly afraid of the *French* assisting *Charles Stuart*. He was the most consummate Hypocrite in the World, and under Pretences to Liberty assum'd the most arbitrary Government. *Mazarine* craftily granted him some Conditions that seem'd advantageous; but wiser Men plainly saw, that he was the *Dupe* of the Cardinal, who us'd to call him the *Fortunate Fool*. And yet this Man is laid before us for a Pattern: His fighting *Lunatics* are compar'd to the manly *Romans* in *Scipio's* Time; and the present *wise, honest* and *brave* English, to *Monks* and *Prelates*!

As to the King's *German* Dominions, whenever they are attack'd on Account of *Alliances* made by the King of *Great Britain*, 'tis highly reasonable *Great Britain* should assist *Hanover*: And if the *Act of*

A *Settlement* had said otherwise, *that Part of it* should be repeal'd, as contrary to *common Sense and Justice*; it being impossible for the *King* and *Elector* to act *absolutely distinct*. And tho' there may be some Inconveniencies in this, it has its Conveniencies too: The *Protestant* Interest is the stronger by it; and *Great Britain* itself, when in a War on the Continent, will be the better for it. But if this were not so, we should be content, considering what *small Evil* attends the *greatest Good*, viz. having our Kings from that *illustrious* House.

C As to *Bremen* and *Verden*, the King of *Denmark*, from whom they were purchas'd, got them by *Conquest*, and so had the same Right to them as other Princes to Places got by *Conquest*, or as we had to *Gibraltar*, before 'twas yielded by Treaty.

D *D'Anvers* observes, that at the Time of the *Swedish* Plot, a *certain Gentleman* is mention'd in *Gyllemborg's* Letters, not much to his Honour: But, if I remember right, *that certain Gentleman* is mention'd in those Letters, with *great Honour*, as being a *true Englishman*; and a *certain Minister* at that Time, since dead, is characterized as *being all over Germanized*.

E *Free Briton*, May 11. N<sup>o</sup> 128.

F *The Whig-Interest consider'd: In Answer to a late Craftsman. (See p. 56.)*

'TIS admitted that all Constitutions are maintain'd by a due Balance of Power. Now under a *Whig Constitution* (as the present is) how are we to balance it? Are we to throw the *Whig Interest* into one Scale, and the *Tories* into another, balancing the *Whig Constitution* and the

the *Protestant Succession*, by equally dividing the Power and Riches of the Publick, between the *Friends* and *Enemies* of *this Constitution*? Or, shall we want a due Balance in the State, because the Pretender's *Scale* is empty?

Is it necessary for preserving *Protestantism*, to divide all Power and Property equally, between *Protestants* and *Papists*? Or, is a *Whig Succession* to expect more Favour from *Tories*, than the *Protestant Religion* from *Papists*?

Whence did *Scotland* so abound with *Jacobites* and *Tories* before the late King's Accession, but because the Lands there had scarce ever chang'd Hands? And whence is *Ireland* so well inhabited by *Whigs*, but from its Lands coming, by Purchases under *Whig Titles* and *Parliamentary Grants*, into different Hands? And since the *Preston Rebellion*, by the *Forfeitures* of Lands in *Scotland*, and the *Alteration in Tenures of Vassalage* there, the *Jacobite Faction* has been weaken'd and reduc'd, whilst the *Whig Party* has been strengthened in Proportion; by which Means the King is establish'd in his Throne, which he never can be, so long as *Whigs* and *Tories* are upon the least *Equality of Rivalship*.

How could the *ancient Nobility* have lost their exorbitant Power, if the Lands had not passed into the Hands of the *Commons*? Or, how could the *Church* have been divested of its *most unchristian Authority*, if the over-grown Possessions of the *Priests* had not been transferr'd to *Laymen*?

The *Wisdom* of our Ancestors proceeded altogether upon this Principle, when *Forfeiture* of Lands became Part of the Punishment for *High-Treason*. And tho' this Method of reducing a disaffected Party can never be used but in Case of *overt Acts of Treason*; yet, if by the Distribution of his lawful Favours, a

Prince can make his *natural Friends* Men of *Property*, ought he not to do this? Is it not for the Interest of the *Constitution*, and of the *Prince*? And who can repine at this, but the *Enemies* of both?

A The Way of raising the *Whig Interest* is mild and generous, compar'd with the Methods of the *Tories*. K. William found it necessary to give his Friends what Land he had a Right to dispose of. The Reign of his Successor begun and ended with vigorous Attempts to resume these Grants; and such was the impartial Justice of those Times, that none but the *Whig Grants* were to be resumed. The honourable Person, now at the Head of the Administration, who had no Grants of Crown Lands, oppos'd this Torrent of Oppression; he divided the House against this unequal Design, and gave his Negative to a Scheme for stripping the *Whigs*, in this partial Manner, of their legal Rights and Inheritances.

It should be remember'd on this Occasion, that Henry Guy, Esq; petition'd the House of Commons, setting forth, That the principal Term and Interest, which the late Sir Wm. Pulteney had in a large Estate, in St. James's, Westminster, was by Grant from K. William, and was Part of the ancient Royal Bailiwick of St. James's; that he, the said H. Guy, was Executor of the said Sir William Pulteney's Will, and Trustee for his Children; that the said Lands were almost all they had in the World; that if the Bill of Resumption should pass into a Law, it would be the utter Ruin of the Family; and therefore praying to be heard by Counsel against it, &c. This Bill dropt at that Time; but the *Tories* again reviv'd it in the latter End of that Reign, and it pass'd the House of Commons, and was lost in the House of Lords merely by an equal Division of Voices.

Thus the *Tories* were not content with buying the Lands of the *Whigs*, but

but attempted to rob them of their Lands: And have they more Affection for the *Whig-Interest* now, than they had in the late Queen's Time? Let the *Craftsman* ask his *honourable Patron*, whether the Fear of *Bills of Resumption* is quite forgot in his *Family*? Or whether he thinks he has merited so well of the Party, that his *Estate* will be safe from their Power, when the *Throne* itself is in Danger?

Daily Courant, May 11.

This Paper contains Reflections on some Passages of Mr. D'Anvers's Dissertation on Chairs. (See p. 59.)

**M**R. D'Anvers may be as jocular as he pleases upon all Sorts of Chairs; but I could wish, says this Writer, for the Sake of preserving that Reverence due to crowned Heads, and to Majesty itself, he had not been hurried into such indecent Expressions in speaking of the Chair of Edward the Confessor.

It must be own'd, this Person is free from all Superstition, and Mean spiritedness, in flattering the Person who fills this Chair, with every Royal Virtue: The only Salutation he thinks belongs to his Prince, when seated in his Chair, is what the Poet gives Clause in the Beggar's Bush: This is all the hereditary Right he acknowledges.

He complains of the Clergy's being oblig'd to pray for all Kings as religious and gracious. I have known some too, who have thought it a little odd, and hard, to be oblig'd to pray for the King, as God's Minister, and as having his Authority. God knows, the Clergy are so apt of themselves to complain of being oblig'd to pray for the King, that there was little Occasion for this Writer to encourage them in such Complaints, and to justify them in it.

If Cobblers and Tinkers were the Persons who fill'd this Chair, I may

defy this Writer, or his Patron, to invent Expressions that carry more Contempt in them, than those he uses in speaking of our Princes.

This Gentleman is very free of his Favours, in bestowing his two A Stools of Infamy upon his Adversaries. If the Ducking-Stool be, as he says, so useful against scurrilous Writers, I would advise him to go into it sometimes himself, unless he rather chuses the Pillory; and his Patron has so long sat upon the Stool of Repentance, that I don't wonder his Situation should be uneasy, and that he would thank any one that would help him to a Chair.

Grubstreet Journal, May 11. N<sup>o</sup> 123.

C Affectation and Scurrility. In a Letter to a young Gentleman of Cambridge, since dead.

To SYLVANUS.

**T**HE several Verses which go under your Name, have pass'd for a Kind of Proof, that you were Owner of a good Understanding; but at the same Time your Conversation affords such a frequent Scene of Childhood and Folly, that you give too much Cause for an Enemy to argue, you are destitute of even common Sense!

E You seem to have no natural Propensity to Spite or Ill-nature; but if your Temper be naturally good, to what Degree is it warped!

I appeal to yourself, if you do not find a great Satisfaction at any Thing which makes another uneasy. When you are in Company, how comes it to pass, that one or other is generally the undeserving Mark of your senseless and ill-natur'd Laughter? You scarce can suffer any Man to pass you in the Streets, without making some Remark on his Dress, his Gate, or G Gesture; nay, so much do you indulge your foolish Risibility, that you contract false Friendships with Persons, on purpose that they may be



be the more off their Guard, and so give you greater Opportunities of deriding them.

'Tis own'd by all, that your Cloaths are rich and well-made, and that you sometimes keep Company with Men of the best Fortunes; but these are no more to be ascrib'd to your personal Merit, than the Estate your Father got you, is to be imputed to your Industry.

As Acquaintance with the Rich serves to gratify your Pride, so are they secure from being sneer'd at by you; nor do you offer to distort the Muscles of your Face at a Man of 500*l.* a Year.

Endeavouring to raise the Company's Laughter at another's Expence, is no Proof of a generous and candid Temper; nor does succeeding in the Attempt discover the least Grain of Wit.

As for your effeminate Carriage, if you dislike being nick-named Miss *Sylvana*, be sure from henceforth not to deserve the Title.

*Weekly Register*, May 13. N<sup>o</sup> 109.

*Cruelty to Animals.*

ONE of the sacred Writers has distinguish'd a merciful Man by *his Mercy to his Beast*: and *Mahomet* thought that Tenderness to Animals was so necessary to Humanity in general, that he made it an essential Part of a *Mufulman*.

Among us, whatever Kindness Brutes receive is chiefly owing to Whim and Caprice, or because they are instrumental to our Pleasures. A Lap-Dog, a Squirrel, a Parrot, a Monkey, a Cat, has engag'd a Lady's Affections more than a Husband or a Lover, and has been treated with more Exactness and Delicacy than a Parent or a Child. A Sportsman's Dog or Horse are his Bosom Friends; he is sonder of them than his Wife, would serve them sooner than his Brother, had rather feed them than

the Poor, and is more solicitous for their Education, and preserving the Breed, than for the Heir of his Family and Fortune: But when grown old or disabled, they are both neglected, and treated with Cruelty and Contempt.

All besides this is one continued Scene of Oppression and Misery to Brutes. A merciful Man can't pass the Streets without being a perpetual Witness to it, and feeling his own Misfortunes increas'd by a fruitless Pity for theirs. Horses, in particular, frequently die under the Tyranny of their Drivers, and the Hardship of their Toil, and we even make a Sport of their Miseries.

Throwing at Cocks is an annual Inhumanity. Bull-baiting is a standing Diversion, and the Pain of the Creature at the Stake, and the Wounds of his Enemies the Dogs, is sometimes Sport to the Great and Polite, as well as the Butcher and Carman. Duck-hunting is another of the same Kind, and an Owl is often join'd to double the Cruelty and Entertainment together. Cock-fighting and Horse-racing are Barbarities in the highest Vogue, and Ladies are now as fond of the last, as the most savage amongst us.

But who or what are they which we treat in this inhuman Manner? Why, Part of the Works of the Deity we worship, Creatures made like ourselves, as fond of Pleasure and as sensible of Pain; only rang'd in a lower Rank of Life, perhaps to try how we should deserve more Happiness, by being studious to preserve theirs.

Our Mildness to them would certainly teach us to be more mild to one another; and, if Children were to be us'd early to treat them in such a Manner, they would grow habitually compassionate, and never tyrannize in greater Power, when they had made a proper Use of less: Which alone is a sufficient Motive for

for Parents to discourage betimes every Spark of Savageness in their Offspring, and use them to Lenity and Mercy.

*Applebee's Journal, May 13.*

*Of Education.*

*Filii tibi sunt? Erudi illos. Eccius.*

THE true End of Education is to give young Persons such Principles, as may most easily conduct them to Happiness, and enable them to distinguish false Pleasure and Happiness from the true. 'Tis a usual Comparison, that the Mind of Children is like Wax, capable of any Impression, or like Paper, on which we may write what Sentiments we please; which *Don Savedra*, the learned *Spaniard*, has improved in his Emblems, for the Institution of a Christian Prince, by representing a Canvas stretch'd on a Frame, and ready to be painted, with this Motto, *ad omnia, apt alike to all.*

Arts and Sciences are too often mistaken for all that is necessary to form a Man; whereas one may be a very ill and unhappy Man, with all the Learning in the World. Youth ought to be perfectly intrusted in the Notions of Right and Wrong, to have the true Ideas of those Things they are most likely to meet with in the World, and be directed to the proper Ends, to which their Actions ought to tend. Arts and Sciences will then indeed become beneficial and ornamental, which otherwise might not only prove useless, but dangerous.

They are therefore far wide of the Mark, who make the Education of Youth so laborious and abstruse a Thing; whereas there is little more to be done, than to inculcate true Notions of Things, not as characterised in this or that Language, or defined in such and such Books, but as they are in Nature, and as they are likely to experience them in the Course of Life.

But then this Knowledge is not to be wrought into them by Chiding and harsh Usage; on the contrary, they are to be treated tenderly; we must descend to their Capacities, and lead them gently Step by Step, and by a proper *Indulgence* render a proper *Restraint* more easy.

Parents ought also to take great Care, that their Children never hear or see base or flagitious Things. Young Minds receive the Impression of whatever passes before them, not only more readily, but retain it longer, than at any other Stage of Life; and this may perhaps have been the Reason, why the Children of so many Princes and great Men, seeing the Licentiousness of a Court, have proved Tyrants and Debauchees. Nay, an Age has been so debauch'd, that to be vicious and effeminate has given the best Title to Preferment: Thus, after the Death of *Nero*, the strongest Party in the Palace were for exalting *Otho* to the Empire, because of the Similarity of their Manners.

But the true and solid Basis, both of our Conduct, and the bringing up our Offspring, is *Religion*; for tho' their Passions should happen to betray them into some Extravagancies, just religious Principles are most likely to retrieve and establish them in that Course of Morality and Virtue, which must render Life easy, honourable and useful, and themselves worthy of those glorious Endowments they have receiv'd from their Creator.

*Universal Spectator, May 13. N° 188.*

THE greatest Part of this Paper is a Letter from a young Lady who liv'd with another young Lady, her Cousin; giving an Account of their different Tastes, one admiring the Play call'd the *Blazing Comet*, the other the *Married Philosopher*. My Cousin *Maria*, says she, is much given

given to the Sublime, and I as fond of plain Sense. Since the first nam'd Play came down, her common Discourse is almost unintelligible. As I was walking with her in the Garden, on a fine Day, she broke out into the following Lines,

See, groveling mortal, see th' eternal blaze,  
View here the indy sun's unbiass'd ways:  
Let loose thy soul t' ætherial patht divine,  
And teach thy earth-born thoughts the road  
of mine.  
Amazing, dazzling be th' eternal shine!

I express'd myself surpriz'd at the Epithet *inky*. She told me she borrow'd it from the *Dedication* of the incomparable Poem she so justly admir'd; and taking the *Play* out of her Pocket read what follows: *And now with the Quill of an Eagle in my Hand, they touch and wrap me with divine Thoughts, and make me ready to leap up in Ecstasy, and dip my Pen in the Sun.* All this divine Author writes, continu'd she, is nervous, ecstasick, and sublime, even beyond Sublimity: *Virgil* himself, were he alive, would renounce all his Works, to be Author of the three last Lines:

Jove again fall blaze the stormy seas forsook,  
From realm to realm three ample strides he took,  
Thund'ring up the high profound, the worlds above all shook.

You like the *married Philosopher*, says she, because 'tis on a Level with your own Understanding: Indeed, my Dear, you want Taste: Don't you see what a Blunder your Author commits, in making a Philosopher in continual Dread of Sarcasms; in making him give Way to his Passions, lose his Philosophy, and renounce his Maxims, at the Sight of a fine Woman? I answer'd that his Uneasiness, I thought, carried a fine Moral; that the Author design'd not to draw the Character of a God, but of a Man; and to have made him without Frailties, would have been a Blunder indeed. And I could not but think, the shewing Philosophy too weak for the

Charms of Beauty, was a very great and genteel Compliment to our Sex.

§. Then follows a Letter, sign'd *Rob. Rational*, wherein he says: I am passionately in love with a young Lady, whose Fortune is much inferior to mine; But, dear *Spec*, this Lady loves to give Pain, and thinks there is something pretty in being whimsical and silly. She is an errant Coquette, and appears in such Variety of Humours, that I begin to suspect her Understanding. To pass my Days with a fine Ideot, would be a Purgatory on Earth. I shall judge of her Sense by your printing this. If she reforms, I shall be bless'd with a Wife; if she continues irrational, my Reason will break her Chains.

Her various shapes, and her affected airs,  
The sprightly coquette thinks her surest snares.  
The glare of beauty may at first surprize,  
But cannot long impose upon the wise.  
An husband thinks upon the term of life,  
And by intrinsic worth will chuse his wife:  
All outward charms wear off when once possess'd;  
Prudence, like gold, alone will bear the test.

*Fog's Journal*, May 13. N<sup>o</sup> 184.

Remarks on Mr. Osborne's *Revolution Principles*. (See p. 60.)

**M** R. Osborne, says this Writer, in raising a Rock to set the Revolution upon, as he terms it, (See p. 13. E.) has quite confounded all Notions of Government.

The Rebellion in 1641 was founded on the Pretence of Liberty, of opposing Bigotry and Slavery; but I believe there were never greater Slaves or Bigots than the furious Champions for Liberty of those Times; nor did our most arbitrary Monarchs shew such flagrant Acts of Tyranny and Oppression, as were seen under *Cromwell's* Usurpation.

The Noise of Bigotry and Slavery ends in nothing more than that one Man will not be a Bigot or Slave to another,



another, but rather to his own Party or Opinion. The only establish'd, unalterable Rule we can have in our Constitution, is to preserve the *Equilibrium* in the several Parts of the Legislature, and not thro' a blind Zeal give up one Part to the Will of the other.

Nothing is more absurd than the ministerial Writers recurring to the Law of Nature; which is of itself only but a very uncertain and dangerous Director in Matters of Government. It is very fit indeed to support Mr. *Osborne's* *Grazing Doctrine*, (See p. 12. G.) but it does not distinguish Maxims of Liberty necessary to be observ'd in particular Nations. But were it alone sufficient for our Preservation, it may often prove a Remedy worse than the Disease, because it leaves the Power of Judging indefinitely in the Multitude; and whether a King breaks the Laws, or the People, by any Artifice, are brought to think he does, the Case is the same. This Law shews no Distinction of the Temper, Genius, or Inclinations of the People, and must subject the whole World to one Rule of Government.

The Wisdom of our Ancestors thought this general Law of Nature insufficient to preserve their Liberties and the publick Repose, (both which all honest Men will endeavour equally to maintain;) they have therefore aided us with positive human Laws, and have contended for Limitations; tho' they have been seldom obtain'd without Force, but from mild and virtuous Princes. From hence arises what we call the *Constitution*, from known, certain and positive Laws, and the general Usage and Custom, which confirm, but do not destroy what is called the original Compact of Government.

These Limitations are the Test and Rule to distinguish a good Prince from a bad one; they establish the known Bounds between the Prerogative of

the Crown and the Liberty of the Subject, and are the Measures of Submission or Resistance,

It was for want of the Limitations that the civil War was so long kept up; and from the same Cause the late K. *James* unhappily exercis'd some Prerogatives, which were thought a Grievance to the Subject.

It was an Observation made in Parliament by Mr. *Fletcher* of *Salton*, (whose known Zeal for the Revolution, and the Tenor of whose Writings, will clear him from all Suspicion of favouring Popery) 'That Limitations, which would render a Nation free and independent, were better under a Papist, than no Limitations under a Protestant.'

Mr. *Osborne* is much concern'd at my asserting the Revolution to be a Breach in the Constitution, but takes no Notice of my owning that Breach was necessary. Was it not a Breach in the Constitution, to postpone the Succession of the Princess *Anne*? Could this be any Ways justified but from the Necessity we were in of gratifying the P—— of O——, who, according to Bp. *Burnet*, would on no other Terms accept the Government? And without which, after the Steps we had taken, we had been in a fine Condition.

The dispensing Power of K. *James* was one of the fatal Mistakes of his Reign, but was not so hideous as Mr. *Osborne* describes it; 'twas not a dispensing with all Laws, but only with particular Penalties on the Breach of some Laws; in which the antient Precedents were some Sort of Justification, as appears by the Defence of Judge *Herbert*, yet unanswer'd. Tho' if those Precedents were a Justification, a Restraint by the Legislature became absolutely necessary.

Tho' Mr. *Osborne* sets up the Law of Nature, or what he calls Reason, in Opposition to the known Laws of the Land, I think every private Man's Reason, both his and mine, ought to be

be absolutely subservient to the Laws. For the Reason of private Men can have no Certainty, one Man's Way of Thinking differing from another's.

The first Resistance of the People was founded on K. James's Male-Administration; but the placing the Crown on the P—— of O——, on the Circumstance of the Abdication; and then was a Matter of such Difficulty, that the Settlement of the Nation, in that Form, was only carried by a few Voices. according to Bp. Burnet. If K. James had stood his Ground, 'tis not impossible but such Limitations might have been form'd, as would have secured and satisfied the Nation; which is all that was design'd in the Expedition, because I find it to be all that was own'd in the P—— of O——'s Declaration. To secure our Laws and Liberties was the Justification of that Resistance; but who should be the King, independent of any other Cause, I hope was never thought to be the Cause of the Revolution.

That C—— II. was a Papist, I believe Mr Osborne will easily assert. Had he been under sufficient Limitations, his Religion had certainly been a personal Thing: And as he was not, he took an odd Method to propagate his Religion, by marrying his Nieces to Protestant Princes, receiving the French Hugonots who fled their Country on the Revocation of the Edict of Nantz, and endeavouring to unite the Church and Dissenters; and passing the Habeas Corpus Act, of more Consequence to the Liberties of the People than any since Magna Charta.

Craftsman, May 13. N<sup>o</sup> 306.

NO Nation, says Mr. D'Anvers, was ever pester'd with bad Ministers, (whom he calls tyrannical Vice-Roys) more than our own; which is attested by the whole Current of our History from the Con-

quest almost down to the present Time.

No Minister of common Sense can desire to make himself absolute, in a free Government, without some bad Design; for as a Participation of Power makes his Station infinitely more easy and secure, so a Monopoly of it is always attended with Envy and Jealousy. But great and sudden Estates are not to be rais'd in a mix'd Administration, where the Power of a Government is equally divided; and therefore when a new Man happens to get into one of the first Offices of a Nation, he thinks he has no Time to lose, because he may be soon turn'd out again, and so begins to plunder, that he may do the Work of a whole Life's honest Service in a few Years.

Honest Ministers are worthy of their Hire, as well as other Labourers; but (as an excellent Writer says) our Ancestors thought the Appointments belonging to their Offices, a sufficient Recompence; and the Government grows very costly, when Ministers must go away with 10,000*l.* per Ann. Estate for five or six Years Service.

It becomes necessary to such a Minister to engross the whole Administration into his own Hands; a Cabal is necessary to support him in this, and nothing can support a Cabal, but a Subdelegation of Power. If the Head of the Cabal sticks at no Methods to get Money, he must suffer the little Limbs of it to enrich themselves by the same Means; for as absolute Tyrannies are maintain'd by a Subordination of little Tyrannies, so a monopolizing Minister is supported by a Combination of inferior Monopolies: He must have Monopolies of Power, of Money, and of Trade, with proper Persons at the Head of them, to act under his Direction; and if they should be detected in any corrupt Practices, it behoves him to defeat the Examination. But I believe Mr. Walsingham is the first Writer, of any Party, who hath ever publicly re-

commended a *Monopoly of all the Lands in England*; (See p. 62.) in which Point, one of his *Brother Pensioners* (in the *Courant*) hath given him up, as an *idle, ridiculous Fellow*. (See p. 57. A.)

Dr. Davenant having mention'd A the false Whispers, with which, in former Reigns, the Ears of Princes have been poison'd by wicked Ministers, insinuating that they and their Party were their only Friends, and therefore 'twas better to join with them than to stand alone, &c. says, 'They B grow to that Presumption by Degrees, as to advise that a whole Party should be frown'd upon and utterly trodden down; and thus they lop and lop on this and that Hand, till they leave the Govern- C ment a Trunk, naked and defenceless; but when they proceed so far as to get the Prince to declare openly for one, and against the other Side, they lay the Ax to the very Root.'

London Journal, May 13. N<sup>o</sup> 672.

M R. Osborne, in Answer to S. T. concerning Bp. Burnet, (See p. 52.) says, *Your Detection of my false Facts and false Reasoning, as you call it, is made up of bold, weak, immoral Assertions, &c. calling my Facts Lyes and forged Stories, and me a round Asserter.*

As to your *Improbabilities and Questions*, you don't shew any Thing I have asserted to be *improbable*; which was that K. William and the Bp. did not like one another. The K. knew him to be a Man of a hot teeming Head; troublesome by a forward pressing his Schemes; not well skill'd in human Nature, for tho' he knew a great many Persons, he knew but few Men; that he was very credulous, and tho' a good Man, heartily in the Revolution, yet not a wise Man, nor able to keep a Secret; so that when the three Commissioners

came from K. James to treat with the Prince at Hungerford, he bid those about him lock up Burnet, for he would blab and spoil all.

Now, how do you shew the Improbability of this? By saying, If any should ask who this Osborne is, &c. would it not raise a Laugh? Yes, a loud Laugh against the Querist: For I'll tell you who this Osborne is; one who spent the first Part of his Life in Study, and the latter in Conversation; and has always so behav'd, as to be well receiv'd by Gentlemen of Integrity; and the highest Character he pretends to, is that of an honest Man, and an agreeable Companion.

If the Bp. had lik'd the King, he would not have drawn his Character in a Parcel of dry, cold, insignificant Negatives. 'The Prince, says he, had been much neglected in his Education; for all his Life long he hated Constraint: He spoke little; he put on some Appearance of Application; he hated Business of all Sorts; he hated Talking, and all D House-Games more: This put him upon a perpetual Course of Hunting; but he look'd upon that as flying from Company and Business.' A fine Character truly, for a Prince of untwearied Application to whatever his Duty call'd him to; a Hero, and a Deliverer of Countries! As to the one Vice the Bishop mentions, In what Cell have you liv'd, not to know, that all the Enemies to the Revolution and K. William have constantly insinuated, That had not that Vice been too abominable to be named, the Bp. would have named it? And as a Prince's private Life has nothing to do in a publick History, the mentioning his having one Vice, &c. seems to flow from Resentment.

My Supposition about the Bishoprick was not brought to answer your Fact about Dr. Lloyd, but to reconcile the two Facts, yours and mine.

Osborne (whom you falsely insinuate to be a Writer in Pay) ask'd a Gentleman



man in Power about the ill Usage of the *Burnet* Family, who gave him Leave to say, That a certain Person wrote him an angry Letter once, but that he never did him any Injustice in his Life.

I would never have produc'd my *A* Vouchers without Leave, because I count that immoral. You cannot but know how rash, and indeed unsafe it would be, to bring great Names into publick Disputes. The great Person referr'd to is of the *biggest* Quality, as well as of the *biggest* Character. *B* And I hope I can give you full Satisfaction, by referring you to Mr. Woodward, Bookseller in Fleet-street. The Fact is stronger than I told it; for the Bp. came himself, and told the noble Peer, That he must go and alter his whole Character.

The Memoirs of the M—— of H—— are probably in the Hands of one of the Noblemen, who married the Heiresses of the S—— Family. So you can satisfy yourself about what I said from thence.

The Gentleman from whom I had the Fact relating to the Bishoprick of Salisbury, is at the Bath; but as soon as he comes home, you shall be entirely satisfy'd on what Authority I rested.

Daily Journal, May 16.

**I**N Answer to the foregoing Letter, S. T. says, As to your ribald Aspersions on the Bishop's Reputation, it were an Injury to it, but to suppose they wanted an Answer, any more than your new-coin'd Story at Hungerford.

As to the angry Letter you mention, the Letter-writer says, there was not an angry Word in it, tho' there were many compassionate ones; that in it he did not complain of Injustice to himself, but to poor unhappy Orphans, whose Father's Services and Disbursements merited another Treatment.

Among other Things equally pertinent, we have the great Mr. Osborne's Picture drawn by himself. Fye for shame! If your Patrons, your Directors, your Pay-masters can't prevail upon you not to print such Stuff, methinks your Bookseller, Mr. Peele, should not suffer it.

How do your three Facts stand now? That relating to Q. Mary's Promise in Holland, stands with all its Absurdities about it, and no Voucher yet to support it.

*B* As to the Passage in the Memoirs, it is of no Consequence when proved; but hitherto No-body asserts they have seen it, and therefore No-body is bound to believe it.

As to your third Fact, if Mr. Woodward has nam'd the right Person *C* to a Friend of mine, it is vouch'd by one, who can never be mention'd with too much Honour and Respect. In what Manner, with what Intent, and on what Occasion, the Bishop might say those Words, I must not presume to enquire. But the Person, *D* in whose Custody the Bishop's History now is, has authoriz'd me to affirm, that Dr. Burnet did not, nay he could not go and alter his whole Character: For there is but one Copy of the History in the Bishop's own Hand-writing (the other from that by a *E* Servant) and there is no Character of the Person Mr. Woodward nam'd, in the whole History, unless the transient Expression of *very brave*, can be call'd so. He is mention'd but in five Places, and in none of them is there any Rasure, or Interlineation *F* that alters the Sense.

The Bishop's Life will shortly be publish'd, with the second Volume of his History; and all the material Facts relating to him will have their Vouchers. Among many Letters from the greatest Persons, some will be selected, out of 50, in the late Princess Sophia's own Hand; by which 'twill appear how much she imagin'd the Bishop to be in K.

Wil-

*William's Counsels and Confidence, and how proper he seem'd to her, to be intrusted with Secrets of the greatest Importance.*

*Free Briton, May 18. N<sup>o</sup> 131.*

*The Balance of Power: From a Treatise, entitled, A Discourse of the Contests and Dissensions between the Nobles and the Commons in Athens and Rome.*

**L**egislators of all Ages, have endeavour'd to deposit that absolute unlimited Power, which originally seems to be in the whole Body, in such Hands as would best conduce to the People's Safety; and most of them left the Right still in the whole Body, but the Administration or executive Part, in the Hands of One, the Few, or the Many; into which Three all independent Bodies seem naturally to divide; as was the Case of those innumerable and petty Commonwealths in *Italy, Greece and Sicily*, as well as the great ones of *Carthage and Rome*: And the Power in the last Resort was always meant by Legislators, to be held in Balance among all three.

In a State, the Balance must be held by a third Hand: And it is not necessary that the Power should be equally divided between these three; for the Balance may be held by the weakest, who by removing from either Scale, and adding of his own, may keep the Scales duly poised. Such was that of the two Kings of *Sparta*, the Consular Power in *Rome*, and of the several limited States in the *Gothic* Institutions.

When the Balance is broke, the Power will never continue long in equal Division between the two remaining Parties, but ('till it is fix'd anew) will run intirely into one: Which gives the truest Account of what is understood by *Tyranny*, in the best *Greek* Authors, which is by no means to be confin'd to any

Number, but may be exercis'd by many as well as a single Person.

The *Decemviri* at *Rome*, tho' chosen for digesting a Body of Laws for the Government of a free State, immediately usurp'd arbitrary Power, destroy'd the Nobles and oppress'd the People, 'till the very Crime, for which the *Tarquins* were expell'd 60 Years before, occasion'd the Expulsion of these Tyrants. The *Ephori* in *Sparta* were cruel Tyrants: 400 Men at *Athens* became a Body of Tyrants, and were call'd an Oligarchy, under which hateful Denomination they were depos'd in Rage by the People. The 30 Men appointed by *Lysander* for the Government of *Athens*, immediately fell into the rankest Tyranny; and thinking their Power not on a Basis large enough, they admitted 3000 into a Share of the Government; and thus fortified, became the cruellest Tyrants upon Record. In the Time of the second *Punic* War, the Balance of Power in *Carthage* was got on the Side of the People; there was then among them a *Dominatio Plebis*, or Tyranny of the Commons. The Orators of the People at *Argos* stirred up the Commons against the Nobles; of whom 1600 were murder'd at once, and at last the Orators themselves, for leaving off their Accusations [or withdrawing their Impeachments] having it seems rais'd a Spirit they could not lay: Which last Circumstance, as Cases have lately stood, may be worth remarking.

We may see, from what hath been advanc'd that a mixt Government is not of *Gothic* Invention, but has Place in Nature and Reason, and seems well to agree with the Sentiments of most Legislators, and to have been follow'd in most States.

It follows also, that those who employ so much of their Zeal and Wit for upholding the Balance of Power in *Christendom*, whilst by their Practices they endeavour to destroy

stroy it at Home, are not such mighty Patriots as they would be thought to be.

We may hence also see the Error of those, who think Power safer lodg'd in many Hands than one. For if those *many* be made up only of one of the three Divisions, they are capable of being as much Tyrants, as a single Person can be.

It is manifest also, that in order to preserve the Balance in a mixt State, the Limits of Power deposited with each Party ought to be ascertain'd and generally known.

Daily Courant, May 18, and 20.

THESE two Papers contain Reflections upon the *Craftsman*, chiefly the last, see p. 69. And the Design of them is principally to shew, that it is made up of nothing but *Declamation*, and that all that that Writer says may be as fairly turn'd against himself.

Thus for Instance, what he says of Nations and Princes being distress'd or ruin'd by overgrown *Ministers* and tyrannical *Viceroy's*, may be thus turn'd — 'Numberless are the Instances of *great* and *good* Princes, who, by the dark *Cabals* and weekly *Libels* of vile *Traitors* and *Incendiaries*, have seen their Subjects seduc'd, and *Conspiracies* form'd against themselves. I am sorry to add, that no Nation was ever pester'd with these *Monsters*, more than our own.'

Now tho' such an *Exclamation* would draw every Man's Eyes upon Mr. P. and his Faction; yet I appeal to himself, whether this be any Proof, that he is the *chief* of these *Incendiaries*,

As to what he says of a *new Man*, getting into one of the first Offices of a Nation, &c. If the Case be as he represents it, it ought to be the *strongest Reason* to oppose frequent *Changes* in the *Administration*:

Which brings to my Mind a *Saying* related of a *great Man*, who, when, his *royal Master* sent him Word, that he had no farther Occasion for his *Service*, made Answer, 'That he, was sorry for it; for that he had been till then *serv'ing himself*, and had just resolv'd to begin to *serve him*.' But I am far from thinking this, with Mr. D'Anvers, to be so often the Case of a *new Minister*.

As to his *Insinuation* of *engrossing Power* to *amass Wealth*; the great Offices that the present Minister enjoys, have *gradually* come to him, as a just Reward of a long Series of his faithful Services for his *Prince* and *Country*: And his greatest Enemies must confess, that his noble Generosity of Spirit, which has always dispos'd him to make every Lover of Liberty partake from his liberal Hand a Proportion of his good Fortune, renders the great Offices he now bears the more reasonable, and clears him from all Suspicion of procuring them out of any avaricious Views.

As to governing by a *Party*; there were all imaginable Hopes of a total Cessation of Party, when the *Craftsman* first took Birth; but no sooner did this *Libel* of weekly Scandal appear, but the expiring Wishes of the Enemies to our present Constitution revived; and by putting on the Mask of a *Whig*, this Author brought many Lovers of true *Whig Principles* to join his Faction.

With what Colour of Reason can it be thought that any Minister can *subdelegate his Power*, to any Person at the Head of the great Companies, since the Choice of their Governors is solely in the Breast of the Proprietors? And if D'Anvers should dream that a *certain corpulent Gentleman* purchases, or causes to be purchas'd, a *Majority* of *Stock*, for a *Majority* of Votes, to get his *Minions* at the Head of those Corporations; if the *Stock* sinks, those who



who have a Majority of the Capital must bear a Majority of the Loss. Besides, if the Heads of Companies are his Creatures and act under him, as Mr. D'Anvers suggests, can it be imagin'd that Men would suffer themselves to be the only Examples of publick Justice, and not impeach the *Primum Mobile*? And then can it be thought, that he should put it in the Power of his *Under-strappers* to ruin him whenever they pleas'd?

If the Market of Corruption is so high in the Companies, Parliamentary Assemblies, and Foreign Courts, as we have been told by this Libeller; I am persuaded the whole Revenue of the Taxes of England would be found little enough for the Purpose. But I daily expect to hear Mr. D'Anvers's next Vision will be, that every Gang of Gyffies robbing a Hen-roost is a subdelegated Monopoly from the Ministry.

Weekly Register, May 20. N<sup>o</sup> 110.

*A foolish and wicked Marriage.*

**Y**OUNG Lavish was left by the Alderman his Father in the Possession of 120,000*l*. Having never been us'd to Business, and always taught to depend on his future Fortune, he acquir'd the Pride and Indolence of a Man of Fashion, without any of the Knowledge or Dignity to support it. He affected the Airs and Equipage of Quality, and disdain'd to keep any other Company. When some young Lords were at a Loss for Amusements, they made a Visit to Lavish in the City, whose Pride took the same Way to Ruin with *Timon's* Generosity, and the Wantonness of his Guests was as fatal as the Ingratitude of the other's.

To compleat his Ruin, one of the *Cabal* recommended to him for a Wife a Lady of no Fortune, but vain of her Birth, of much Wit but more Pride, a Coquette to all but

fond of none, unless to serve her Pleasures or gratify her Pride. The greatest Difficulty was to persuade her to marry beneath her Quality; but the noble Lord, her Cousin, convinc'd her, that No-body could or would supply her Expences so well, and that the best Way to prove her Aversion to him was to marry him; that he was made on Purpose to be govern'd, and so his whole Fortune would be at her Command.

These Things at last determining her, Lavish was over-joy'd when he heard a Wife of Quality was provided for him, and he made a grand Entertainment on the Occasion. They were married, and he promis'd himself nothing but Pleasure; but to his great Disappointment, from the first Hour of his Advancement, his Wife let him know she was to be obey'd, and that she married for her own Interest, not for his Pleasure. However, he lov'd her, and that gave her an Opportunity of making as palpable a Sale of her Favours, as if she had been common. He was once jealous of her, on Account of the separate Bed, and separate Apartments in Imitation of high Life, her numerous Confidants, &c. but she convinc'd him by her Authority, that the Mode was a sufficient Justification, and that if he would be thought a Man of Fashion, he should act like one. This made him perfectly easy; and in short he was moulded into a tame domestick Slave, lost all Will and Power of his own, and became subject to the Tyranny of an expensive imperious Wife; till at length he found himself reduc'd to Misery and Want, and not one of his noble Friends generous enough to relieve him; and whilst his proud Wife lived at Ease on the ample Settlement he had made her, he became a Prey for her Extravagance, and died a Victim to his own Folly and her Vices.

*Universal Spectator*, May 20. N<sup>o</sup> 189.

**F**LORINDA, who was courted by a young Tradesman of small Fortune, to whose Person and Circumstances she had no Dislike, and who came recommended by her Guardian; who afterwards would oblige her to relinquish this her first Lover, for the Sake of an old rich Widower, who now made his Addresses to her; desires an Answer to the following Queries.

1. Whether the Passion the old Gentleman pretends he has for her, may be call'd *Love* or *Dotage*? 2. Supposing the former, which of the two she may prudently make Choice of for a *Husband*? 3. As to the Conduct of her *Guardian* in this Affair?

To the first Mr. *Spectator* answers, That the Passion of an old Gentleman may be very sincere and reasonable; and so may be justly call'd *Love*. One Man may dote at 60, and another have a sound Judgment at 80. A young Fellow of 30, may, by a licentious Course, require the Attendance of a Nurse, and live by Art; while a regular Man may enjoy Health and a florid Blood at 70. Old *Parr*, when brought to Court, some of the Maids of Honour being merry upon his Age, wish'd only to be 50 Years younger for their Sakes; and he was then about 150. Besides, many prudential Reasons may incline a Man in Years to marry.

To the second Query he answers: Prudence, according to common Practice, is taking all Opportunities to advance our Fortune: I take it to be the acting reasonably, *i. e.* justly. Now if *Florinda* can dismiss her first Admirer with Honour, and upon mature Consideration think she may live happily with the old Gentleman, I don't see why she should hesitate: But let her consider, that 'tis Love that makes the Duties of a

Wife easy; but where Interest was the only Motive, they prove little better than Slavery. If her Bent is to her young Lover, and she be satisfied he loves her more than her Fortune, and she had rather live with Ease than Splendor; but especially if she be under any Engagements to him, she cannot in Honour, nor in Prudence reject him.

The Behaviour of her Guardian must be condemn'd by every Man of Honour, unless he has more justifiable Motives to advise his Charge to reject the Man he at first recommended, who by this Means may be injur'd beyond Reparation. *Bethlem*, since I remember, could shew Objects of Pity, who became such from the cruel Fickleness of Parents or Guardians.

*Fog's Journal*, May 20. N<sup>o</sup> 185.

**T**HIS Paper contains a Letter from the People of Corsica to their Countrymen, wherever dispers'd out of the said Island; which *Fog* says was lately sent him from *Italy*. They first set forth at large their Grievances and Oppressions, which occasion'd them to take up Arms against the Republick of *Genoa*, their Sovereign; as also the several Steps they have taken since the Beginning of their Troubles, particularly their setting up the Standard of his *Catholick* Majesty, and the Arrival of the *Imperial* Troops, with their Success against them. After which they say:

We therefore invite you, dear Countrymen, to come and join us in this our last Association. It is our common Cause; think not of outliving the Fall of your Country. Let us be Companions in Victory over our Enemies, or by joining your Blood with ours, let us enlarge the Stream, to make a louder Call to the Throne of the Almighty, not for Revenge against our Enemies,

but

but for Mercy to ourselves; and let us offer our Lives as a Sacrifice for our Country's Liberties: So shall it be recorded to future Ages, that the poor *Corficans* chose to die to the last Man, rather than live in Servitude.

And again, You that were born with us, come and die with us, and let the same Land that gave you Birth, give you a Grave. And a little after, Haste to us, nor be dismay'd at the Distresses to which we are reduc'd: Come, and present yourselves to the Fatigues of War, that we may live by our Sweat and Blood, or bravely die. You will not be able to outlive the Shame and Remorse of not having lent your Hands to support your falling Country, or of having fallen with it.

*Craftsman*, May 20. N<sup>o</sup> 307.

#### Political Vampyres.

**M**R. D'Anvers tells of a Conversation he had about a certain Prodigy, mention'd in the News Papers of *March* last, viz. that in the Village of *Medreyga* in *Hungary*, certain dead Bodies (call'd there *Vampyres*) had kill'd several Persons by sucking out all their Blood: That *Arnold Paul*, an Heyduke, having kill'd four Persons after he was dead, his Body was taken up 40 Days after, which bled at the Nose, Mouth and Ears: That, according to Custom, they drove a Stake thro' his Heart, at which he gave a horrid Groan, and lost a great deal of Blood. And that all such as have been tormented or kill'd by *Vampyres*, become *Vampyres* when they are dead.

The Dispute was chiefly between a Doctor of Physick and a young Lady, the former ridiculing the Account, and the other believing it to be true. At last Mr. D'Anvers deliver'd his Opinion as follows.

The *Eastern* Parts (from whence this Account comes) are much us'd to the *allegorical Style*; and besides,

the States of *Hungary* are govern'd by the *Turks* and *Germans* with a pretty hard Rein; which makes them couch all their Complaints under *Types* and *Parables*.

These *Vampyres* are said to suck the Blood of the Living; and what is a more common Phrase for a ravenous Minister, even in this Part of the World, than a *Leech*, or a *Blood-sucker*? And a plundering Minister carries his Oppressions beyond the Grave, and continues to torment those he leaves behind him, by anticipating the publick Revenues, and entailing a Perpetuity of Taxes and Gabels upon the People. Those also who groan under the Burthen of such a Minister, are often forc'd to sell or mortgage their Estates; and so may be properly said to torment their Posterity in the same Manner.

Several other Instances of Similitude are given between the Story of the *Vampyres* and the political *Vampyres*; whence he gathers that the whole Story is nothing but a *Fable* or *Fiction*, made use of to convey a satyrical Invektive against some living Oppressors in *Hungary*.

And we have had many such, says he, among us. In former Times, the *Gavestons*, *Spencers*, and *De la Poles*, *Empson* and *Dudley*, *Wolfey*, *Buckingham*, and an hundred more, were *Vampyres* of the first Magnitude.

Private Persons may also be *Vampyres* in some Degree. I look upon all *Sharppers*, *Usurers* and *Stock-jobbers* in this Light, as well as *fraudulent Guardians*, *unjust Stewards*, and the *dry Nurses* of great Estates. And I doubt not that a noble Colonel, lately deceas'd, has already convinc'd several Families that he is a *Vampyre*.

Many of the late *South-Sea Directors* were Tormentors of this Sort; and I wish the present Managers of that Company may not furnish us with some Instances of the same Nature. The *Charitable Corporation* has also produc'd a plentiful Crop of



of these *Blood-suckers*. But nothing but the Power of a T——y can raise up a *complete Vampyre*.

*Mezeray* tells us of a Treasurer in France (*Girard de Poissi*) who being troubled in Conscience for having robb'd his Master of a great Sum, refunded it into the *Exchequer* of his own Accord; but he adds, *that he believes this Example will always remain singular*. I leave it therefore to be consider'd, whether instead of driving a Stake thro' the Body of a corrupt Treasurer, when he is dead, it would not be a better Way to administer a *certain Parliamentary Emetick*, which will make him disgorge all his ill-gotten Wealth, whilst he is alive.

*London Journal*, May 20. N<sup>o</sup> 673.

On Corruption; occasion'd by a late Craftsman. (See p. 24.)

**M**R. Osborne retorts upon the Craftsman the continued Repetition of the same Points, after they have been confuted 100 Times over; And of his *Declamations* says, All this is said, but never prov'd. That some have Places and others none, is true; but the Men in Places do not appear more corrupt than Men out of Places. We know of no ill Things done by the Administration: We know of no Army, nor Taxes, but what are necessary to the Preservation of the Government: We feel no Slavery, but are as free as Laws can make us.

'Tis seeing the Connexion between Honesty and Happiness, and between Temperance and Honesty, which can alone be depended on to root out Corruption; and those who shew the People this Connexion are the greatest Benefactors to Mankind. Why should not Osborne do as much Good among the People by Reasoning, as *D'Anvers* among the Quality by Railing? Our Ministers and Legislators are made out of the People; purify the People therefore, and the Men in Power will be pure,

When *D'Anvers* has no more to say, he retails Scraps of *Cato*, *Fletcher*, and *Raleigh*; which have nothing in them against any thing I have advanc'd.

A If *Vespasian's* Example had such a happy Influence, we are now, unless Men are changed, in the fairest Way to become temperate and frugal; for, without speaking as a Court-Writer, we may justly say, that the Prince on the Throne is as great an Instance of both, as any Prince that ever wore a Crown.

B As to his other Quotations, the Argument lies here: Those Writers have said, *That wicked Men in Power had better never been born*, &c. and therefore the present Ministers are very wicked Men and corrupt Trees, which should be hewn down and cast into the Fire; for while they continue in Power, we, who are now only at the Head of the Craftsman, can never be at the Head of publick Affairs.

C § Postscript relating to Bishop Burnet; in Answer to S. T. (See p. 71.)

D **H**AVING asserted three Things, says Osborne, relating to Dr. Burnet, brought unquestionable Authority for one of them, stand ready to produce my Vouchers for another; and the third will vouch for itself, (for the Memoirs are in being) I think it high Time to give over corresponding with a Person, who writes without common Sense or Decency, and cannot or will not distinguish between the Bishop's being useful to K. William, and agreeable to him.

E As to what is still objected against the Fact of altering the Character, May not what is said of that noble Peer in five or six Places amount to a good Character? And, might he not have a bad one before? For tho' there is but one Copy in the Bishop's Hand-Writing, does it follow, there never was another? Or, might not that whole Sheet, where the noble

L 2

Peer

Peer stood with an *ill Character*, be taken out, and the Sheet wrote over again, by the Bishop himself? But whether these or any other *Suppositions* be true or false, is nothing to me, who have produc'd the *best Authority* for what I said.

As to the other *Fall*, Can any Thing be more ridiculously *unjust*, than to call that a *fatherless* Story, for which I am ready to produce the *Father*, when he is ready to receive him? But *this Man* having once *impudently* asserted, that I *invented three false Facts*, can't bear the producing my *Authorities*, and seems more *angry* at my appearing *honest*, than *asham'd* at his own appearing a —

The *Truths* I have deliver'd about the Bishop are evident: So that he may go on, and ring Changes on *Chaplain*, *Clerk of the Closet*, and *Preceptor*; and may produce Letters from the Princess *Sophia*; but we know the Bp. better than she could.

I find we are like *Figg and Sutton*: I am your Man, and if you'll appear on *Mondays*, I will always appear the *Saturday* following.

*Daily Courant*, May 23.

THIS Paper was occasion'd by a Passage in the last *Craftsman*, upon *Vampyres*. (See p. 76.) It is there said by the by, that the Earls of *Godolphin* and *Oxford* went out of their Office with *clean Hands*, and died *poor*: And this Writer says *D'Anvers's* Maxim is, that when a Minister goes out of his Office, unless he dies *poor*, (which must include the Relations of the Minister as well as himself) he is a *Leech*, a *Blood-sucker*, and a *Vampyre*.

The Substance of the Reflections hereupon is contain'd in what follows. The Writer is not for aspersing the Memory of those two great Ministers. I admire the Earl of *Godolphin*, says he, for his Zeal and Capacity to support the Duke of

*Marlborough* in humbling the Pride and Power of *France*. I forgive the Earl of *Oxford's* ill-tim'd Rashness to destroy that *Administration*, for his rejecting the Schemes of *Bolingbroke* and *Atterbury* to bring in the *Pretender*.

I own they went out of their Office with *clean Hands*: And at the same Time I laugh at those who would make us believe they died *poor*; when (whatever was the peculiar *Indolence* of their own Tempers) their Families or *Descendants* are immensely rich: And the *Craftsman* would do well to shew, how this could have been, had those two great Men not enjoy'd that *high Office*.

So that it comes to this at last; either, that all Ministers are *Vampyres*; or, that there is no Necessity a Minister should die *poor*, to go out of his Office with *clean Hands*.

*Free Briton*, May 25. N<sup>o</sup> 131.

*Farther Considerations on the Whig Interest*. (See p. 26.)

PROPERTY, says Mr. *Walsingham*, being monopolized by one or a few, destroys Equality in a Community; not so, when it passes from an equal Number to an equal Number. Suppose, for Instance, any County had 4000 Freeholders, all *Tories* and *Jacobites*; and that by *Purchase*, all these Freeholds pass into the Hands of 4000 *Whigs*; is Property then more unequally divided than it was? Or, would there be more *Grandeers*, or fewer *Freemen* than before?

Yet Mr. *D'Anvers* holds, that Land and Property, by falling into the Hands of one Party, tho' as numerous as any Body of *Land Owners*, and the *natural Friends* of the Government, must endanger the Constitution. As the Person who sets him to work, gave him his Cue, the first Day of this present Session, it is proper to examine this Doctrine.

Sir William Temple, speaking of the Comparison between a State and a Ship, says, 'tis hard to find where-in they differ, except in this, That in great Storms, if all the Men and Lading roll to one Side, the Ship will be in Danger of oversetting: But in the Storms of State, if the Body of the People, *with the Bulk of Estates*, roll on one Way, the Nation will be safe.

D'Anvers says, this would give too much Weight to an *Administration*. But does it follow, that because Persons are devoted to our present happy Establishment, they would be *unanimous* for the Measures of any Ministry whatever?

'Tis not a *ministerial Interest* that I am contending for, but a *national* one, in the Security of the Royal Family, and of the Constitution they protect. A Minister may be oppos'd by *Whigs*, and yet the Constitution will be safe; but not so, if the Opposition comes from *Tories* or *Jacobites*.

Tho' the Opposition to the Ministers has been warmer in the last and present Session, than in the first three Years of the late King; yet the Succession has not been in Danger from this Opposition, as it then plainly was, whilst the *Tories* made a great Stand. Some *Whigs* indeed, from their Rage against the Ministry, have embark'd with *Tories*; but these are very few, a *small Cabal* of violent, discontented Men, who rather than not engross all will hazard all: Such I would point out never to be employ'd under a *Whig Establishment*.

The *Whigs*, however they oppose a Ministry, will in general adhere to the Constitution: Their Education, Estates, &c. make them continue in this Way of Thinking. But the *Tories* ever oppos'd this Succession before it took Place, and have acted against it ever since. If ever they should be employ'd under it, and disagree, the *Discontented* would at once revolt to the Faction they were bred up in,

to which they are naturally bias'd. And should they come into Power, they would bring *Jacobitism* into the Cabinet-Council, in *six Months Time*; would still be at the Head of the old *High-Church Interest*; and the *Toleration of Dissenters* would again be *Schism*.

King William, the best and wisest Prince of the last Age, mistook in this one Thing; he mix'd his Administration with *Whigs* and *Tories*: Hence his Counsels were never secret, nor his Throne safe; the latter ever made him uneasy by distressing his *Whig-Ministers*, whom, whilst he supported, they fear'd; but when he fail'd to support those *Whigs*, the *Tories* grew bold and arbitrary both to him and them. Of this Lord Somers, an able and upright Minister, was an Instance: The King supported him long, his Enemies follow'd him; yet, even the *Tories*, seeing the King support him, were afraid, and pass'd a *Negative* on the Question for addressing the King to remove him: But when they saw, that the King begun to fear them, and distrusting his own Strength, demanded the Seals from Lord Somers, they immediately impeach'd that great Man; nor stopp'd here, the King himself was denied the common Supplies of the Year.

Grubstreet Journal, May 25. N<sup>o</sup> 125.

Remarks on Dr. B—ley's Milton; in two Letters sign'd A. Z.

IN the first he questions the Truth of the Doctor's making the Notes *extempore*, and putting them to the Press as soon as made, notwithstanding his own Confession (See p. 8. G.) which he thinks should have little Weight with us, since he did not make it to take Shame to himself, but Glory; it should therefore be only consider'd as a Bait laid for Compliments, or as the Testimony of one in his own Cause. And for the



the Tokens of Haste in the Notes; some Men are so obstinately addicted to their own Notions, that no Length of Time can make them correct their first Thoughts: And that this was the Case here, I have very good Reason, says he, to be assur'd. For 'tis now six Years since Dr. *Aspenbush* declar'd at *Bristol*, that Dr. B. was then engag'd in making Notes on *Milton*; nor did he speak of it as a Work just then begun, for he had not then seen the Doctor for two or three Years: So that this Work may have cost him as many Years Labour as even his *Horace*. The Person who receiv'd this Account from Dr. *Aspenbush* is ready to attest the Truth of it, when call'd upon so to do.

As to the Passage in the Preface, wherein *Milton* is prais'd as being supported with Innocency and *conscientia Virtus* under his Troubles, so that notwithstanding them, he could *spatiate at large* thro' the whole Universe; I am as willing as any Man to extol him for his poetical Works, which will ever be an Honour to our Nation. Let them atone for those Mischiefs his Tongue and Pen committed in Prose. But with what View could this Gentleman so profusely celebrate the Memory of a Man, who was so bitter an Enemy to that Church and State, in whose Revenues and Favours this Editor has so largely shar'd? The kindest Excuse I can make for him is, that he scatters both his *Censures* and *Praises* at random.

§. The other Letter enquires into the Reasons of Dr. B's embracing the whimsical Notion of an Editor, who wilfully alter'd the Text. The chief Reason suggested is this: The Dr. knew it would be very impolitic to exercise his Talent for abusive Language against *Milton*, and therefore conjures up this Apparition of an Editor, (or strongly imagines there was such an one) whom he may brand

with scurrilous Names at Pleasure, give Vent to his Spleen, and raise the Indignation of no Man. Then he gives the following Collection of Compliments bestow'd by the Dr. on this imaginary Editor.

- A ' He vilely executed his Trust.  
' The Defecation by a bad Printer,  
' and a worse Editor. Preface.  
' Clogs and sullies the Poem with  
' romantic Trash, a Heap of barbarous Words, Pedantry, and a silly  
' Boast of useless Reading, Pag. 26.  
B ' His rude Hand, 34. His Boldness  
' and Silliness, 56. Silly and pedantical, 60. His Trash, his soul  
' Play, 61. His trivial and common  
' Chat, 62. His vile Negligence,  
' not to be endured, 66. His Dirt,  
' 70. Abominable, so very gross,  
C ' it would be penal in a School Boy  
' of an inferior Class, 74, 75. The  
' ridiculous Mark of his Fist, his  
' polluting Hand, 78. The busy  
' Editor returns to his absurd Trade,  
' 91. His Impertinencies, silly Interruption, 93. His silly Dream,  
D ' strange shocking Expression, false  
' Sense and Syntax, 94. His frolick  
' Ostentation, low and doggeril.  
' The Limbo of Fools his fittest Habitation, 95. His soul Neglect, 96.  
' His insufferable Pedantry and Affectation, 99. His puerile Fancy,  
E ' his silly Thought, sillily conducted;  
' his contemptible Meanness of Style,  
' his Patches, 115, 116. His vicious  
' Diction, silly, superfluous and spurious Insertion, 118. This pragmatical Editor, 132. Saucy Editor, 140. A covetous Carl, 146.  
F ' His usual Absurdness, still blunders on thro' Sense and Nonsense, 156. His rare Trifling, 157.  
' His silly Insertions, 160. Trifling Remark, usual Blundering, 161. *Chærilus*'s Stuff raises my  
G ' Indignation, 170. Let him eat the Ordure he has thrown in: His affected Stuff, 171. An insufferable Mortal, 175. The bold Editor's gross Mistake, silly Question,  
' and

\* and senseless With, 185. His  
\* odious Blunder, 198. Returns im-  
\* proved in Dulness, Non-sense and  
\* Bungling. This Idiot, 202. His  
\* mean, flat, superfluous, cumber-  
\* some Handiwork, 211.'

All these rhetorical Flowers are A contained in the Notes on the six first Books: And the other six are as well embellished. — But, is this the proper Dialect of a Scholar, a Royal Librarian, a Clergyman, a Doctor of Divinity, an Archdeacon, a Master of a College, and a *Regius* B *Professor*? How easy is it to make a proper Application of all the foregoing Phrases to the Dr. ! Indeed I think he deserves to suffer the Law of Retaliation; but I dare assure him, he will escape, since no Gentleman will condescend to be his Executioner.

*Weekly Register*, May 27. N<sup>o</sup> III.

Of Puffs.

PUFF is a cant Word for D the Applause that Writers or Booksellers give their own Books, &c. to promote their Sale. Among the many that are noted for this Practice, the Rev. Orator is to be esteem'd the Chief, and will as soon have a Rival in the *Rostrum*, as an Equal in Self-Commendations. Not an Author produces a Piece at the *Theatres*, but 'tis *thought*, 'tis *judg'd*, 'tis *esteem'd* the best Piece publish'd this Season; the common Phrases on such Occasions. Not that Authors, Booksellers and Players are the only F Persons who deal in Puffs. Drefs, Shew and Equipage are Puffs to the Ladies; and Fashion is only a Round of Puffs. The Beau is Puff all over, and would impose himself on the World by that Means for a human Creature. The *Physician* makes the Gravity of his Face and the Formality of his Drefs a Puff to his Practice; and whereas the Writer's Puff is a small Paragraph in the News, he

makes his Nurse and Apothecary answer the same End, and gossip his Skill all over the Parish. The Lawyer makes a Puff of his Gown and Bag at *Westminster Hall*, and always appearing in a Hurry. I don't think *Divinity* wholly free from it. All other Trades and Arts are guided by this universal Custom, and he that can puff with the most Artifice, makes his Fortune soonest: And there is scarce an Action of our Lives, that we don't invent some Puff or other to excuse or recommend. All Men would be thought better than they are, and whatever Means are taken for this Purpose, is as much a Puff to the Man, as a Copy of recommendatory Verses to a Book.

C *Applebee's Journal*, May 27.

Of Credibility: Occasion'd by the Story of the Vampyres. (See p. 76.)

THINGS remote from what we observe by daily Experience, shock us at first Hearing, so that sometimes we reject them, tho' true; as was formerly the Case as to hatching Chickens by artificial Heat, since found to be Fact.

E Credulity without Cause, and Incredulity after just Proof, are alike unreasonable: But then 'twill be ask'd, what is Cause, and what is just Proof? 'Tis difficult to answer this, it depending more on the Tempers and Humours of Men than any Thing else. However, some Rules may be useful.

F Vanity ought first to be laid aside, so that we must not think it the same Thing to say this or that is false, or this or that is unknown to us. And the Opposite to this, which inclines People to believe every Thing, even the most wild and absurd, must also be laid aside.

G Evidence is twofold; the first consisting of such Arguments as may convince us the Fact may be true, and the other including the Testimony

ny on which we are to believe it. And tho' we utterly reject the Possibility of a Story, yet we may believe the Witnesses did not intend to impose upon us, but thro' want of Capacity of judging or inquiring, were impos'd on themselves.

This will solve the *Credibility* of the Story of the *Vampyres*. We may admit those who attest it to tell Truth, as far as they are Judges of it; but we are not therefore to believe a Matter repugnant to Reason and our Senses. We know Death deprives Men of all Faculties, so that they are incapable afterwards to act, consistently with these Stories. And if the Help of the Devil is call'd in, it will but superinduce a Train of Things more and more shocking. So that we must disbelieve it or renounce our Reason.

We cannot help adding this Observation of our own here, *That this Case is quite different from the Miracles recorded in the Gospel; which, as they are attested by Men of the greatest Integrity, and who could not be deceiv'd in the Facts they relate, so, consider'd in all their Circumstances, are entirely consistent with Reason and our justest Notions of the supreme Being.*

*Universal Spectator, May 27. N° 190.*

*Vanity and Extravagance in Building.*

**J**enny Downcastle says, You may talk of our Dress, &c. but I defy you to shew, in all our Extravagancies, any Thing so enormous and Expensive, as your modern Vanity of Building, Gardening, &c.

Alderman Pantile has been for these 30 Years building himself a *Palace* in the Country; and 'tis not likely he will ever finish even the little Out-houses and Offices contiguous to it. His Malt-house has appear'd in three different Shapes in less than so many Years; his Dove-Cote in as many different Places; and his Stables been demolish'd five Times, upon

having so many improv'd *Plans* from Mr. *Afterthought*, his Undertaker. He has inlaid every Spot you can tread upon about his House so with *Aqueducts*, as he calls them, that he has grub'd and muddled more Money

A away thus, *under Ground*, than would set an *Hospital* for *Incurables* upon it. Yet his only Daughter is deny'd Musick, Dancing, and all other Accomplishments of a Gentlewoman. And for his only Son; tho' he thinks the Expence of 1000*l.* a Year too little to his *Builder* towards raising a *Quarry* above Ground, he thinks the 50th Part of it too much for a *Tutor* to the *Heir* of it.

C Now if all this Glare of outward Redundancies is intended to screen the inward Deficiencies of the Owner, let him consider, if they should be faulty in the Niceties of Style, Symmetry, Situation, &c. he must father the homely Issue of the Mechanick, whose *Architeſtal* Blunders shall constantly reproach him, and expose his Judgment. And if the Edifice proves a Master-piece, how ridiculous will he become, if a noble *Body* of Buildings, fit for a *Prince*, should be found animated with a *Plebeian Soul*! I would ask him also, whether he thinks the proud *Cardinal* of York's pathetick and penitential Confession of his Ingratitude to his own *Domesticks* (all but his lazy, glozing Chaplains) will not survive his most ostentatious Buildings.

F *London Journal, May 27. N° 674.*

*Essay on Marriage.*

**I**T will be allow'd (says this Writer, who now signs himself *Socrates*) that Men cannot live so happily without Women, as with them. G The Question then is, whether 'tis best, upon the whole, to marry, keep Women, or take common Prostitutes as we find them.

The



The Conveniencies and Inconveniencies of a *promiscuous Use* of Women are these: The Conveniencies are gratifying a *present Passion*, attended with the Pleasure of *Novelty* and *Variety*. Now we find by Experience, that all the Gratifications of *Sense, Fancy, and Imagination* must be brought under some *Regulations*. The Inconveniencies of *promiscuous Use*, are *Diseases*, and *Distempers* of Body, and that too for a *momentary Pleasure*, without *Love* or *Friendship*. Young Men losing by this Means their Constitutions and Fortunes, lose at once the Capacity and Means of all future Enjoyment. They carry about them a *Body* which is their own Abhorrence, and the Derision of others, and a *Soul* torn to Pieces with the terrible Reflections upon their past Conduct: and all for the Gratification of a present Passion with a Woman, who, by constant Use, is become insensible of Pleasure, who thinks of nothing but the Money she is to receive, and could see the Man she takes into her Bosom hang'd the next Moment, and laugh. And how low is that Pleasure, which is not *mutual*, where we don't give as well as receive!

As to *appropriating* or *keeping* Women, which is grown very much into Fashion, the Hazard of *Diseases* and *Distempers* is indeed less in this Case, and the Chance of *Love* and *Friendship* more. But then if we are *constant*, the boasted *Novelty* and *Variety* are lost, and it grows into a Sort of Matrimony; so that we may call it *natural Marriage*. And if we turn them off at Pleasure, and take another as *Fancy* directs, we shall find a great many *Evils* attend that Practice. No Man would *keep* a Woman without some Degree of *Love* and *Friendship*; and he can't abandon such a Woman without terrible Conflicts, and feeling *Pains*, which will more than balance all the Pleasures of *Variety*. And if he

provides for her Subsistence, he can't change Hands often without a very large Estate. Add to this the *melancholy Neglect* of their Offspring, who are generally so disposed of as to have no Care taken of their Bodies or Minds.

The grand Inconvenience of *Marriage*, is being oblig'd to live with *one Man*, or *one Woman*, till Death, whether their Love to each other continues or not; nay tho' they hate thoroughly, and despise heartily. There is one Way to remedy this Evil, *viz.* to suffer some Alterations in our *Laws* about *Marriage*, and make *Divorces*, in all just Cases, more easy; for tho' 'tis said a Man shall not put away his Wife but in one Case, it is not said, a Man and his Wife shall not part, when they freely, fully, and upon the *most Deliberation* consent.

The Conveniencies of *Marriage*, are growing *Friendships*, arising from constant good Offices; and there are no Pleasures on Earth equal to those *family Pleasures*. Besides this, there is the Care of their Offspring. Children got out of Wedlock, are thousands of them murder'd, sold, or starved afterwards; and if they live, their Education is quite neglected: So that 'tis no Wonder we have so many *profligate Wretches* about the Town. But in *Marriage*, the Children are honourably own'd, and bred up under the Care of Father and Mother. The Pleasures of Men and Women would also be more *safe*, and *less expensive*; and if they were wife, they might make them more *lasting*, by making them less *common*, and always treating one another with as much *Delicacy* and *Respect* as at their first Courtship.

So that *Marriage*, with all its present Inconveniencies, is infinitely preferable to a *promiscuous Use* of Women, and much better than *Keeping*: But if *Divorces* in all reasonable Cases were permitted, and Care taken of a *frugal* and *virtuous* Education among the Ladies, it would be the most desirable State in the World, and would soon become as *general*, *fashionable*, and *honourable*, as 'tis in itself *moral*, *reasonable*, and highly *useful* to Mankind.

The late Bishop Atterbury's and Mrs. Oldfield's Funerals compar'd,

BY the Interment of the Reverend Dr. Atterbury, late Bishop of Rochester, in that private and secret Manner, as was mentioned in some Papers, many People, says this Writer,

ter, were disappointed, who waited for that Opportunity of decently testifying their Respect to his Lordship's Memory. There would have been no Occasion for a general Summons and Invitation, as was usual at the Roman indistinct Funerals: And yet the Obsequies of that great Man would have been celebrated with due Splendor and Magnificence. And, as obscurely as the Solemnities were at last performed, yet the Concern of his Friends was not the less open and distinguishable;

*Quocumq; aspiceret, luctus gemituq; sonabant,  
Formaque non taciti funeris inflar erat.*

But notwithstanding the visible Tokens of publick Sorrow, &c. I must freely own, I cou'd not but be much offended at the unworthy Direction of this Funeral. Methinks it was a little like the *bustled up claudesime Sale*, we have lately heard of. But I must repeat it, the Interring this great Prelate, so universally esteem'd for his admirable Learning, and fine Accomplishments, in so obscure a Manner, highly offended me, and brought all his Troubles afresh to my Mind. Every Circumstance that could give me Pain crowd'd into it. A Paragraph in a Pamphlet (intituled, A Letter to the Clergy of the Church of England, on Occasion of the Commitment of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Rochester to the Tower of London) which had formerly not a little disturb'd me, presented itself again full of new Vexation and Amazement. After the Author had allow'd, 'that the Bishop usually express'd himself in the honourable Assembly of Peers, with all the Elegance of Language, with all the Justness of Delivery, and the most decent Gesture of an Orator:' He then goes on to shew 'what a sharp and poison'd Arrow Eloquence is in the Hands of him, whose Designs are evil, and not known to be so, and therefore as it is what scarcely one in a Thousand can ever arrive at, so scarcely one in ten thousand can safely be trusted with it.' What a Discovery is here! This Design against Orators, is like a strange Piece of Policy us'd amongst the Lacedemonians; of whom it is reported, that whenever they saw a Man grow popular and by Consequence powerful, they banished him out of their Country. But before I take any farther Notice of this, let us just note what Credit and Authority this Enemy to Eloquence honour'd himself with. Why, he was able to tell us of Applications made by the Bishop to the King, with the Success of them: That when he was seiz'd, a strict Command was given to the Messengers to treat him with Reverence; that he enter'd the Council-Cham-

ber twice; that he was permitted to sit, &c. Now don't all this plainly shew, that this Author must be one of Mr. Walsingham's Predecessors, trusted with a few Secrets and like him, apt to blab them a little too much? The Discovery made then above is very extraordinary; hear it again. *As scarcely one in a thousand can ever arrive at Eloquence* (he must mean such as he just before allow'd the Bp. to have) *so scarcely one in ten thousand can safely be trusted with it.* What a Train of frightful Apprehensions does such political Doctrine create! And well might the Preacher of it be ask'd by his ingenious Antagonist; if a Man happens to be eloquent, what must be done with him? How is it to be help'd? What would you counsel the Counsellors to do? Must he have his Head cut off, because there is a fine Tongue in it? I think such Treatment of the Eloquent wou'd be like the Conspiracy of the WICKED against the Just, as it is elegantly describ'd in the 2d Chapter of the Wisdom of Solomon. *The ungodly said, reasoning with themselves, but not aright, Let our strength be the law of justice: for that which is feeble, is found to be nothing worth. Therefore let us lie in wait for the righteous; because he is not for our turn; and he is clean contrary to our doings. He was made to reprove our thoughts. He is grievous unto us even to behold; for his life is not like other men's, his ways are of another fashion. We are esteem'd of him as counterfeits: he abtaineth from our ways as from filthiness. Let us examine him with despitefulness and torture, that we know his meekness, and prove his patience. Let us condemn him with a shameful death: for by his own saying he shall be respected.*

But that I may not be too long, I shall only inform the Directors of the late funeral Rites, which occasion'd these hasty Thoughts, that when another Mrs. Oldfield lies in State in the Jerusalem Chamber, has the Honour of being sung by a full Choir to her Grave, has the solemn Office, appointed by the Church, read over her by a Doctor, whose Mouth the tender Appellation of dear Sister will fit with the exactest Propriety; or when they shall with awful Grimace, and magnificent Pomp and Splendour, obsequiously follow the rotten Reliques of some Vampyre, who ought to be stak'd into the Earth and pelted to it (as was lately Colonel Don Francisco one of the Species,) I say, when the next Procession of this Kind happens, it will certainly be remember'd what Sort of Funeral was order'd for one, whom

*Uno Ore plurimæ consentiunt Gentes Primarium  
fuisse Virum.*

ESTHER:

**ESTHER: AN ORATORIO; OR SACRED DRAMA.** As it is now acted at the Theatre-Royal in the Hay-Market with vast Applause. The Musick being composed by the Great Mr. Handel.

## The PERSONS represented.

<i>Esther.</i>	Priest of the Israelites.
<i>Affuerus.</i>	Harbonah.
<i>First Israelite.</i>	Persian Officer.
<i>Haman.</i>	Second Israelite.
<i>Mordecai.</i>	Israelites.
<i>Israelite Boy.</i>	Officers.

## ACT I. SCENE I.

Haman, Harbonah, and Officers.

*Har.* **T**IS greater far to spare than to destroy.

*Ham.* I'll bear no more, it is decreed, All the Jewish race shall bleed.

Hear and obey what Haman's voice commands: Hath not the Lord of all the east Given all his pow'r into my hands?

Hear, all ye nations, far and wide, Which own our monarch's sway, Hear, and obey.

*Air.]* Pluck root and branch out of the land; Shall I the God of Israel fear?

Let Jewish blood dye every band; Nor age nor sex I'll spare:

Raze, raze their temples to the ground, And let their place no more be found.

*Officer.* Our souls with ardour glow, To execute the blow.

*Chorus.]* Shall we the God of Israel fear? Nor age nor sex we'll spare.

Pluck root and branch out of the land. [Ex.

## SCENE II. Israelites.

*1st Is.* Now persecution shall lay by her iron rod, Esther is queen, and Esther serves the living God.

*Air.]* Tune your harps to cheerful strains, Moulder idols into dust;

Great Jehovah lives and reigns, We in great Jehovah trust.

*Chorus.]* Shall we of servitude complain, The heavy yoke, and galling chain?

*Air.]* If boy, Praise the Lord with cheerful noise; Wake, my glory, wake, my lyre;

Praise the Lord, each mortal voice; Praise the Lord, ye heav'nly choir:

Zion now her head shall raise; Tune your harps to songs of praise.

*Recit.]* O God, who from the suckling's mouth, Ordainest early praise,

Of such as worship thee in truth, Accept the humble lays.

*Air.]* 2d. If. Sing songs of praise, bow down Our chains we slight, [the knee,

Our yoke is light, The worship of our God is free.

Zion again her head shall raise;

Tune all your harps to songs of praise.

*Chorus again,* Shall we of, &c.

## SCENE III.

Enter the priest of the Israelites.

How have our sins provok'd the Lord! Wild persecution bath unsheath'd the sword, Haman hath sent forth his decree,

The sons of Israel all Shall in one ruin fall.

Metbinks I hear the mother's groans, While babes are dash'd against the stones; I hear the infam'd shriller screams,

Stab'd at the mother's breast; Blood stains the murderer's vest, And thro' the city flows in streams.

*Chorus.]* Ye sons of Israel, mourn, Ye never to your country shall return.

*Air.]* O Jordan, Jordan, sacred tide! Shall we no more behold thee glide

The fertile wales along, As in our great fore-fathers days? Shall not thy bills resound with praise, And learn our holy song?

*Chorus again,* Ye sons, &c.

## ACT II. SCENE I.

Esther, Mordecai, and Israelites.

*Esther.* **W**HY sits that sorrow on thy brow? Why is thy reverend head

With mournful ashes spread?

Why is the humble sack-cloth worn?

Speak, Mordecai, my kinsman, friend,

Speak, and let Esther know,

Why all this solemn woe?

*Mordecai.* One fate involves us all,

Haman's decree,

To strike at me,

Hath said, that every Jew shall fall.

Go stand before the king with weeping eye.

*Est.* Who goes unsummon'd, by the law shall die.

*Air.]* Mord. Dread not, righteous queen, the Love will pacify his anger; [danger,

Fear is due to God alone:

Follow great Jehovah's calling;

For thy kindred's safety falling,

Death is better than a throne.

*Esther.* I go before the king to stand:

Stretch forth, O king, thy scepter'd band.

*Air.]* Tears assist me, pity moving,

Justice cruel fraud reproving;

Hear, O God, thy servant's prayer:

It is blood that must atone,

Take, O take my life alone,

And thy chosen people spare.

*Chorus.]* Save us, O Lord!

And blunt the wrathful sword. [Ex.

## SCENE II.

Affuerus, Esther, and Israelites.

*Affuer.* Who dares intrude into our presence, It is decreed, [without our leave?

He dies for this audacious deed.

M 2

Hab



Hab! Esther there!

The law condemns, but love will spare.

Esther. My spirits sink, alas! I faint.

Assuerus. Ye powers, what paleness spreads  
her beauteous face!

Esther awake, thou fairest of thy race,

Awake, and live, 'tis my command;

Behold the golden sceptre in my hand,

Sure sign of grace;

The bloody stern decree,

Was never meant, my queen, to strike at thee.

Air, Duett.] *Est.* Who calls my parting soul  
from death?

*Ass.* Awake, my soul, my life, my breath.

Esther. Hear my suit, or else I die.

Assuer. Ask, my queen; can I deny?

Air.] *O* beauteous queen, unclose those eyes,  
My fairest shall not bleed;

Hear love's soft voice, that bids thee rise,

And bids thy suit succeed.

Ask, and 'tis granted, from this hour;

Who shares our heart shall share our pow'r.

Esther. If I find favour in thy sight,

May the great monarch of the east

Honour my feast,

And digne to be his servant's guest;

The king and Haman I invite. [wites?

Air.] *Assuer.* How can I stay when love in-  
I come, my queen, to chaste delights.

With joy, with pleasure, I obey,

To thee I give the day. [Ex. Manent Israelites.

### SCENE III.

*Ist* Israel. With inward joy his visage glows,

He to the queen's apartment goes:

Beauty has his fury charm'd,

And all his wrath disarm'd.

Chorus.] *Virtue, truth, and innocence*

Shall ever be her sure defence:

She is heaven's peculiar care,

Propitious heav'n will bear our prayer.

### ACT III. SCENE I.

Priest of the Israelites.

*Jehovah, crown'd with glory bright,*

*Surrounded with eternal light,*

*Whose ministers are flames of fire,*

*Arise, and execute thine ire.*

Chorus.] *He comes, he comes, to end our woes,*

*And pour his vengeance on our foes:*

*Earth trembles, lofty mountains nod:*

*Jacob, arise, to meet thy God.* [Ex.

### SCENE II.

*Assuerus, Haman, Esther, and Israelites.*

*Assuer.* Now, O my queen! thy suit declare,

Ask half my empire, it is thine.

*Est.* O gracious king! my people spare,

For in their lives you strike at mine;

Reverse the dire decree,

The blow is aim'd at Mordecai and me:

And is the fate of Mordecai decreed,

Who when the Russian's sword,

Sought to destroy my royal lord,

Brought forth to light the desperate deed?

*Assuer.]* Yes, yes, I own,

To him alone,

I owe my life and throne:

Say then, my queen, who dares pursue

The life to which reward is due?

*Est.* 'Tis Haman's hate,

That sign'd his fate.

*Assuer.* I swear by yon bright orb of light,

That rules the day,

That Haman's sight

Shall never more behold the golden ray.

Air.] *Ham.* Turn not, O queen, thy face away,

Behold me, prostrate, on the ground: [kneels.

O speak! his growing fury stay,

Let mercy in thy sight be found.

Air.] *Esther.* Flatt'ring tongue, no more I'll

Vain are all thy cruel wiles; [bear thee,

Bloody wretch, no more I fear thee,

Vain thy frowns, and vain thy smiles:

Tyrant, when of power possess'd,

Now thou tremblest, when distress'd.

*Ass.* Guards, seize the traitor, bear him hence,

Death shall reward the dire offence:

To Mordecai be honour paid,

The royal garment bring,

My diadem shall grace his head,

Let him in triumph thro' the streets be led,

Who sav'd the king.

[Exeunt. Manet Haman guarded.

Air.] *Ha.* How art thou fallen from thy height!

Tremble, ambition, at the sight:

In power let mercy sway;

When adverse fortune be thy lot,

Left thou by mercy be forgot,

And perish in that day. [Ex.

### SCENE III.

Enter Israelites with Mordecai in triumph.

Grand chorus.

The Lord our enemy has slain,

Ye sons of Jacob sing a cheerful strain.

Sing songs of praise, bow down the knee,

The worship of our God is free.

The Lord our enemy has slain,

Ye sons of Jacob, sing a cheerful strain.

For ever blessed be his holy name,

Let heaven and earth his praise proclaim;

Let Israel songs of joy repeat;

Sound, all ye tongues, Jehovah's praise,

He plucks the mighty from his seat,

And cuts off half his days.

For ever blessed be his holy name,

Let heaven and earth his praise proclaim,

The Lord his people shall restore,

And we in Salem shall adore.

For ever blessed be his holy name,

Let heaven and earth his praise proclaim.

Mount Lebanon his first resigns;

Descend, ye cedars; haste, ye pines,

To build the temple of the Lord,

For God his people hath restor'd:

For ever blessed be his holy name,

Let heaven and earth his praise proclaim.

An

An Epistle from a Gentleman to Sir  
H—S—; who, upon having  
fav'd his Life, desir'd he would  
send him all the Rarities he could  
find in his Travels.

SINCE you, dear doctor, sav'd my life,  
By turns to bliss, and plague my wife,  
In conscience I'm oblig'd to do  
Whatever is enjoin'd by you:  
According then to your command  
That I should search the western land  
For curious things of ev'ry kind,  
And send you all that I could find,  
I've ravag'd air, earth, sea, and caverns,  
Men, women, children, towns, and taverns;  
And greater rarities can shew,  
Than Gresham's children ever knew;  
Which carrier Dick shall bring you down  
Next time his waggon comes to town.  
First, Sir, three drops of that same stow'r  
Which Jove in Danaë's lap did pour;  
From Carthage brought the sword I'll send  
Which brought queen Dido to her end;  
The stone by which Goliath dy'd,  
Which cures the head-ach well apply'd;  
The snake-skin, which, you may believe,  
The devil cast who tempted Eve;  
A fig-leave apron, 'tis the same  
Which Adam wore to hide his shame,  
But now wants dearning; I've beside  
The blow by which poor Abel dy'd;  
A whetstone worn exceeding small  
Time us'd to whet his scythe withal;  
The pigeon stuff, which Noah sent  
To tell him when the waters went;  
A ring I've got of Sampson's hair,  
The same which Dalilah did wear;  
St. Dunstan's tongue, which story shews  
Did pinch the devil by the nose;  
The very shaft, which all may see,  
That Cupid shot at Anthony;  
And, what above the rest I prize,  
A glance from Cleopatra's eyes;  
Some strains of eloquence that hung  
In Roman times on Tully's tongue,  
Which long conceal'd and lost had lain  
Till C—— found them out again:  
Then I've most curious to be seen,  
A scorpion's bite to cure the spleen;  
A goad which rightly us'd will prove  
A certain remedy for love;  
As Moor kills worms in stomach bred,  
I've pills cure maggots in the head,  
With the receipt shews how to make 'em;  
To you I leave the time to take 'em.  
I've got a rag of Phœbus shrine  
Found in the bottom of a mine;  
A lawyer's conscience large and fair,  
Fit for a judge himself to wear;  
With a choice nostrum, fit to make  
An oath a catholick won't take.  
In a thumb nail you shall see  
Close stopp'd some drops of honesty,

Which after searching kingdoms round  
At last were in a cottage found;  
An antidote, if such there be,  
Against the charms of flattery.  
I ban't collected any care;  
Of that there's plenty ev'ry where;  
But, after wond'rous labour spent,  
I've got one grain of rich content.  
It is my wish, as 'tis my glory,  
To furnish your knick-knackatory;  
I'll only beg, whene'er you shew 'em,  
You'll tell your friends to whom you owe 'em;  
Which may your other patients teach  
To do as has done yours, —

An Epitaph on Mr. Aikman, a Painter,  
who surviv'd his only Son but a  
very short Time, and lies buried  
in the same Grave with him: By  
the Author of Eurydice.

DEAR to the wise and good, disprais'd by  
none,  
Here sleep in peace the father, and the son:  
By virtue, as by nature, close ally'd,  
The painter's genius, but without the pride;  
Worth unambitious, wit afraid to shine,  
Honour's clear light, and friendship's warmth  
divine.  
The son, fair-rising, knew too short a date;  
But oh! how more severe the parent's fate!  
He saw him torn, untimely, from his side,  
Felt all a father's anguish, wept — and  
dy'd.

On young Maister K——'s holding  
forth in the Diocese of H——d.

A Preachment late was made by parson K——t,  
To wye with Bowman, that learn'd, pious  
twight.  
Him bravely born of hardy iron-breed,  
With ostrich stomach fit on church to feed,  
To qualify, to guide, and fleece a flock,  
Dad's golden keys the church's doors unlock.  
With doctrine stolen from independent whig,  
This ign'rant, raw, conceited, reverend prig,  
To brook his name, would darken scripture's  
light:  
For take away the K, and all is NIGHT.

The last Will of Mr. Matthew A——y  
of New-England.

TO my dear wife,	A frying-pan & kettle,
My joy and life,	An aspen pail,
I freely now do give her	A thrashing flail,
My whole estate,	An iron wedge and
With all my plate,	beetle.
Being just about to	
leave her.	Two painted chairs,
	Nine warden pears,
A tub of soap,	A large old dripping
A long cart rope,	platter,

The

The bed of hay,  
On which I lay,  
An old sauce-pan for  
butter.

A little mug,  
A two quart jug,  
A bottle full of brandy,  
A looking-glass,  
To see your face, [dy.  
You'll find it very ban-

A musket true,  
As ever flew,  
A pound of shot & wal-  
A leather sash, [let,  
My calabash,  
My powder-barn and  
bullet.

An old sword-blade,  
A garden spade,  
A hoe, a rake, a ladder,  
A wooden can,  
A close-stool pan,  
A clyster-pipe & blad-  
der.

A greasy bar,  
My old ram-cat, [nen,  
A yard and half of lin-  
A pot of grease,  
A woollen fleece,  
In order for your spin-  
ning.

A small-tooth comb,  
An ashen broom, [et,  
A candlestick & batch-  
A covertid;  
Strip'd down with red,  
A bag of rags to patch it

A ragged mat,  
A tub of fat,

A book put out by Bun-  
yan,  
Another book,  
By Robin Rook, [yarn.  
A skain or two of spun-  
An old black muff,  
Some garden stuff,  
A quantity of borragge,  
Some devil's weed,  
And burdock seed,  
To season well your  
porridge.

A chafing-dish,  
With one salt fish,  
If I am not mistaken,  
A leg of pork,  
A broken fork, [con.  
And half a stitch of ba-  
A spinning-wheel,  
One peck of meal,  
A knife without a han-  
A rusty lamp, [dle,  
Two quarts of samp,  
And half a tailor can-  
dle.

My pouch and pipes,  
Two oxen tripe,  
An eaten dish well  
carved;  
My little dog,  
And spotted bog,  
With two young pigs  
just starved.  
This is my store,  
I have no more,  
I heartily do give it;  
My years are span,  
My days are done,  
And so I think to leave  
it.

### The last Will of Mr. Edward Ward.

I 'th name of God, the king of kings,  
Whose glory fills the mighty space,  
Creator of all worldly things,  
And giver of both time and place.  
To him I do resign my breath,  
And that immortal soul he gave me;  
Sincerely hoping, after death,  
The merits of his son will save me.  
Oh! bury not my peaceful corpse  
In Cripple-gate, where discord dwells,  
And wrangling parties jangle worse  
Than alley-scolds, or Sunday's bells.  
To good St. Pancras' holy ground,  
I dedicate my lifeless clay,  
Till the last trumpet's joyful sound  
Shall raise me to eternal day.  
No costly funeral prepare;  
Twixt sun and sun, I only crave  
A bear's and one black coach, to bear  
My wife and children to my grave.

My goods and chattels, I desire,  
May pay the honest debts I owe;  
The rest (if any) I require  
May to my wife and children go.  
My blessing unto each I give,  
Let that suffice instead of wealth;  
May grace attend them whilst they live,  
And virtue long preserve their health.  
My wife I do appoint the sole  
Executrix of this my will,  
And set my hand unto the scrole,  
In hopes the same she will fulfil.

EDW. WARD.

Made under a dangerous  
Illness, and sign'd this  
24th of June, 1731.

Richardus Teo, duodecim annorum  
puer, Gulielmo Chesselden Lithoto-  
morum præstantissimo, qui me iv.  
Id. Apr. 1731, calculo è vesicâ  
extracto, ad salutem restituit.

O Gratitude, do thou inspire,  
And warm me with poetick fire:  
Bid thou the muse to stretch her wing;  
And raise her infant voice to sing.  
Be Chesselden thy theme of praise,  
The subject of thy earliest lays.  
By him restor'd from pain to ease,  
My life again begins to please.  
But I such ceaseless racks before,  
And such intestine tortures bore;  
That e'en a child I wish'd to die,  
Nor grow a man in misery.  
Prometheus felt not sharper pain,  
Tho' all were true the poet's feign;  
Tho' beak'd vultures, as 'tis said;  
On his renewing vitals prey'd.  
Oft I complain'd the time was slow,  
And linger'd out my hours of woe:  
Weary of day, I wish'd the light  
Would hasten, and give way to night;  
Impatient of the night I lay,  
And wish'd again for rising day:  
Nor day, nor night, my torments ceas'd;  
The growing evil still increas'd:  
'Till thou (that day be ever blest,)  
Wert call'd, great artist, from the west.  
The work was in a moment done,  
If possible, without a groan:  
So swift thy hand, I could not feel  
The progress of thy cutting steel.  
Æneas could not less endure,  
Tho' Venus did attend the cure:  
Not her soft touch, nor hand divine,  
Perform'd more tenderly than thine;  
When by her help Iap's own'd,  
The barbed arrow left the wound.  
For quicker e'en than sense, or thought,  
The latent ill to view was brought;  
And I beheld, with ravish'd eyes,  
The cause of all my agonies.



Of Cæsar's sword we wonders bear;  
 Alcides' club, Pelides' spear:  
 All these let others celebrate,  
 The wasteful instruments of fate,  
 Thy lancet merits more by far,  
 Than all the weapons us'd in war:  
 By wounds and death, they glory gain;  
 Thou triumph'st over death and pain.  
 This I, which thousands, witness true;  
 Whilst that we live, we live by you.  
 That I instruction can attend;  
 Enjoy the converse of a friend;  
 Delight o'er fields and meads to stray,  
 And with my dear associates play;  
 That now my thoughts with ease can flow;  
 All this to thee, to thee I owe.  
 Henceforth if any time I live;  
 If any joy I shall perceive;  
 If any good hereafter do;  
 To thee my thanks for all is due.

Oh! could I reach the true sublime,  
 With energy of thought in rhyme;  
 My verse should fair inscribe thy name,  
 In lasting monuments of fame.  
 Long as my life its course shall run,  
 Till all the fatal thread be spun;  
 Each morn, as duly as I rise,  
 Each eve, before I close my eyes;  
 When I adore th' Unseen above,  
 In whom I live, in whom I move,  
 And pay my reverential praise,  
 For all the blessings of my days:  
 Recounting all, from first to last,  
 As I from youth to age have past;  
 In this memorial first shall stand  
 His mercy by thy saving hand;  
 And above all the race of men,  
 I'll bless my God for Chestelden.

On his Grace the Lord Lieutenant's  
 late dangerous Passage from Ireland.

FOND of his sway, Hibernia mourns  
 Her darling viceroy gone;  
 And Britain with impatience burns  
 To greet her fav'rite son.  
 To bless each isle by heav'n design'd,  
 In well try'd worth approv'd;  
 And greatly loving all mankind,  
 By all mankind belov'd.  
 But see, amidst th' impetuous flood  
 His storm-beat vessel tost,  
 Forbid to keep her destin'd road,  
 And urg'd from coast to coast!  
 Yet tho' we grieve his last delay,  
 We sigh the vain alarm;  
 This tempest may obstruct his way,  
 But wants the pow'r to harm.  
 No, not to Dorset (trust th' event)  
 Can storms or seas be foes,  
 Since pray'rs are for his safety sent  
 By ev'ry wind that blows.

On seeing a very pretty young Lady with Nails  
 excessively long and dirty.

UNGUILLA's nails kill every grace,  
 Which strive in vain to adorn her face;  
 Beauty invidious they disarm,  
 And disappoint the threatening harm.  
 Our wondering eyes obliquely squint,  
 And with communicated hint,  
 Officious act the friendly part,  
 And soon compose the flutt'ring heart.  
 What pity 'tis mamma don't live,  
 Her daughter's neatness to revive.  
 She'd reign thus in consummate fame,  
 The toast of beaux, the poets theme.  
 But now the Harpy's claws are seen  
 Join'd to the face of Cyprus' queen.  
 To form you one consistent piece,  
 Unguilla (take it not amiss)  
 Let cleanliness thy nails adorn,  
 Or ——— let thy nails thy face deform.

From the Grubstreet Journal.

The Characters of King William and Bishop  
 Burnet, as drawn by F. Osborne, Esq; F. G. S.  
 in the London Journal of Saturday, April 29.

IN the world ne'er were seen two men more  
 contrary:

The king cool, the bishop was warm and unwary.  
 The one was both politic, close and reserved:  
 The other was passionate, open, unguarded.  
 A secret by the first, I say, never was told:  
 But a secret the last, 'tis known, never could hold.  
 The king was for measures of keeping his crown,  
 Tho' with difficulties some, yet measures his own.  
 The bishop for measures, into which had he enter'd,  
 The king thought his crown too much would be  
 ventur'd.

The prince was still prudent, and spoke little  
 and clever:

The prelate imprudent, and his tongue could hold  
 never.

The king lov'd retirement when hyp was upon him;  
 The bishop would always be breaking in on him;  
 To take up his time with whimsical schemes,  
 Which the king, still awake, always hated  
 like dreams.

He knew he was credulous, one, whom a story or  
 Was easily impos'd: yet an honest historian.  
 Could two such men possibly agree? — I think not:  
 The prince was a Dutchman, and the prelate  
 a Secr.

On Mrs. Camargo and Mrs. Salle, the two  
 famous Dancers at Paris.

YOUR charms, Camargo, beam delight,  
 But Salle ravishes the sight:  
 Your mazy trip the dance improves;  
 With shining ease she sweetly moves:  
 Gay novelty attracts in you;  
 Her we imitable view:  
 You, like the sprightly wood-nymphs, bound;  
 She, like the Graces, skims the ground.

The

# The GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

MAY, 1732.

MONDAY, May 1.



**WILLIAM Morrice**, Esq; Son-in-Law to the late Bp. *Atterbury*, being taken into Custody upon his landing at *Dover* from *France*, was examined this Evening before the Duke of *Newcastle*, and discharged. The Vessel which brought over the Corpse of the said late Prelate, was strictly search'd by a Number of Custom-House Officers. His Goods and Effects were soon after deliver'd by the Commissioners of the Customs, to the said Mr. *Morrice*, who waited on them for that Purpose. (See p. 40.)

TUESDAY, 2.

A Man Dwarf lately brought from *Denmark*, not quite three Foot high, was presented to their Majesties, and the Royal Family. He stood under the Arm of the Duke of *Cumberland*, with which his Royal Highness was much pleased.

The Common-Council of the City of *London* resolv'd to petition the House of Lords, that a Clause may be added to a Bill now depending, (for explaining, &c. an Act to prevent frivolous and vexatious Arrests) in order to restrain Causes under 20*l.* from being mov'd out of the Mayor or Sheriffs Courts of the said City.

WEDNESDAY, 3.

An Express came to St. *James's*, with an Account of the safe Arrival of the Duke and Dutches of *Dorset*

at *Park-Gate*, from *Ireland*, after a very dangerous Passage. The Seas ran so high, that they broke over them several Times into the State-Room, where their Graces were in Bed. (See p. 89.)

Came on at the *King's - Bench*, a Trial between *Rob. Proof*, *Mary* his Wife, *Susan* and *Amy Whitball*, Plaintiffs; and *Sir George Saunders*, *Knt. Fluellin Aspley*, *Thomas Bullock*, and *James Coleby*, Defendants; on an Issue directed out of Chancery, to try whether the Plaintiffs were sole Heirs, or whether they and *Sir George Saunders* were Coheirs to *Sir Tho. Coleby*, Bart. deceased. The Trial lasted from 10 in the Morning to 8 in the Evening, when the special Jury (*Sir Tho. Cross*, Foreman) brought in their Verdict, that the Plaintiffs and *Sir Geo. Saunders* were Coheirs, and that one Moiety of the real Estate (about 1200*l.* per Ann.) did belong to *Sir George*, and the other Moiety to the Plaintiffs.

THURSDAY, 4.

The S. S. Company began to ship Goods on board their Ship the *Royal Caroline* (formerly call'd the *Prince William*) in Consequence of their receiving a Cedula from *Spain* the Day before.

*Sir Robert Sutton*, Bart. Knight of the *Bath*, a Privy-Counsellor, and Knight of the Shire for the County of *Nottingham*, was expell'd the House of Commons, on Account of the Affairs of the *Charitable Corporation*. (See p. 43.)

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 5.

Sir *Archibald Grant*, Bart. Knight of the Shire for the County of *Aberdeen* in *Scotland*, was expel'd the said Hon. House, on the same Account.

A Bill was soon after drawn up to restrain the two last mention'd Gentlemen, as also *Dennis Bond*, *William Burrows*, Esqs; Mels. *George Jackson*, *Benj. Robinson*, *Richard Woolley*, and *Thomas Warren*, from going beyond Sea for a Year, or till the End of the next Sessions; and for discovering their Estates and Effects, and preventing the alienating of the same; for obliging Mr. *William Squire* to surrender himself, &c. and committing *William Burrows*, Esq; to the *Fleet*, till he complies with the Directions of the Act, &c.

MONDAY, 8.

A Court of Chivalry was held on this Day, which admitted Articles exhibited against Mr. *Baynton*, Mr. *Ladbroke's* Executor, for using Arms, &c. not belonging to his Family; and two Witnesses were sworn, and a Time appointed for their Examination. Then they proceeded against Sir *John Blount*, Bart. who, by his Counsel, denied the Jurisdiction of the Court; but that being over-ruled, an Attachment was order'd against him for Non-Appearance; and then Mr. *Philips* appear'd as Proctor for him. Two Witnesses were also sworn to prove the Articles against Mrs. *Radburn*, and a Time appointed for their Examination. (See p. 39.)

WEDNESDAY, 10.

The Court of *King's-Bench* was mov'd for an Information against Mr. *Osborne*, a Printer in the *Minories*; for printing and publishing a Libel reflecting on the *Jews*, charging some of them with a barbarous Murder, in burning an Infant begot by a Christian on the Body of a *Jewish* Woman; by reason of which they were often insulted by the Populace. The Court granted a Rule for the Defendant to shew Cause this Term.

And some Time after, Mr. *Strange* and Mr. *Marsh*, Counsel for Mr. *Osborne*, mov'd the Court upon the said Rule; and after a short Hearing, the Court thought fit to discharge it.

A Tryal came on at the Court of Common-Pleas, on an Action brought by *Dingley Goodere*, Esq; (Son of Sir *Edward Goodere*, Bart.) against Sir *Rob. Jason*, Bart. for criminal Conversation with his Wife. It lasted till one the next Morning; when (the Matter appearing very manifest) the Jury gave the Plaintiff 1000 *l.* Damages.

THURSDAY, 11.

*Abraham Blackmore*, Esq; Counsellor at Law, a Prisoner for Debt in the *Fleet*, cut his Throat in his Apartment in *Bell-Savage* Yard, and the Arteries of his left Wrist, and was found next Morning dead and wallowing in his Blood. The Coroner's Inquest brought him in *Lunatick*.

FRIDAY, 12.

The Corpse of Dr. *Atterbury*, late Bishop of *Rockester*, being remov'd from Mr. *Purdy's*, the Undertaker, late at Night, was interr'd about One in the Morning in his Vault in *Westminster-Abbey*, in a very private Manner, attended only by *William Morrice*, Esq; his Son-in-Law, and his two late Chaplains, the Rev. Dr. *Savage*, and the Rev. Mr. *Moore*. (See p. 83.)

*William Burrows*, Esq; belonging to the Charitable Corporation, was committed close Prisoner to the *Fleet*, by Order of the Hon. House of Commons.

SATURDAY, 13.

The Mails from *Bristol* and *Gloucester*, containing 46 Bags, which were taken from the Post-Boy last Month, were found in a Wheat-Field; all entire and unopen'd, except the *Bristol*, which had been cut, and only one Letter found in it. (See p. 39.)



SATURDAY, 20.

The Lady *Lawley* was committed to the *King's-Bench* Prison, for publishing a scandalous Libel, reflecting on the Prosecution and Judgment against her for endeavouring to seduce the King's Evidence against *J. Crook*.

MONDAY, 22.

Two of the condemn'd Malefactors were executed at *Tyburn*, viz. *Edw. Wentland* and *Thomas Beck*, both for Street-Robberies; the rest being all reprieved. (See p. 39.) *Wentland* was 66 Years of Age, and at the Place of Execution said aloud to the People, that he did not rob the Man that swore against him, and that he never wrong'd any body to his Knowledge. *Beck* was about 18 Years old: He desir'd to speak with one *Peter Buck*, who came immediately up to the Cart; and then *Beck* said, *I could not die in Peace, till I did you Justice; for upon my Trial I declared something against you, which was altogether false; and this I desire the World to take Notice of, and not to impute that alledg'd Crime to you.* He said he had been a very naughty disgraceful Boy, and desir'd all, especially young People, to take Example from his sad Fate, to live in the Fear of God, and thus to shun such horrid Measures, and most miserable Calamities.

TUESDAY, 23.

A Court of Honour was held again on this Day, when the Articles against Sir *John Blount*, Bart. for assuming the Arms of *Blount Lord Mountjoy*, were read and admitted, after several Arguments made against them by Dr. *Andrews* and Dr. *Paul*, and supported by Dr. *Henchman*.

The Directors of the S. S. Company have resolved, that the Goods which they ship in the *Royal Caroline* shall be register'd, and a Copy of such Register given the *Spaniards*, to prevent and detect any clandestine Trade, by Persons employ'd in their Service, which not only renders the Company obnoxious to the *Spaniards*,

but greatly embarrasses their Affairs, and prejudices them in the Sale of their Goods. And the farther to prevent all Schemes of their superior Officers for private Trade, they will defer the Choice of a Captain and Supercargo till the said Ship be near ready to depart.

FRIDAY, 26.

Signior *John Angelo Belloni* the Banker's Letter from *Rome*, to the Committee of Parliament for inspecting the Affairs of the *Charitable Corporation*, touching the seizing and confining of *J. Thomson*, voted by both Houses an audacious Libel, attempting to impose upon the Parliament and *British* Nation, and to amuse the unhappy Sufferers of the *Charitable Corporation* with deceitful Hopes of Relief; was about One a Clock, burnt before the *Royal-Exchange* by the Hands of the common Hangman, pursuant to the Order of both Houses.

The Translation of this Letter follows.

Gentlemen, *Rome*, May 4, 1732.

'TIS with great Pleasure that I embrace this Opportunity, which now offers, of shewing my Esteem and Affection for the *English* Nation, in contributing to the Welfare and Advantage of many particular Persons in that Kingdom, and consequently, to the Satisfaction of the Parliament, and of the whole Nation in general.

As the Frauds which have been committed in the Management of the Affairs of the *Charitable Corporation* have made a great Noise in the World, People, in these Parts, have been sensibly touched with the Misfortunes which they have produc'd, and are fully convinc'd, how much it concerned the whole Nation to find a Redress; and that this could not be effectually done unless (what the Parliament have not yet been able to procure) the Person, Papers, Books and Effects of Mr. *Thomson* should be secur'd.

Having receiv'd Advice therefore, that the said Mr. *Thomson* intended to come to *Rome*, under a fictitious Name, the necessary Means were taken to seize him upon his Arrival, which was accordingly executed. At the same Time were seiz'd also his Papers, the Letters which he had receiv'd since he left *England*, Copies of the Letters which he had wrote to his most intimate Friends, and Minutes of his most secret Affairs. He is now a Prisoner in the Castle of *St. Angelo*, whereby he has been in a manner forced into a Confession and Discove-

ry of the whole Mystery of that Affair; and which he has done in so ample a Manner, as to give an Account, not only of the Books and Effects of the Company, but also of his own.

This being done, I was order'd to communicate this important Discovery, in the most proper Manner, for the Good and Advantage of the *English* Nation; for which Purpose I immediately dispatch'd an Express to one of my Correspondents at *Paris*, with all the Papers relating to that Affair, to the End they might be put into your Hands. But as it seems just, that the Proprietors of the *Charitable Corporation*, who are going to reap so great a Benefit from this Discovery, should agree and consent to certain Articles, before the Delivery of these Papers and Writings into your Hands; I have order'd my Correspondent to insist upon such previous Agreement and Consent, and to keep those Writings in his own Custody, merely as a Pledge, till Things should be agreed upon; and I make no Doubt, but that this Precaution, as well as the Articles themselves, will appear just and reasonable to every Person concerned.

Having thus executed what I had in Trust, I have nothing to add, but my sincere Wish, that you may be assur'd of the Regard I have for the *English* Nation, and of the ardent Desire I shall ever retain to promote their Welfare.

I am, &c. *John Angelo Belloni.*

*The Conditions signed by Thomson's Hand, and enclosed with Belloni's Letter, viz.*

*Memorand.* which I humbly beg may be stipulated, and made the Conditions for delivering up the Books and Papers. 1. That my Sureties may have their Bonds up, in all five thousand Pounds. 2. That *Lancelot Ord*, Esq; who sold me a small Estate, the Value of one thousand three hundred Pounds, (after paying a Mortgage upon it) in Consideration of an Annuity I was to pay him for Life, be allowed to take quiet Possession of that Estate again. 3. My Father having taken a Bond in my Name from Mr. *Blackwood*, though the Money was his own, I desire, upon his Proof of that, that he may be allowed to receive it upon a Power of Attorney I sent him for that Purpose, and that they will not put him to Trouble, because it happens to be in my Name. [N. This Bond is only for ten thousand Pounds.] 4. There is somewhere a Bond of my Brother *Samuel's*. I desire it may be delivered up, because he is not in a Capacity to pay it. 5. I desire, that those that have had my Books and Papers in keeping, may have no Trouble upon their surrendering them, in case in the Act that passes, any Penalty is annexed to that. 6. I desire, I may be enabled to pay about two thousand seven hundred Pounds, private Debts I owe to a Number of

People. 7. What is proper for myself, I submit it; I only observe, that I have at present discovered of my own private Effects, which will appear upon casting up the Accounts, the Sum of twenty six thousand Pounds, and my Books and Papers will discover a much larger Sum. *J. Thomson.*

MONDAY, 29.

The Sessions ended at the *Old-Bailey*, when the 9 following Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *John Osborne*, *Edw. Paul* alias *Spawo*, and *Michael Spawo*, for Street Robberies; *Robert Robinson*, *John Wakeling* and *John Dunstan*, for Burglary; *Henry Barnes*, *William Woolcott*, and *John Longman*, for the Highway. Three were burnt in the Hand, and 27 ordered for Transportation.

*John Walker* alias *Trever*, was tryed for Misdemeanour, in giving a false Information on Oath before Justice *Giffard* in the Name of *Trever*, against *John Edgeling* for robbing him on the Highway; for which Robbery the said *Edgeling* and another were try'd at the last *Hertford* Assizes, and acquitted. The said *Trever* then went by the Name of *Waller*, and prosecuted in that Name. It appear'd on the Trial, that he had for some Years made it his Practice to go the several Circuits, and swear against innocent Persons that they robb'd him, for the sake of the Reward; particularly it was sworn against him by the Clerk of the Arraignments for *Cambridge*, that at the last Assizes there, the said *Waller* swore against two Men, for robbing him, and they were both found guilty and condemned; but by means of the said Gentleman, and the Country People being dissatisfied with the Sentence, Mr. *Baron Comyns* reprieved them till they should enquire after *Waller's* Character; which being done, he was found to be a notorious Rogue in that Way; upon which the two Men were pardon'd. The Indictment he was now try'd on being plainly prov'd, he was found guilty; but it not coming within the Act, which makes Perjury Death, (it being only before a Justice)

he was fin'd 20 Marks, to suffer two Years Imprisonment, to find Security for his good Behaviour for Life, and stand in the Pillory bareheaded, with his Crime writ in great Characters over his Head, once at the *Seven Dials*, and once facing *Hick's-Hall*; and afterwards to stand before the Pillory at each Place, bareheaded as before; and this, on four different Days, and one Hour at each Standing.

TUESDAY, 30.

The Birth-Day of the Princesses *Amelia* and *Carolina* was celebrated as usual, the first being born *May, 30, 1711*, and the other *May 30, 1713*.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

Mr. *Strickland Gough*, presented to the Vicar. of *Great Ness* in *Shropshire*.

Mr. *Muchall*, to the Vicarage of *Renton* in *Staffordshire*.

Mr. *Wm. Borlace*, to the Rectory of *Saxby* in *Lincolnshire*.

Mr. *Wm. Huddleston, M. A.* to the Vicarage of *Turley* in *Gloucestershire*.

Mr. *George Topping* inducted into the Living of *Wadenham cum Cuddington* in *Berks*.

Mr. *Bundy*, made D. D.

Mr. *Dawson*, presented by the Earl of *Uxbridge* to the Living of *Stepenhill* near *Burton upon Trent*.

Mr. *Edw. Patterson*, who lately conform'd, ordain'd by the Bp. of *Durham*.

Dispensations pass'd the Great Seal, to enable Mr. *Wm. Borlace* to hold the Rectory of *Ludgvan* together with the Vicarage of *St. Just*, both in *Cornwall*: And Mr. *Joshua Howell* to hold the Vicarage of *Pelint* together with that of *Morvall*, both likewise in *Cornwall*.

Mr. *Alberton*, Fellow of *Christ's-College, Cambridge*, presented by the Master and Fellows of the said College to the Rectory of *Little Endfield* in *Essex*.

Mr. *Morrison*, Canon of *St. Paul's*, presented by the Dean and Chapter to a Living in *Essex*, of 200*l.* per Ann.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

*Francis Seymour, Esq;* (about the

End of *April*) chosen Memb. of Parl. for *Gread Bedwin* in *Wilts*: And Sir *James Nasemith, Bart.* Knight of the Shire for *Peebles* in *Scotland*.

*Rob. Byng, Esq;* made Comptroller of the Store-Keepers Accounts of the Navy, in the room of *Wm. Cleaveland, Esq;* who resign'd.

A Commission pass'd the Seals constituting the following Gentlemen principal Officers and Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy, viz. *James Mighells, Esq;* Sir *Jacob Ackworth, Knt.* *Thomas Pearse, Esq;* Sir *George Saunders, Knt.* *John Fowler, Robert Byng, Thomas Kempton, Esqs;* Sir *Nicholas Trevanion, Knt.* *Richard Hughes, Esq;* *Vere Beauclerc, Esq;* commonly call'd Lord *Vere Beauclerc*, who was re-elected a Representative for *New Windsor*.

*Joseph Saunders, Gent.* appointed Ensign of a Company in the Hon. Col. *Mountague's* Regiment of Foot.

The Lord Primate, the Lord *Finch*, the Lord High-Chancellor, and the Speaker of the House of Commons of *Ireland*, were (the latter End of *April*) sworn in Lords Justices of that Kingdom.

Sir *George Saunders*, was made first Captain under the Lord *Torrington*, Commander in Chief of the Fleet bound to *Holland* with his Majesty.

The Hon. *John Fitz-Williams*, Page of Honour to his Majesty, made a Cornet in the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards blue.

The Hon. *Paity Byng, Esq;* Treasurer of the Navy, made one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy-Council.

Col. *Phipps*, a Native of *New England*, appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the *Massachusetts-Bay*, under his Excellency Governor *Belcher*.

Capt. *Smith* made Commander of the *Dursey Galley*, Capt. *Medley*, of the *Gibraltar*; and Capt. *Falkingham*, Commodore, in the *Salisbury*, to go to *Newfoundland*, of which he is also appointed Governor.

*George Earl of Macclesfield*, chosen High



High Steward of *Henley upon Thames*, in the room of the late Earl his Father.

Earl *Cowper* and the Lord *Strathnaver*, propos'd and admitted Fellows of the *Royal Society*.

A Son of Major *Kemp* made Ensign of his Royal Highness the Duke's young Company of Grenadiers.

The Lord Viscount *Howe*, appointed Governor of *Barbadoes*.

*John Cookson*, Esq; one of the Commissioners for licensing Hackney Coaches and Chairs.

*John Temple*, Esq; Auditor of the Duties on Hides, Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate.

*Stephen Boyce*, Esq; made Captain of a Company in Colonel *Bisset's* Regiment of Foot.

Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, Commander of the *Edinburgh*, made Commodore of the Squadron in the *West-Indies*, in the room of Commodore *Lestock*, recall'd; Capt. *Robert Trevor*, Captain of the *Edinburgh*, in the room of Sir *Chaloner Ogle*; and Capt. *Joseph Laws*, Captain of the *Exeter*, in the room of Capt. *Trevor*.

Mr. *Jackson*, Surveyor of the *London* Brewery of his Majesty's Excise, appointed Examiner thereof, a Place of between 3 and 400 *l.* a Year.

Mr. *Proctor*, Steward to the Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, made Judge of *Brecknock*, *Glamorgan* and *Radnorshire*, in the room of the Hon. *John Verney*, Esq; who resign'd.

The Rt. Hon. the Lord *Wilmington* elected a Governor of the *Charter-house*, in the room of the late Earl of *Macclesfield*.

— *Payne*, of the *Inner-Temple*, Esq; appointed one of his Majesty's Council in the Dutchy Court of *Lancaster*, in the room of the Hon. *John Finch*, Esq; who resigned.

Major-General *Honeywood* made Commander of the Regiment of Dragoons, lately the Lord *Carpenter's*, deceas'd.

The Lord *Mark Kerr*, Colonel of

the Regiment of Dragoons, lately Major-General *Honeywood's*.

Col. *John Middleton*, succeeds the Lord *Mark Kerr* in the Command of his Regiment of Dragoons. And,

The Earl of *Rothes* succeeds Col. *Middleton* in his Regiment of Foot.

Brigadier-Gen. *Moyle* made Commander of the Regiment of Dragoons, late Brig. Gen. *Croft's* deceas'd.

*Archibald Hamilton*, Esq; of the Regiment of Foot, late Brig. Gen. *Pacock's*, deceas'd.

*John Suckling*, Esq; made Lieut. Col. to Sir *James Wood's* Regiment of Foot.

General *Wade*, appointed Governor of *Berwick* and of *Holy-Island*.

In *Ireland*; *John Holmes*, Esq; made Capt. of a Company in the Regiment of Foot, commanded by Lieut. Gen. *Pearce*; *Peter Bruneval*, Esq; Captain-Lieutenant, *Rob. Cathbertson*, Gent. Lieutenant, and *Jocelyn Robinson*, Gent. an Ensign in that Regiment. Likewise, *Thomas Paget*, Esq; Lieut. Col. of the Regiment of Horse, commanded by *John Ligonier*, Esq; and Capt. of a Troop in that Regiment. And *John Fletcher*, Esq; one of the six Commissaries of the Musters there.

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Mr. *James Mitchell*, an eminent Apothecary at *Hackney*, to Mrs. *Barnwell*, Relict of Mr. *Barnwell*, late of *London*, a Lady of 8,000 *l.* Fortune.

The Rev. Mr. *Webb* of *Dorsetshire*, to Mrs. *Phipps*, youngest Daughter of the late Sir *Constantine Phipps*.

The Lady of the Lord Viscount *Limerick*, about this Time, brought to Bed of a Son.

Mr. *Graham* of *Gartmore* in *Scotland*, married to the Lady *Margaret Cunningham*, Daughter to the Earl of *Glencairn*.

Mr. *Liste*, to Miss *Foster*, only Daughter to *George Foster*, Esq; at *Kenington*, of 4,000 *l.* Fortune.

The Lord Viscount *Cullen* of *Ireland*,

land, to Miss Warren, Daughter of Borlace Warren, Esq; Member of Parliament for Nottingham.

Hen. Walker of Epperstone in Nottinghamshire, Esq; to Miss Becher, Daughter of Edward Becher of Norwood Park, in the said County, Esq;

Mr. Butler of Grays-Inn, to the Lady Clanbrazil, of Ireland.

Mr. John Wilks, Jun. an eminent Distiller of Clerkenwell, to Miss Hope, of 10,000*l.* Fortune.

The Lady of the Rt. Hon. the Lord Harvey, delivered of a Son.

John Clark of Stratford in Essex, Esq; married to Mrs. Westfield, Relict of Mr. Westfield, an eminent Grocer, of 30,000*l.* Fortune.

The Earl of Sunderland, to the only Daughter of the Lord Trevor, of 20,000*l.* Fortune.

William Carr, Esq; Representative for Newcastle upon Tyne, to Mrs. Ellison of the County of Durham, a Fortune of 10,000*l.* in Money, and 1,500*l.* per Ann. in Land.

William Carbonnel, Esq; to Miss Whaland.

Samuel Reynardson, of Bloomsbury-Square, Esq; to Miss Knipe, Daughter of the late Sir Randolph Knipe, of 15,000*l.* Fortune.

Mr. Walcot, worth 3,000*l.* per Ann. to Miss Dashwood, a 12,000*l.* Fortune, Niece of Dr. King, Master of the Charter-house.

The Lord Abergavenny, to the Lady Rebecca Herbert, Daughter to the Earl of Pembroke.

Capt. Wentworth, to the Relict of John Hill, Esq; of Hampstead.

Mr. Vander Meer, a Dutch Merchant, to Mrs. Rambault, Relict of a French Officer.

The Rev. Mr. Gee, of York, to Miss Wynill, Sister of Sir Marmaduke Wywill, of Constable Burton in Yorkshire, Bart.

Capt. Barton, to Miss Constantine.

Mr. Robert Macdonald, an eminent Merchant of Dublin, to Miss Ruffel of Kentish-Town.

George Chamberlayne, Esq; Representative for Buckingham, to Miss Hardy, a Daughter of Sir Thomas Hardy, of 10,000*l.* Fortune.

The Lady of David Pelbill, Esq; deliver'd of a Son.

#### DEATHS.

Col. James Vetch, formerly Governor of Annapolis Royal.

Miss Leicester, Niece to Sir Nathaniel Curzon.

Francis Hume, Esq; suddenly, at East-Acton, as he was walking in his Garden.

Paul Daranda, Esq; formerly a Dutch Merchant in Devonshire-square, suddenly at Putney.

Capt. William Pugsley, Commander of the Prince William, lately arriv'd from Cadiz.

The Lady Harrington, Wife of Sir James Harrington, Bart. at Hampstead.

The Lady Hoghton, Relict of Sir Charles Hoghton, of Hoghton Town in Lancashire, Bart.

The Lady Hatton, Wife of Sir Thomas Hatton, in Bloomsbury-square.

The Lady of Alexander Baird, Esq; Sister to the Lord Belhaven, at Inveresk in Scotland.

Mr. John Roffe, many Years Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the City of Westminster.

The Hon. H. Hawley, Esq; Col. of a Regiment of Dragoons in Ireland, suddenly.

Samuel Wright, Esq; of a good Estate in Lancashire.

The Lady Furnese, Mother of Sir Robert Furnese.

Mr. Whitmore, of the Playhouse in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, dropt down dead suddenly.

Mr. Samuel Palmer, a noted Printer.

Mrs. Gullson, in Craven-street in the Strand.

The Rev. Mr. William Hewett, B. D. Fellow of Magdalen-College, Oxon.

Capt. Barker, Commander of the Friendship, lately arriv'd from Oporto.

Edmund

*Edmund Hill*, Esq; Land Surveyor of *Lynn*.

*Mr. Pennirick*, an eminent *Hamburgh* Merchant.

*Thomas Jures*, Esq; of a good Estate in *Wiltshire*.

The Relict of the Hon. *Henry Howard* of *Clun* in *Shropshire*, Esq;

*Samuel Clark*, Esq; commonly call'd *Major Clark*, of about 700 *l.* per *Ann.*

The Hon. *Walter Loutber*, Esq; at *Oxford*.

*Mr. Pitt*, Head-Keeper of *Newgate*. The Place, reckon'd worth 5 or 6000 *l.* falls one third to the Lord Mayor, one third to the City, and one third between the two Sheriffs. *Mr. Nichols*, who was Clerk under *Mr. Pitt*, gave Security to the Sheriffs for acting in the said Post as Keeper.

*James Jones*, of a good Estate in *Northumberland*.

*John Coney*, of *West-Coney* in *Staffordshire*, Esq;

*Capt. Cooke*, who married a Daughter of *Mr. Tysson* of *Hackney*.

*John Collins*, Esq; an old experienc'd Officer of the Navy.

The Rev. *Mr. William Louth*, Prebendary of *Winchester*, and Rector of *Buriton* near *Petersfield* in *Hampshire*.

*Capt. Rochford*, at his House in *St. Katharine's*.

*Col. Howe*, an old experienc'd Officer in the Army.

*John Medcalf*, Esq; one of the Benchers of *Grays Inn*, in the 82d Year of his Age.

*Sir Henry Ashurst*, of *Waterstoke* in *Oxfordshire*, Bart.

*Barnaby Barrow*, Esq; Comptroller of the Excise in *Scotland*, a Place of 400 *l.* per *Ann.*

The Rev. *Mr. William Millar*, Minister of the Old *Gray Fryars Kirk*, at *Edinburgh*.

*John Gordon*, Esq; Son of *Sir James Gordon*, a *Scotch* Baronet.

*Mr. Simon Henley*, Brother of the

Rev. *Mr. Henley* of the Oratory.

*Mr. Charles Heather*, an eminent Merchant, at his Seat at *Hampstead*.

The Rev. *Mr. John Laurence*, Rector of *Bishops Waremouth*, in the County and Diocese of *Durham*, and Prebendary of *Saram*, famous for his Writings on the Art of Gardening. His Living near 500 *l.* per *Ann.*

*Mr. John Gilbert*, Auctioneer and Warehouse-keeper to the *East India* Company, and Father of the present Dean of *Exeter*.

*Daniel Browne*, Esq; a Gentleman Farmer at *Hendon* in *Middlesex*, possess'd of between 3 and 400 *l.* per *Ann.*

The Lady of the Hon. *David Scot*, Sister of *Sir Robert Gordon*, a *Scotch* Baronet.

*Mr. Tho. Penny*, Steward to the D. of *Somerset* for many Years.

*Emery Arquis*, Esq; of a plentiful Estate.

*Mrs. Brent*, an elderly Widow Lady, reputed worth 20,000 *l.*

*Capt. Fielding*, at his Lodgings at *Hammersmith*.

*Mrs. Ratcliff*, possess'd of a very great Fortune.

*Mrs. Withers*, Mother to the late *Charles Withers*, Esq; Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Woods.

*Mr. Tho. Briquet*, Tobacconist in *Friday-street*, who left the Bulk of his Estate (computed at 30,000 *l.*) to his Nephew, *John Briquet*, Esq; who belongs to the Law.

*Miss Jackson*, a rich Heiress at *Horsham* in *Suffex*.

#### Persons declared BANKRUPTS.

*Thomas Lighbourn* of *Streetsford* in *Lancashire*, Chapman.

*John Forth*, of *London*, Sugar-Refiner.

*Daniel Raven* late of *Chelmsford* in *Essex*, Innholder and Chapman.

*Thomas Maffey* and *John Maffey* of *Aldersgate-street*, Tobacconists and Co-partners.

*Thomas*



*Thomas Lane*, of *St. Andrews-Holborn*, Victualler.

*Abraham Ward*, late of *Tbetsford* in *Norfolk*, Merchant.

*Thomas Hales*, late of *New-Sarum* in *Wiltshire*, Mercer.

*John Hall*, now or late of *New-Sarum* in *Wiltshire*, Clothier.

*John Capon*, of *Bury St. Edmond's* in *Suffolk*, Upholsterer.

*John Dale*, of *West-Smithfield*, London, Linnen-Draper.

*Thomas Massey*, jun. of *Aldersgate-street*, London, Haberdasher.

*Robert Ker*, late of *Cheapside*, Goldsmith.

*John Hilliard* of *Purton* in *Wiltshire*, Vintner and Malster.

*Joseph Corbin* of *Coptball-Court*, London, Packer.

*John Kendale*, late of *Eaton* in *Bucks*, Innholder and Vintner.

*Robert Lattimer*, of *Bishopsgate-street*, London, Tobacconist.

*Richard Sbermer*, late of *Cannon-street*, London, Woollen-Draper.

*James Pierce*, of *Fenchurch-street*, London, Sadler.

*Jonathan Ford*, of the *Three-Cranes*, *Thames-street*, London, Brewer.

*The Speaker's Reprimand to Sir John Eyles*, March 31, 1732.

Sir *John Eyles*,

THE House have come to a Resolution, that you are guilty of a great Irregularity, as a Commissioner and Trustee for Sale of the forfeited Estates for the Use of the Publick, by impowering Mr. *Samuel Allen*, Secretary of the Commissioners and Trustees for the Sale of the said Estates, to sign your Name, when absent, in order to make up the Number of Commissioners and Trustees requir'd by Act of Parliament, to Matters of Form, in Proceedings under the said Act.

And have imposed a Command upon me, which is the only one, I can truly say, that ever I received with any Uneasiness in the Place I now

fit; not from any Doubt of the Justice of the Command, nor from any Unwillingness in me to obey an Order of the House; but because you, Sir, are unfortunately the Subject of it, for whom I have always had the greatest personal Regard.

The Offence you are guilty of, having come within the Notice of the House, it was impossible it should escape their Censure, as it had a Reference to a Trust reposed in you; reposed by Parliament! the highest and most sacred Authority any Subject of this Kingdom can act under! and with a particular Confidence in you, and the other join'd with you, because of the Relation you bore to the Parliament: A Trust of great Importance, and which required great Pains and Attention to it, and for that a very considerable Re-compence was assigned to you out of the publick Treasure. The Re-compence, Sir, you enjoy'd; but the Pains and Attention expected from you, you fail'd in, and illegally delegated your Trust in Instances where a false and fraudulent Use has been made of it.

But, happy for you, Sir, it appears to the House to have been a Matter rather of evil Example, than evil Intention in you; for which Reason, the Resolutions of the House, on this Occasion, have a Mixture of Justice and Mercy; and as your Offence will always justify the Censure of the House upon you, let it be your Care, Sir, that your future Behaviour always justify the Lenity of the House to you. Let the Justice of the House make you fear, and the Clemency of the House make it a Matter of Sorrow in you to offend again.

This Sense, I persuade myself you have of the Judgment the House has pass'd upon you, which is, That I reprimand you for your said Offence; and I do reprimand you accordingly.

Sir

*Sir John Eyles's Reply.*

SIR,

I AM very much ashamed of an Offence that has drawn upon me the Animadversions and Censure of this House; an Offence which, at the Time of committing it, I had scarce any Idea of being subject to Blame for. I am now made truly sensible of it, and the strong and lively Colours in which you, Sir, have drawn it, will be to me a lasting Memento for future Caution.

The Judgment the House has passed upon me I endure with a dutiful Submission; and you, Sir, having shewn that Tenderneſs and Humanity which is agreeable to your Nature, in pronouncing it, and thereby, in some Degree, abated its Rigour, I cannot but express my grateful and sincere Acknowledgement to yourself, and also to the House, for their Favour in not carrying this Censure to any further Consequence.

On the 1st. of *June* his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and put an End to the Session by the following most gracious Speech to both Houses.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

YOU having now dispatched all the Publick Business that it was practicable for you to go thro' with at present, and the Season of the Year being so far advanced, I believe it will not be disagreeable to you, that I give you an Opportunity of retiring into the Country, by putting an End to this Session of Parliament.

It is unnecessary for me to represent to you the happy State and Situation of Publick Affairs both at Home and Abroad. You must all be sensible of what is universally seen

and felt in the full Enjoyment of a general Peace. The Concurrence of the *States General* in the late Treaty of *Vienna* has perfected the Establishment of the publick Tranquillity, as far as human Prudence can foresee or provide; and a faithful Observance and Execution of the Treaties and Alliances now subsisting among the several Princes and Powers of *Europe*, free from groundless Jealousies, and void of all ambitious Views, will be the most effectual Means to continue and preserve the Blessings to Us.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons.*

I return you My Thanks for the Provisions you have made for the Defence and Security of the Kingdom, and for carrying on the Service of the current Year. It is a great Satisfaction to Me to see you have turned your Thoughts towards raising the necessary Supplies, by such Methods as may be the least burthensome to My People: And as this cannot but be received in the Country as a most grateful and acceptable Service, I hope it will encourage you to pursue such Measures for the future, as may on all Occasions render the Supplies that shall be necessary, as equal and as easy as is possible.

E

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

It being necessary for Me to visit My *German* Dominions this Year, I have determined to leave the Queen Regent here during my Absence; and I doubt not but it will be your Endeavours to make the Government as easy to Her, as, I am confident, it will be Her Care, by a just and prudent Administration, to deserve your Duty and Regard. I recommend to you all, in your several Stations, to study and consult the Preservation of the Peace and Quiet of the Kingdom.

O

FROM

**F**ROM *Paris*: The first President, and other Deputies of the Parliament, being returned from *Compeigne*, the said President gave the Assembly an Account how they had been received by the King; that his Majesty would not hear their Remonstrances, saying, he had let them know his Will, and that he charged them to obey it; that he forbid all Remonstrances; that they had already too well deserved his Resentment; and that they would do well to be obedient for the future, and go Home and mind their own Business: That the first President offering to speak, the King commanded him to be silent; that the Abbot *Pucelle* (one of the Counsellors) approaching his Majesty to deliver him a Paper, he ordered the Secretary of State to tear it in Pieces, as he did: That the said Abbot was order'd to go into Exile to his Abbey of *Corbigny*, and that Counsellor *Titon* was sent to the Castle of *Vincennes*. No Members have since come to Parliament, and the Advocates also stay at Home; so that the Processes are at a Stand, and these Things begin to work in other Parliaments of the Kingdom.

From *Leghorn*. Our last Letters from *Corfica* confirm, that the Malecontents of that Island have accepted of the general Pardon offer'd them by the Prince of *Wirtemberg* in the Emperor's Name, and under the Guaranty of his Imperial Majesty, and in Consequence thereof they had concluded a Sort of Suspension of Arms, and given necessary Hostages on both Sides.

From *Madrid*. The Artillery embarked at *Barcelona* is arrived at *Alicant*, as also the greatest Part of the Troops designed for the Expedition, and the general Officers, who are there, hurry forward every Thing, that they themselves may be ready to go on board the Fleet, which, how-

ever, they believe can't be able to put to Sea before the 8th or 10th of *June*, there being not yet a sufficient Number of Transports ready. People still seem assured, that this Armament is designed against *Oran*.

From *Constantinople*; that the *British* Ambassador and those of the Factory of that Nation going on board the *William*, Capt. *Petre*, to an Entertainment, staid till late in the Evening: And at the Departure of the Ambassador, the Ship saluted him with several Guns (tho' 'tis said the firing of a Gun after Sun-set in their Harbours is contrary to the *Turkish* Customs) the Noise of which alarm'd the Seraglio; that Court apprehending a new Insurrection, and that the Guns were a Signal to the Populace. The Sultan sent to enquire the Cause; which when known, he in his Passion sent Orders to hang up the Captain directly; but he getting away in Time, the Grand Signior sent for the Factory, and imprison'd those that appear'd.

The Earl of *Kinnoul* was also rudely treated by the Vizier, and order'd to depart; but in a Day or two Matters cool'd, and the Vizier becoming more considerate, his Excellency found Means to have their Affair so represented to the Grand Signior, that the Merchants were releas'd; and the Druggerman of the Porte was afterwards sent to him with a Compliment and Excuse from his Sublime Highness for what had pass'd.

From *Venice*. The Report spread upon the Arrival of the *St. Andrea* from *Corfou*, appears to be so far true, that a dangerous Conspiracy was discovered at *Constantinople*, to dethrone the reigning Sultan, and reinstate his Uncle, depos'd last Year; but was timely discover'd, and the principal Conspirators put to Death, with a vast Number of Accomplices.



# Prices of Goods, &c. in May, 1732:

101

Towards the End of the Month.

## STOCKS.

S. Sea 98 $\frac{21}{4}$ 9, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Afric. 40
—Bonds 1.3 1	Royal Aff. 101 a $\frac{1}{4}$
—Annu. 108 $\frac{2}{8}$	Lon. ditto 13 a $\frac{1}{8}$
Bank 148 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	Y. Build. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$
—Circ. 1.8	3 p. C. An. 98 $\frac{1}{8}$
Mil. Bank 110 $\frac{1}{2}$	Eng Copper 1. 2 6
India 178, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Wells dit. 11. 15
—Bonds 1.6 11 a 12	Blank Tick. 71. 9

## The Course of EXCHANGE.

Amst. 35 3	Bilboa 42
D. Sight 35	Leghorn 50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rotter. 35 4	Genoa 53 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hamb. 34 4	Venice 43 $\frac{1}{8}$
P. Sight 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	Lisb. 5 5 $\frac{7}{8}$
Bord $\frac{1}{2}$ ul 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oport. 5 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cadiz 42 $\frac{1}{2}$	Antw. 36 1
Madrid 42 $\frac{1}{8}$	Dublin 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$

## Prices of Goods at Bear-Key.

Wheat 20 27	Oates 10 14
Rye 14 15	Tares 20 26
Barley 12 15	Pease 20 24
H. Beans 14 20	H. Pease 13 16
P. Malt 17 22	B. Malt 16 19

## Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from April 25. to May 30.

Christned	Males 798	Females 763	1561
Buried	Males 954	Females 938	1892

Died under 2 Years old	764
Between 2 and 5	120
5 10	60
10 20	56
20 30	134
30 40	180
40 50	182
50 60	150
60 70	108
70 80	70
80 90	59
90 and upwards	9

1892

## Prices of Goods, &c. in London. Hay 21. 15 a Load.

Coals per Chaldron 22 to 23	Sugar Powder best 50 a 56s.	Manna 18d. a 3s. 6d.
New Hops per Hun. 61. a 71. 15s.	Ditto second Sort 49s.	Mastick white 4s. 6d.
Old Hops 41. a 51.	Loaf Sugar double ref. 8d. a 9d.	Opium 11s.
Rape Seed 191.	Ditto single refine 60s. a 70s.	Quicksilver 4s. 6d.
Lead the Fodder 19 Hun. 1 half	Grocery Wares by the lb.	Rhubarb 20 a 22s.
on board, 16 a 161. 10s.	Cinamon 7s. 9d.	Sarsaparilla 3s. 6d.
Tin in Blocks 41.	Cloves 9s. 1d.	Saffron English 26s.
Ditto in Bars 41. 2s.	Mace 1 5s. 6d.	Warmseeds 4s. 6d.
Copper Eng. best 51. 5s.	Nutmegs 8s. 6d.	Balsam-Copaiwa 2s. 10d.
Ditto ordinary 41. 16s. a 51.	Sugar Candy white 12d. a 17d.	Balsam of Gilead 18s.
Ditto Barbary 68 a 721.	Ditto brown 6d. half penny	Hypocacuanæ 6s.
Iron of Bilboa 141. 10s. per Ton.	Pepper for home consump. 14d.	Ambergreece per oz. 14s.
Ditto of Sweden 151. 10s.	Ditto for Exportation 10d.	Wine, Brandy, and Rum.
Tallow 40s.	Tea Bubea fine 10s. a 12s.	Oporto red per Pipe 321. a 351.
Country Tallow 33s. 6d.	Ditto ordinary 10s.	Ditto white 401.
Cochineal 17s.	Ditto Congo 10 a 14s.	Lisbon red 361.
Grocery Wares by the C.	Ditto Pekoe 10 a 14s.	Ditto white 261.
Raisins of the S. 39s.	Ditto Green fine 10 a 13s.	Sberry 271.
Ditto Malaga Frailes 18s.	Ditto Imperial 9 a 12s.	Canary new 261.
Ditto Smirna new none	Ditto Hyson 20 a 35s.	Ditto old 361.
Ditto Alicant 18s. 6d.	Drugs by the lb.	Florence 31. 10
Ditto Lipra new none	Balsam Peru 16s.	French red 361. a 501.
Ditto Belvedere 21s.	Cardamoms 3s. 4d.	Ditto white 201.
Currants 45s.	Camphire refined 17s.	Mountain Malaga old 28 a 301.
Ditto new 48s.	Crabs Eyes 22d.	Ditto new 20 a 241.
Prunes French 23s.	Jallop 3s. 9d.	Brandy Fr. per Gal. 6s. a 6s. 6d.
Figs none		Rum of Jam. 6s. a 6s. 6
		Ditto Lew. Islands 5s. a 6s.

O 2

The

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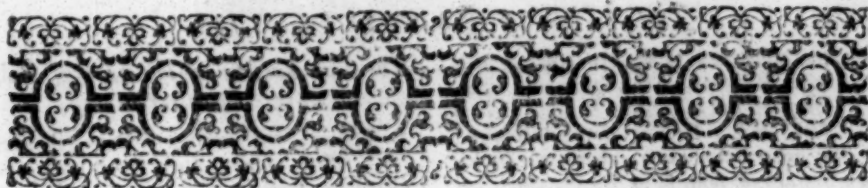
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# T H E LONDON MAGAZINE.

J U N E, 1732.

*A View of the Weekly ESSAYS and DISPUTES in this Month.*

To these we shall premise,  
*The LORDS Protests.*

## I. *On the Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion.*

*Die Martis, 7<sup>o</sup> die Martij, 1731.*



THE Order of the Day being read for the House to be put into a Committee of the whole House, upon the Bill, entitled, *An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment*

*of the Army and their Quarters,*

Proposed, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that the Number of Men specified in the said Bill do not exceed Twelve Thousand.

After long Debate, The Question was put, Whether such an Instruction should be given to the said Committee?

It was resolved in the Negative.

Contents 27.

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*Dissentient.*

1. Because so great a Number of Troops as is specified in this Bill was never before allow'd by Parliament in Time of settled Peace, and no Reason was given in Opposition to the Instruction, but what, we conceive, must equally hold good in all future Times: For when can we hope to see a Session of Parliament opened with more satisfactory Declarations, and stronger Assurances of Happiness and Security, than those contained in his Majesty's Most Gracious Speech from the Throne, on the first Day of this Session? His Majesty is therein pleased to declare, that his Expectations are fully answered; that the general Tranquillity of Europe is restored and estab-

lished; that the tedious Work is perfected and finished; that the Wounds, which have been long bleeding, are entirely healed; that the national Expence will be considerably lessened, and that the Nation shall reap the Fruits of his Endeavours. In such a Situation of Affairs, we conceive, that we could not act consistently with his Majesty's gracious Disposition to his People, agreeably to the Honour of this House, nor with that Regard we must always have for the Liberties of our Fellow-Subjects, without endeavouring to reduce the Number of Troops specified in the Bill.

2. Because the settled State of Affairs at home, and the great Duty and Affection his Majesty's Subjects have shewn to him upon all Occasions, should, in our Opinion, be a full Answer to all Arguments that can be drawn to justify the keeping up so great a Number of Troops, from any Apprehensions of a Pretender to the Throne. For, if the present Circumstances of this Nation be compared with the Situation of Affairs after the Treaty of Ryswick, or that of Utrecht, these Kingdoms will be found infinitely more secure in that Particular. In the first Period of Time, the late King James was living, who had an Irish Army in his Pay, in France; many of his old Servants and Soldiers were then alive, and active in England and Scotland; a potent Prince and Nation always supporting him, and ready, at any Time, to arm in his Cause. As to the second Period of Time, the Pretender was in the Neighbourhood of France, That French King who had maintain'd him and his Family, was still living, and the Protestant Succession had not then taken Place; yet in both these Points of Time, half the Number of Troops allow'd by the present Bill was not only thought, but, by Experience, found sufficient for our Security: How little Foundation

Q

then



then does there seem to be for continuing such a Number of Forces at this Juncture, when the Pretender has been long removed beyond the *Alps*, and a Prince on the Throne of *France*, who seems more intent to make his own Dominions flourish by Trade, than, out of a restless Ambition, to disturb his Neighbours!

Sufficient Reasons may be drawn, from the present Disposition of Affairs, in that Kingdom, as well as those of *Spain*, to increase our Naval Force, but none, in our Opinion, for maintaining such an Army at Land. The present Royal Family is now (God be praised!) firmly seated on the Throne, and nothing can shake it, but an Administration which shall venture to depart from the Principles on which the Act of Settlement was founded. That Settlement was founded on Liberty, and, by the Nature of Things, must be coeval with Liberty.

3. Because it has hitherto been thought the Happiness of our Situation, as an Island, that we have not had the same Occasion for a Number of Troops, to defend us, as those on the Continent. To prevent the Inroads of their Neighbours, they have been oblig'd to keep up Standing Armies, which have generally been the Cause of the Loss of their Liberties, and always proved the sure Means of fixing their Chains upon them.

4. Because we are fully convinced, that his Majesty will reign the more firmly in the Hearts of all his People, the more he places his Confidence in them; and we conceive it to be an Indignity to him, to suggest, that he cannot now be secure on the Throne, without the Assistance of a greater standing Force, than even his Royal Father was contented with, in the Time of less Tranquillity. Altho' it seem'd to be the Tendency of some Arguments us'd against the Question, yet we can never be brought to believe, that this Nation is in Danger of being over-run by any foreign Force. Our Apprehensions are, that it can only be ruin'd and enslav'd by a Standing Army at home; and we are justly jealous, from Experience of former Times, that the Crown itself, as well as the Liberties of the People, may be found, at length, to be at their Disposal.

Lastly, We refer to the four first Reasons, enter'd on our Journals Feb. 24, 1717. signed by many Lords of this House.

Boyle	Litchfield	Carteret
Shaftsbury	Exeter	Bathurst
Foley	Craven	Gower
Suffolk	Tadcaster	Tweeddale
Bristol	Northampton	Stratford
Maynard	Bridgewater	Winchelsea and
Aylesford	Scarpsdale	Nottingham
Idon	Coventry	

*The four Reasons of the 24th of Feb. 1717. above referr'd to.*

1. **B**ecause the Number of sixteen thousand three hundred forty seven Men is declared necessary by this Bill. But it is not therein declared, nor are we able, any way, to satisfy ourselves, from whence that Necessity should arise, the Kingdom being now (God be praised!) in full Peace, without any just Apprehension either of Insurrections at home, or Invasions from abroad.

2. Because so numerous a Force is near double to what hath ever been allowed within this Kingdom, by Authority of Parliament, in Times of publick Tranquillity; and being, as we conceive, no ways necessary to support, may (we fear) endanger our Constitution, which hath never yet been entirely subverted, but by a Standing Army.

3. Because the Charge of keeping up so great a Force ought not unnecessarily to be laid on the Nation, already over-burthened with heavy Debts; and this Charge we conceive to be still more unnecessarily increas'd by the great Number of Officers now kept on the Establishment, in Time of Peace; a Number far greater (in Proportion to that Soldiery commanded by them) than hath ever yet been thought requisite in Times of actual War.

4. Because such a Number of Soldiers, dispers'd in Quarters throughout the Kingdom, may occasion great Hardships, and become very grievous to the People, and thereby cause, or increase, their Disaffection, and will, probably, ruin many of his Majesty's good Subjects, on whom they shall be quarter'd, and who have been already, by that Means, greatly impoverish'd.

W. Ebor.	Greenwich	Litchfield	Bathurst
Northampton	Compton	Harcourt	P. Hereford
E. Stratford	Poulet	North & Grey	Fr. Roffen
Scarpsdale	Boyle	Foley	Weston
Fr. Cestriens.	Tadcaster	Illy	Trevor
Bristol	Bute	Mansel	Oxford
Gower	Guildford	Dartmouth	Abingdon

**II. On the Bill for reviving the Duties on Salt, for the Term therein mentioned.**

*Die Mercurii, 29<sup>o</sup> die Martii, 1732.*

**T**HE Order of the Day being read for the House to be put into a Committee, upon the Bill, entitled, *An Act for reviving the Duties on Salt for the Term therein mention'd.*

Moved, that it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they do receive a Clause to exempt all Salt used for manuring of Land from the Duties laid by the said Bill.

After Debate,

The Question was put thereupon,  
It was resolv'd in the Negative.  
*Dis.*

*Dissentient*

Because it has been found, by Experience, during the Time the Duties upon Salt were taken off, that great Improvements have been made, in several Parts of the Kingdom, by using Salt in manuring of Land; but, by the Revival of those Duties, without the Provision designed by the Instruction, there must be a total Stop put to all Improvements of that Nature; and we are convinced, that, within a few Years, the Lands of *England* might have been raised, by the Use of this Manure, more than double what this Tax will produce to the Government; and, we apprehend, this is a very improper Time to check the Industry of the People, and prevent their domestick Improvements, since, we fear, the national Wealth is not likely to be increased, at this Time by a foreign Commerce.

<i>Scarisdale</i>	<i>Litchfield</i>	<i>Carteret</i>
<i>Strafford</i>	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>Ker</i>
<i>Warrington</i>	<i>Coventry</i>	<i>Bristol</i>
<i>Gower</i>	<i>Masbam</i>	<i>Thanet</i>
<i>Bathurst</i>	<i>Bridgewater</i>	<i>Winchelsea &amp;</i>
<i>Boyle</i>	<i>Northampton</i>	<i>Nottingham</i>
<i>Shaftsbury</i>	<i>Tweeddale</i>	

Moved, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they do receive a Clause to exempt from the Duties laid by this Bill, all home-made Salt used in victualling of Ships.

After Debate,

The Question was put thereupon,

And it was resolved in the Negative.

*Dissentient*

1. Because the Duties to be laid by this Bill on all home-made Salt used in victualling of Ships, increases the Expence of the Royal Navy, and is a heavy Burthen upon the Trade and Navigation of the Kingdom, and will very sensibly affect the Merchants, already under great Difficulties, by Reason of the Decay of Trade, and the many grievous Losses they have sustained, and Hardships they have undergone, by Depredations, Seizures and Confiscations, too severely felt by most of the Traders of *Great-Britain*, and too publicly known to be doubted of.

2. Because this Duty upon our home-made Salt must occasion many of our Merchants to victual their Ships abroad, to the Diminution of the national Wealth, and to the great Detriment of the landed Interest of this Kingdom.

<i>Abingdon</i>	<i>Shaftsbury</i>	<i>Tweeddale</i>
<i>Scarisdale</i>	<i>Litchfield</i>	<i>Carteret</i>
<i>Strafford</i>	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>Ker</i>
<i>Warrington</i>	<i>Coventry</i>	<i>Bristol</i>
<i>Gower</i>	<i>Masbam</i>	<i>Thanet</i>
<i>Bathurst</i>	<i>Bridgewater</i>	<i>Winchelsea &amp;</i>
<i>Boyle</i>	<i>Northampton</i>	<i>Nottingham</i>

Moved, That it be an Instruction to the same Committee, that they do receive a Clause to restrain any Person, during the Time he shall be employed or concerned in the charging, collecting, levying, or managing any of the

Duties to be granted by the Bill, from being a returning Officer, or voting, or influencing any Elector to vote in Elections of Members to serve in Parliament.

After Debate,

The Question was put thereupon.

It was resolved in the Negative.

*Dissentient*

1. Because the Officers employed in the Customs, in the Excise, in other Branches of the Revenues, and in other Posts of the publick Service, are already vastly numerous; they compose, in Effect, a second Standing Army, and are, perhaps, in some Respects, more dangerous than that Body of Men properly so called: The Influence which they have in Elections of Members to serve in Parliament has been too often felt to be denied; and we presume, that Examples are not hard to find, where the military Forces have been withdrawn to create the Appearance of a free Election, and the standing civil Forces of this Kind have been sent to take that Freedom away. Should we suffer this Invasion on the Freedom of Elections to continue, much more to increase, it will be easy, in our Opinion, to demonstrate, that one vital Principle of our present Constitution, and the Freedom of the *British* Government, must be lost, since the House of Commons might, indeed, afterwards be a Representative of an Administration, or of one single Minister, but could no longer be a true Representative of the People.

2. Because from the very Institution of Parliaments, at least, from the Time when they began to be composed and held in the Manner, and for all the Purposes, they now are, the principal Aim of the Enemies of publick Liberty has been to enable the Crown to govern without them, or to corrupt their Members, or to destroy the Freedom of their Elections. From the same Time we may date the constant Care which has been taken, by the Friends of publick Liberty, to ward off those several Dangers: And the Laws which appear in our Statute Books, for regulating Elections for Members to serve in Parliament, as well as the Qualifications of the Electors and the Electees, are standing Monuments which shew how early those Dangers began; and the Opposition to them began as early. The Form of our Government, as it has been settled since the Revolution, leaves us no longer Room to apprehend the first of the Attempts mentioned. The Wisdom of this House has seemed, by rejecting the Pension Bill three Times success-

sively, to think the Laws already in Force sufficient to prevent the second; but the third must, in our Opinion, be looked upon as a growing Danger, and to require extream Watchfulness against the Consequences of it, as long as the many heavy Taxes, and the present Management of the publick Revenues, keep up, in all Parts of the Nation, such an exorbitant Number of Receivers, Supervisors, Collectors, and other Tax-Gatherers, who are maintained by the People, but are solely directed by the Treasury. The State of Property, and the Nature of Tenures anciently, the real, as well as the pretended Prerogative, in Times more modern, gave to the Crown, among other Influences, a very great one in Election of Members to serve in Parliament. Thanks be to God, and to the Virtue of our Fore-fathers, this State of Property is altered, these Tenures are abolished, and these Prerogatives are either taken away or limited, defined or fixed, by Law; there will remain, therefore, no Means of destroying the Freedom of Elections, except those of Corruption, which, we hope, may be rendered ineffectual by the Law to which this House consented two Sessions ago, and to the intire Satisfaction of the whole Nation; unless the Dangers we apprehend should arise by establishing such Augmentations of the Number of Officers employed in the Revenue, without Restrictions to prevent them from being returning Officers, or voting, or influencing any Elector to vote in future Elections.

3. Because we apprehend, that if such Augmentations, without the afore-said Caution, are suffered to be made, greater Danger will arise from this new Influence, to the Freedom of Elections, and, by Consequence, to the Constitution of our Government, than ever did arise when Prerogative was carried to the utmost Height; and the Influence of the Crown was the most severely felt and complained of. We apprehend, that this exorbitant Number of Officers may, one time or other, effect the Destruction of those Liberties, for the Preservation of which the Taxes were given, which these Officers are employed to collect. We apprehend, that, by consenting to the Increase of these Officers, without Restriction, we shall contribute to such an Influence as may prove more fatal to Liberty than those which were formerly acquired, because it will be the Effect of a Parliamentary Establishment, and will make its Way the more surely, by making it indirectly, secretly, and silently.

Scarfdale	Coventry	Gower
Barburs	Twegdale	Litchfield
Suffolk	Tbanet	Bridgewater
Northampton	Warrington	Ker
Bristol	Shaftsbury	Winchelsea &
Stratford	Masbam	Nottingham
Boyle	Carters	

### III. On the *Act* for reviving the Duties on Salt, for the Term therein mention'd.

*Die Veneris, 31<sup>o</sup> Martij 1732.*

**H**ODIE *tertia vice lecta est Billa*, entitled, *An Act for reviving the Duties on Salt, for the Term therein mentioned.*

**A** After Debate,

The Question was put, Whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the Affirmative.

*Dissentient*

**1.** Because this Tax hath been found, by long Experience, to be most grievous to the Subject; for which Reason the Parliament, upon the Recommendation of his Majesty from the Throne, chose to repeal this, as the most oppressive Part of the Sinking Fund, for the Ease and Relief of the Subject. It may therefore seem very extraordinary, that in so short a Time, before the People have received much Benefit from it, in a Time of Peace, and without any Necessity (that appears to us) and when the Supply might be raised with less Charge and Inconvenience within the Year, we should have Recourse to a Tax too odious and oppressive to be continued, even for the Payment of the National Debt.

**2.** Because we have Reason to believe the Parliament would not have cut off such a Branch of the Sinking Fund (which has been esteemed so sacred and necessary) if it could have been thought, that it could ever have been applied to any other Use; and it may give Cause to apprehend, that the rest of the Sinking Fund may, by the same Means, and to the same Purposes, be occasionally diminished, till it is too low to satisfy the publick Creditors, and discharge the immense Debts of the Nation; which Opinion (if it should once prevail) would effectually destroy the Publick Credit, and involve the King and Kingdom in inextricable Difficulties.

**3.** Because this Tax, instead of being applied to the Payment of our Debts, occasions the Increase of them; and, instead of raising the Supply within the Year, which is always most eligible, even in Time of War, if it can be done, and which Method (if it had been taken at first and pursued) had left the Nation free and unincumbered to us and our Posterity; we now mortgage the Revenue, in Time of Peace, for a Term of Years, tho' but a short one; but what the People, notwithstanding, may apprehend will be continued and made a Precedent in all Supplies for the future; which Method of anticipating the Revenue must necessarily weaken the Government, by depriving it of the Means necessary for its Support, in Case of any sudden Emergency of War, or other publick Calamity; and, in Consequence, throw all the Weight of the publick Expence upon the landed Interest, which will pay dear for the



the Relief of one Shilling in the Pound only in this Year's Land-Tax.

4. Because it is liable to Frauds and great Deductions, which make the real Produce into the Exchequer little, tho' it rises much upon the People, and is a great Discouragement to the Fishery, a Burthen upon the Trade and Navigation of the Kingdom.

5. Because it is not only a great Burthen to the Land Estates, particularly to the Grazing Farms, but even a Prohibition to all Improvements of Land in those Parts where it is used in Manure.

6. Because as this Excise is proposed without any apparent Necessity or Convenience to the Publick, or any real Advantage (as is suggested) to the landed Interest, it must necessarily create a Jealousy in the People, that it is a Step and Introduction to a more general one; than which nothing can be more odious and dreaded, but a *standing Army!* that must necessarily attend the Execution of it.

7. Because *Scotland* being charged only with one Shilling *per* Bushel on Salt, which is not a third Part of the Duty, introduceth an Inequality in Trade, contrary to that which seems established by the Articles of the Union, and tends to the keeping up invidious Distinctions between the two Parts of the united Kingdom: It may justly be doubted if the Exemption from this Duty, at the Time of the Union, is a sufficient Reason for the like now, since the Duty was appropriated to the Debts of *England* contracted before, and is now revived for the current Service of this Year: Yet, under the Appearance of Favour, the People of *Scotland* will, at least, pay, in three Years, the full Sum of 24672*l.* for the saving of the one Shilling in the Land-Tax in the current Year, amounting to less than 12000*l.* So that *Scotland*, instead of being eased by this Bill, is doubly loaded and restrained in their Trade upon Account of this Distinction, and all the Bounties upon Exportation payable now there, by Law, are rendered precarious, and, consequently, this Tax should not, in our Opinions, have been imposed.

8. Because the Subjects are laid under grievous Penalties by this Bill, the incurring of which cannot, in many Cases, be prevented, notwithstanding the strictest Care; whereby the most Innocent may be subject to the Discretion and Mercy of the Commissioners and Officers of the Revenue, wherein the greatest Partiality may be exercised.

A 9. Because all Taxes which require a Multitude of Officers to be employed in collecting them, and which give thereby an Occasion and Pretence to quarter a Number of useless Subjects on the Labour and Industry of others, become so chargeable and oppressive, that they are hardly born in the most arbitrary Governments, and that they seem repugnant to the very Nature of a Government constituted like ours. The sole Expence of levying this Tax added to the Interest which must be paid for Loans made on the Credit of it, will appear, on a fair Calculation, sufficient to discharge, in a competent Number of Years, the Principal and Interest of the whole Sum for which the Supply is given. In point of good Husbandry, therefore, we think, that a Tax of this Nature should be rejected in any Country where Reason is not subdued by Force, and where *private Will* has not been yet received for Law. But in a limited Monarchy, like this of *Great-Britain*, where the Powers of the Constitution are divided and balanced, and yet the whole executive Power is intrusted to the Prince, we apprehend, that these frequent and great Augmentations of the Number of Officers appointed, directed, and paid by the Authority of the Crown, tho' employ'd in collecting and managing Revenues, which are no Part of the Revenue of the Crown, ought to be esteemed dangerous to publick Liberty, and, for that superior Reason, to be eternally avoided.

E

<i>Bridgewater</i>	<i>Tweeddale</i>	<i>Warrington</i>
<i>Sbafisbury</i>	<i>Strafford</i>	<i>Litchfield</i>
<i>Carteret</i>	<i>Northampton</i>	<i>Tadcaster</i>
<i>Batburst</i>	<i>Gower</i>	<i>Winchelsea &amp;</i>
<i>Coventry</i>	<i>Ker</i>	<i>Nottingham</i>
<i>Bristol</i>	<i>Scarsdale</i>	

A State of the National Debt, provided or unprovided for by Parliament, as it stood the 31st of December 1730, and the 31st of December 1731. Together with an Account of the Produce of the Sinking Fund within that Year, and to the Payment of what Debts contracted before the 25th of December 1716, the said Fund has been apply'd.

	Amount of the national Debt up- on Dec. 31, 1730. £ s. d.	Increas- ed be- tween the 31st of Dec. 1730, and the 31st of Decemb. 1731. £ s. d.	Paid off within the said Time. £ s. d.	Amount of the national Debt up- on Dec. 31, 1731. £ s. d.
<b>EXCHEQUER.</b>				
Annuities for long Terms, being the Remainder of the original Sum contributed and unfubscribed to the <i>South-Sea Company.</i>	1837533 9	fallen in 500		1837033 9
Annuities for Lives, with Be- nefit of Survivorship, being the original Sum contri- buted.	108100	£		108100
Annuities on two or three Lives, being the Sum re- maining after deducing what is fallen in by Deaths.	139399 8 ½	fallen in 5116 13 4		134282 14 8 ¾
Annuities at 6l. per Cent.	161108 6 8			161108 6 8
Annuities on Lottery 1710.	109290			109290
Annuities on the Plate Act 6 <i>Georgii primi.</i>	312000			312000
Annuities on the <i>New's</i> and St. <i>Christopher's</i> Debentures, at 3l. per Cent.	37821 5 1 ½			37821 5 1 ¾
Exchequer Bills on the Victu- allers Act Anno 1726.	481800	400		481400
Ditto made out for Interest on old Bills exchanged.	2200			2200
Ditto for the Supply of the Year 1730.	510400	510400		
Annuities at 3l. 10s. per Cent. per Ann. for the Year 1731.		400000		400000
<b>EAST-INDIA Company.</b>				
By two Acts of Parliament 9 <i>Will. Regis</i> , and by two others 6 & 10 <i>Annoe.</i>	3200000			3200000
<b>Bank of ENGLAND.</b>				
On their original Fund, at 6l. per Cent.	1600000			1600000
For cancelling Exchequer Bills 3 <i>Georgii primi Regis.</i>	1500000			1500000
Purchased of the <i>South-Sea</i> <i>Company.</i>	4000000			4000000
Annuities at 4l. per Cent. charged on the Duty on Coals since March 25, 1719.	1750000			1750000
Annuities charged on the Sur- plus of the Funds for Lot- tery 1714.	1250000			1250000
Annuities for Lottery 1731.		800000		800000
<b>SOUTH-SEA Company.</b>				
On their Capital Stock and Annuities, per Act 9 <i>Geor- gii primi Regis.</i>	32302203 5 6 ½	1000000		31302203 5 6 ¾
	49301855 6 1 ½	1200000	1516416 13 4	18985438 12 9 ½

Note, The Land-Tax and the Duties on Malt, being annual Grants, are not included in this Account, nor the 1000000l. charged on the Civil List.

Exchequer, Dr.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	Per Contra.	Cr.	l.	s.	d.
TO the Cash of the Sinking Fund, on Dec. 30, 1730, is				3622	12	08	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	BY Money issued to- wards dis- charging the National Debt be- tween Dec. 31, 1730, and Dec. 31, 1731, viz.		
To the Produce of the Sinking Fund between Dec. 31, 1730, and Dec. 1731, viz.									By paid the South-Sea Company in Discharge of so much of their Capital Stock in An- nuities.	1000000	
On the Aggregate Fund.	628	359	14	6	$\frac{3}{4}$				By Balance on the 31st of Dec. 1731.	364799	16
On the General Fund.	307	014	6	$\frac{3}{4}$							$\frac{1}{4}$
On the South-Sea Company Fund.	666	85	14	6	$\frac{3}{4}$						$\frac{1}{4}$
A Legacy be- queathed towards paying the Pub- lick Debt.				527	12						
				1002	587	07	1	$\frac{3}{4}$			
				1364	799	16	00	$\frac{1}{4}$			
										1364799	16
											$\frac{1}{4}$

The Speaker's Thanks to the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Gage, March 31, 1732. (See a Reprimand in the same Affair, p. 98.)

My Lord GAGE,

THE House have come to an unanimous Resolution, That the Thanks of the House be given to your Lordship, for the great Service you have done the Publick, in detecting the fraudulent Sale of certain forfeited Estates of James late Earl of Derwentwater, and of a forfeited Annuity issuing out of the same, which were vested in Commissioners and Trustees, to be sold for the publick Use.

And the Manner of your Lordship's making this Discovery has shewn your disinterested Regard to the publick Service, as the Effect of it may be greatly to the publick Benefit.

The applying the forfeited Estates to the Use of the Publick, being one of the principal Reasons for making it thereby impossible they should ever be given back to the unfortunate Families they once belonged to, the House of Commons could not, without Uneasiness, think of this pretended Sale, which has thrown into private Hands, no ways allied to the Estate, so large a Share of Profit due to the Publick, with a very low, and almost the bare Appearance only of a Consideration for one Part, and not so much as even that for another.

But your Lordship's seasonable Detection of this injurious Transaction will, very likely, produce Justice and Restitution to the Publick; and for this Service your Lordship is now receiving a Reward that, I can answer for your Lordship, you esteem the greatest and most

honourable you can acquire, and which, my Lord, will not only remain with you, but will derive a lasting Honour to those who may come after you!

An Honour, my Lord! the House has always been most tender of in the Way, and for the Reason they confer it upon you; and, if I may use the Expression, is a Sort of Bounty they have ever been most frugal of granting. Few are the Instances of it; not that publick Services have not frequently been perform'd, but that the Thanks of the House of Commons are never given for publick Services, but what are the most eminent, such as that which your Lordship has lately done the State.

I am very conscious how imperfectly I have convey'd the Sense of the House to your Lordship; but the having no Time to prepare myself for it, must be my Excuse. I will only add,

That no one could with greater Pleasure obey the Order of the House, on this Occasion than I do, which is, to give your Lordship the Thanks of the House for your said Service to the Publick; and I do give your Lordship the Thanks of the House accordingly.

His Lordship's Reply.

Mr. SPEAKER,

THIS sudden and unexpected Honour hath put me into so great a Confusion, that I never was more at a Loss for Words to express myself than now. All I can say, Sir, is to assure you and the House, that I had no other View in promoting this Enquiry, than to discharge the Trust my Country has reposed in me, by detecting (as far as I was able) a Fraud injurious to the Publick.

And



And since the House has been pleased to distinguish my poor Service in a Manner so far beyond what it deserved, or I could have expected, their Approbation of my Behaviour in this particular Instance will, I hope, so influence my future Conduct in all others, as may convince them, that I shall make it my constant Endeavour to merit the Honour they have done me on this Occasion.

Free Briton, June 1. N<sup>o</sup> 131.

*The Practices of the Pretender and his Agents at Paris and Rome, with Relation to the Charitable Corporation.*

THE late Management of the Charitable Corporation is the most unheard of Piece of Villainy. Even by the fatal S. S. Scheme, less Mischief was done in Proportion. In this Corporation, few Proprietors had any Thing to lose, but what they actually have lost; and when their Cash was quite exhausted, and their Goods embezzled, Notes and Bonds against them still subsisted; and what their wicked Agents had coin'd, the plunder'd Corporation stood oblig'd to make good.

Amidst this horrid Scene of Distress, we have seen the Justice of the Nation exerted in the Relief of the Unhappy, and the Punishment of the Oppressors; for which End the Session of Parliament was continu'd by his Majesty beyond the usual Time. No Man had Indemnity but from apparent Innocence, whilst even a Privy Counsellor was made to answer for his Share in the Mismanagement. An honourable Person in the House of Commons, the chief in the King's Service, early in the publick Enquiry, offer'd, that his Part in this Proceeding should be the Test of the Sincerity and Integrity of his Life, and desir'd every one to judge of him accordingly: But he would venture to affirm, that when this Matter should be search'd to the Bottom, it would be found, that the Enemies, and not the Friends of

the Government, were the deepest in the villainous Management.

We have not always been so happy as we are now, in a most just and gracious Prince. We cannot forget how the People and Parliament were treated by most of the *Stuarts*. I must let you know, said Charles I. to the House of Commons, that I will not allow any of my Servants to be question'd among you.

Indeed it must be lamented, that in the present Instance, neither the Justice of the King, the Enquiries of Parliament, or the Fidelity of his Majesty's Ministers could effectually procure the full Demands of Justice, or discover the whole Iniquity. The Plunderers and acting Managers had taken Refuge in other Countries: And the Books, the Papers and Effects of the Corporation were withdrawn, or secreted; so that the publick Enquiry was in a great Measure defeated.

It fully appear'd from every Part of that Enquiry, that *John Thomson*, their Warehouse-keeper, had not only the largest Share in the Management, but the most perfect Knowledge of the whole Iniquity; and that from him a full Discovery might have been obtain'd. The Parliament invited both him and *Robinson*, the Cashier, by the most ample Encouragement, to make this Discovery; yet rather than do this, he chose to stand convicted as a Felon. (See p. 36.)

It ever was notorious, that *Thomson* was a *Jacobite*: It became more so when he fled the Kingdom, and took Refuge in France; where he immediately sought and was receiv'd into the Protection of the most considerable *Jacobites*. Lieut. Gen. *Dillon*, and Abbe *Dun*, an Irish Popish Ecclesiastick, principal Ministers to the Pretender there, were his Patrons. And *Atterbury*, late Bp. of *Rochester*, who liv'd at open Variance with the Irish Faction, died with this publick Declaration, 'That *Robinson* and *Thomson* had

had plunder'd the Charitable Corporation for the Benefit of the *Yacobites*; and tho' he wish'd his Friends and Party all Advantage and Success, yet, that he could not but abhor and detest so vile, so infamous a Practice to promote their Interest.

David Avery, when he return'd from France, in Obedience to the Order of the House of Commons, inform'd them, 'That Thomson, as he had heard, had offer'd Money to the Pretender for his Protection, reported no less than 100,000*l.* but that the Pretender had refus'd this Offer, with the highest Indignation, declaring, he would never give his Protection to one who had betray'd and injur'd a People, whom he was pleas'd to call his loving Subjects.'

The next Account from France was, that Thomson was set out for Italy, and that he propos'd to see Rome itself. Was this consistent with the Declaration of the Pretender? And does it not plainly appear, that, as he was so well receiv'd by the Pretender's Agents at Paris, they recommended him to the Pretender himself at Rome? that he would not have deserted such cordial Friends at Paris and have gone to Rome, if he had been in earnest deny'd Protection, or had not been invited to as kind an Entertainment there? and that he knew, that what the World were to be amus'd with, as to the Commitment of his Person, would be no more than fitting up an Apartment for his Lodgings in the Castle of St. Angelo?

Just after his Arrival at Rome, the King received Advice from the best Authority, that the Pretender had dispatch'd a Courier to his Friends in France, acquainting them with the Arrival and Detainer of John Thomson at Rome. This was follow'd by a Letter from Mr. Arbuthnot, Banker at Paris, to his Brother in London;

and another to Sir Rob. Sutton, conveying a Letter from John Angelo Belloni, Banker at Rome, to a Committee of Parliament.

Arbuthnot's Letter to the Dr. his Brother, neither sign'd with his Name, nor written with his own Hand, is as follows.

Paris, May 21<sup>st</sup>, 1732.

Dear Brother, 10th,

This inclosed Pacquet I believe will surprize you. I had the Orders to get Thomson arrested, transmitted to me by you from Sir Robert Sutton, and I can't send the Execution of them a better Way than to address them to Sir Robert Sutton again. I suppose M. Belloni's Letter to the Committee will be deliver'd to them, or if the Committee is dissolved, you see the said Letter is address'd to him. I hope this Affair will be of Use to the Sufferers, and so to the Nation. My Intention at least is, that it should be so. I go in two Days to Bourbon; my Son will convoy my Letters safe to me till I come back, which will be in about a Month or five Weeks. My Lord Waldegrave is at Compeigne; so I could not communicate this to his Lordship without losing a Post. I came from Rouen here Yesternight, and the Post goes early away this Morning; so I can only add my Love and Service to the Family, and that I am with great Affection,

Dear Brother, Yours.

To Dr. Arbuthnot.

Arbuthnot's Letter, to Sir Robert Sutton, still written in another Hand, and without a Name.

Sir,

I wrote you some Months ago about Messieurs Robinson and Thomson, to which I had no Answer. I was informed since, that Thomson designed to go to Italy, for I have known every Step he has made since you first recommended this Affair to me. I wrote to my Correspondent in Italy, to look narrowly after him, and, if it

R

was

was possible, to get him arrested, in order to get an Information from himself of his Effects, and of his Gestion in the Charitable Corporation's Service. My Correspondent at Rome, M. Jean Ange Belloni, has got him arrested, and made Prisoner in the Castle St. Angelo, and has engaged him to make a full Discovery of his Effects, and a full Memorandum of his Gestion, as you'll see by this Letter from M. Belloni to the Committee, which I send you inclosed. M. Belloni hath sent me the said Information, and the Memoire, with Mr. Thomson's Papers, and his Orders to his Friends to deliver up the Effects; and at the same Time hath engaged his Promise to Thomson, that these Papers shall not be given up, nor out of my Hands, till the Conditions, that Thomson requires in this joint Memoire, be agreed to; so as that I can answer to M. Belloni, that they are absolutely secured. Upon this Assurance I shall send you large Discoveries, and of great Sums, with Orders to his Correspondents to make them effectual. But without this I am obliged in Honour to send all back to M. Belloni, it being only a Deposit in my Hands. The Express he has sent me costs 2000 Livres, and the Bearer of it expects yet more. I hope this Discovery is worth the Expence, and that I deserve Thanks as well as M. Belloni. I can say, that my Intentions are the Service of my Country, and the Relief of the Sufferers. I have followed this Affair with great Application, and shall think myself happy, if it is approved by the Publick and by you, Sir, to whom I am, with great Respect,

Your most Humble,

And most Obedient Servant.

P. S. I came late to Town Yesterday, and the Post goes away early, and Lord Waldegrave is at Compeigne, so could not communicate this to his Lordship.

Arbutnot then adds in his own Hand-Writing these Words, viz.

I hope, if the Committee be dissolved, that the Letter from Belloni will be delivered to the Speaker.

Paris, May 21, 1732.

A To Sir Robert Sutton, Baronet, Knight of the Bath.

Sir Robert Sutton receiv'd four Letters from Arbutnot about Jan. last, written in his own Hand, and sign'd with his own Name. Now, whence the Change of his Manner in corresponding with Sir Robert? Is it not manifest, that he had some strong Apprehensions of Danger; from his conveying a Letter from the Pretender, whom it is High Treason to correspond with?

C Arbutnot is a Subject of Great Britain, and Native of Scotland, and married a Widow in Suffolk, of 600*l.* per Ann. He usually comes over from France into England every Year, and had great Reason to disguise so dangerous a Correspondence.

D N. B. Then follows Belloni's Letter, which we gave in our Magazine for May, p. 92.

Walsingham remarks, that the Letter is divided into two Parts, the first of which runs in the Particle On, and is in the Style of great Authority, for which Reason it is render'd in the first Person Plural or the Style Royal. The second Part uses the Particle Je or I; and is writ in the Character of a private Banker at Rome. N. B. In the Translation, p. 92. On is render'd in the third Person Plural, or in a more general Sense, it being equivocal.

E Again he says, he has it in Charge, [or, was order'd] and that he has discharg'd his Commission, [or, executed what he had in Trust.] And sure he did not give it to himself in Charge, and then discharge his own Commission.

G N. B. Then follow Thomson's Conditions, which see also p. 93.

Upon these Walsingham says, that of the 26000*l.* which he offers to sur-



surrender, 22000*l.* are already in the Corporation's Hands; and for this great Discovery he expects the Value of 19 or 20000*l.*

David Avery gave an Account to both Houses, that Lancelot Ord, Esq; (mention'd in the second Article) who is a reputed Jacobite, and is now at Boulogne, the great Resort of all the Jacobites in Europe, sent him the following Letter writ in Cypher, which he explain'd as follows.

Sir,

I suppose you have heard of one Thomson's being seized by the Chevalier's Orders at Rome, and strictly examined. I am also told, that he is discharged, but that wants Confirmation. Some say, he was taken up by an Italian Banker, by the Instigation of a Scotch one at Paris, perhaps you may guess at him, employed by the Committee: But all these are uncertain till we hear more.

Pray let me know how Affairs are with you, and how all goes. I had one from Betty's Cousin [Thomson's Correspondent, viz. Dr. Wogan an Irish Jacobite at Paris] who tells me she [Thomson] has been ill, and in the Doctor's Hands, [i. e. in Prison] about twelve Days; but that she is in a much better State of Health, and he hopes in her Return. I wish it heartily.

I have little to say till I hear more, but in Concern to know of your Health, [i. e. Avery's Enlargement] and whether you think the Season proper for us to travel. You see the Weather very inconstant. I hope to hear from you by Judson, [the Master of a Vessel which trades between London and Boulogne] and by him I'll send you Bundles, if you write for them by him. I cannot enlarge, but still assure you, I am yours. Adieu.

Thursday May 29<sup>th</sup> 1732.

The Resolution of the House of Commons upon Belloni's Letter, sets this Matter in a just Light, and is as follows.

*Resolved, nem. con.* That the Paper, dated at Rome, May 4, 1732. N. S. signed John Angelo Belloni, directed to the Gentlemen of the Committee of the Parliament of England, appointed to inspect the Affairs of the Charitable Corporation; and, if the said Committee did not subsist, to Sir Robert Sutton, Sir John Shadwell, Walter Moleworth, Doctor John Mowbray, or some one of them, at London, is an insolent and audacious Libel, attempting, by false and insidious Insinuations, to impose upon the Parliament and British Nation, and by specious Pretences and Professions of Esteem, Affection and Compassion, to amuse the unhappy Sufferers of the Charitable Corporation with vain and deceitful Hopes of Relief; that the said Paper is in itself absurd and contradictory, conceived at the Beginning, in Terms, and in the Style of Power and Authority, or as proceeding from some extraordinary Interest and Influence, but concluding in the Person and Character of a private Banker of Rome; offering, upon certain Conditions on the Behalf of John Thomson to deliver certain Books, and Papers of the said Thomson; the Contents, Value and Consequence of which are unknown, without any Offer to surrender the Person of the said Thomson, although represented to have been arrested, and detained in safe Custody, from a Sense of the Frauds committed by him, and a due Regard to Justice; the Conditions demanded and insisted upon, by, and in Behalf of the said Thomson, appearing at the same Time to be loose, evasive and uncertain, tending to procure Advantages and Indemnity to himself and his Accomplices, without any Intention or Prospect of Benefit to the Corporation; and that this whole Transaction appears to be a scandalous Artifice, calculated purely to delude the Unhappy, and to disguise and conceal the wicked Practices of the professed

Enemies to his Majesty's Person, Crown and Dignity.

Upon the whole *Walsingham* observes, That the *Pretender* is turn'd *Thief-Broker*, like *Jonathan Wilde*, and has engag'd in the Composition of *Felony*; and that notwithstanding the false Professions of Love to the *English*, and Compassion for the Sufferers in the *Charitable Corporation*, he actually confederated with *Thomson* to deprive them of the small Relief remaining to them. That he uses the Term of Parliament of *England*, not of *Great Britain*, in addressing the Letter, lest perhaps he should seem to go too far, in allowing the *Validity of the Union*. That the Government have had undoubted Intelligence, that the *Pretender's* eldest Son visited *Thomson* on his Arrival at *Rome*, and was in Conference with him full two Hours; and that *Murray* and *Hay*, titular Lords of *Dunbar* and *Inverness*, principal Ministers to the *Pretender*, went to confer with him every Day. Of so great Importance was he thought to be to the *Jacobite Cause*, and with so great Distinction was he receiv'd at *Rome*! As to *Thomson's* Articles of Composition, Are we in the *Pretender's* Judgment, and does Equity demand, that a Nation, robb'd and plunder'd of 400,000*l.* by an infamous Villain and his Accomplices, are to give yet 20,000*l.* more on the Faith of this same Villain's bare Assurance? Or can we have no Redress from him who has got this Robber into his Hands, unless we run farther Hazards, on the Security of that Faith he has already broke? Is this Equity at *Rome*, this the Justice of the *Pretender*, this the Effect of his Compassion to unhappy Men?

There was not a single No against the Question for burning this Letter. If the *Tories* were aw'd by the Power of his Majesty's Friends, the discontented *Whigs* were sham'd into Duty by the Zeal and Integrity of a

most honourable Member, who, tho' he has often differ'd from the Court, opposing the Measures of the Ministers, yet on this Occasion declar'd, that no Man of common Sense could doubt from whom that Letter came; and says he, when we cannot doubt, who it comes from, can we hesitate a Moment, what shall be done with it? This will make the Name of *Walter Plummer, Esq;* amiable to all good Men.

It was shrewdly suspected indeed, that some great Patriots had a Meeting in the Morning of the Day of Debate, and came resolved to save so civil a Letter from so uncivil a Sentence. Accordingly a worthy Personage made a very formal Harangue against the Question. His honourable Friend seeing the House too warm for the Purpose, kindly explain'd away that wise Person's Meaning, and told a Story of an old Woman, who took a charitable black Lord for the Devil with cloven Feet; yet still candidly allow'd, that the generous Sig. *Belloni*, whom we were such old Women as to take for the Pretender, was indeed the Pretender, the Devil with cloven Feet, and not the tall black Person of Quality.

One own'd the Letter came from the Pretender, yet was so waggish as to hope, that we would not censure it, because that might put the Pretender and Thomson out of Humour, which might perhaps make them suppress such Discoveries as should affect the Administration. Another would not believe *Belloni's* Letter could come from the Pretender, because it profess'd Affection to the *English* Nation; on which 'twas justly observ'd, that he might as well have said, A Wolf, if it could speak, would not commend Mutton. To the first Person, it was reply'd, Who are the Parties to make the Discoveries, which may affect the Ministers? The Pretender and Thomson. Who are in Possession of the

Books and Papers, belonging to the Charitable Corporation? The Pretender and Thomson. And will any Thing, which the Ministers can propose against the Pretender and Thomson, prevent them from publishing the Discoveries against the Administration? By this Resolution which the Ministers propose, they mean to shew the World, that they are not only fearless of what Truths Thomson and the Pretender can discover; but, said the honourable Person then speaking, the Ministers shew themselves as fearless even of their Forgeries.

*The True Spirit of Popery.*

THE Hyp-Doctor, in his Letter of May 30, to Signor John Angelo Belloni, says, You must allow the English are good-natur'd, in only commanding your Paper to be burnt, and not sending your People after it, as an Acknowledgment for your *Auto's de fe*, and your old *Smithfield* Bonfires. For is not Goose Sauce good for a Gander? and are you capable of Benevolence or Humanity to Hereticks? Do you think we forget the Iron Whips and Hand-Cuffs, and Instruments of Cruelty that cargo'd your Spanish Armada in the fam'd 88 of brave Queen Bess? Do you flatter yourselves that we do not know that Canon of your Council of Constance, which decrees no Faith to be kept with Hereticks, which makes it a Contradiction for any Papist, however ally'd or contracted, to be a Friend, or an honest Dealer with Protestants? Deceive not yourself, Signor, you cannot deceive us; your Pretences of Concern for us are only Italian Poison convey'd in a Sugar-Plumb. It is not in your Power to be just, or faithful, or compassionate to Protestants; your Religion binds you to be perfidious, and your Conscience to be barbarous to them.

Has not this your Religion render'd

the Majority of your own *Italians* Atheists, and Numbers in the Christian World Infidels? Your Creed is a System of *Atheism* propagated in the Name of God. *Hobbs* call'd the Pope the Ghost of the old Roman Empire sitting crown'd upon its Grave; he might have added, that in the same Grave were buried the Law of Nature, Right Reason, Common Sense, Virtue, Justice and Humanity: For there all are sacrific'd to the Glory of a Church, which was not to be of this World. It is Christianity inverted, and the Use they have made of the Gospel has been to draw its Contrary by the true Picture.

*Fog's Journal*, May 27, and June 3.

*Reflections on the Examination of Bp. Hare's Sermon.*

TO the Examiner of this Sermon *Fog* says, You wonder the Bp. said nothing of many Exorbitances of the suffering Prince (viz. Charles I.) Do you think the Bp. did not know, that Kings might have had their Faults then as well as at any Time since? But he thought it more decent to draw the Curtain, than to expose the Royal Blemishes. If any there were, other Times may want this Reverence another Day.

The Bp. had said, *No Forms of Words, no Systems of Faith, can please all Men*; and assign'd Mens Love of Change as the Reason of their Dissatisfaction. O my Lord, say you, I will give you a Reason worth a thousand of yours. — *In Matter of Religion all Men have a Right to judge for themselves.* Monstrous Assertion! A stale Maxim of Liberties, which in the Latitude they take it, you know to be absolutely false.

I wonder at the shameless Envy of you and your Brethren against Clergymen's Maintenance; of whom there is not one in three but wants Charity to keep Life and Soul in him. How do you cant out your Zeal



Zeal for old Fox's *Acts and Monuments*, and yet can wipe your Mouth like Solomon's Harlot, after you have devour'd the Minister's Bread, as if it were not as devilish Cruelty to starve as to burn him! I believe Christianity is no Tye upon you to respect your Minister; but I am amaz'd you can't see, that in good Policy ecclesiastical Revenues should be increas'd rather than lessen'd, because they afford a laudable Provision for many Children of all Ranks who cannot so well be otherwise dispos'd of. But your Rantor is not so much against the Men you name, as their whole Order.

I only crave Leave to acquaint you, that I am no Parson, but such a Well-willer to the Order, that I intend to stand and fall with it: However, I will give you my Blessing, wishing you may prosper as you love the Author of all our Safety, and may it be unto you according to your Faith!

You know not what Ministry you would have, but you would not have this. — *Oliver Cromwell* exactly! who said so of Monarchy and Episcopacy.

You would seem to value the Apostles, and wish they were your Teachers without Interpretations. Well then, to the Apostles you shall go. Which of them will you chuse for your spiritual Guide? *St. Peter* will strike you dead for the Sin of Sacrilege: *St. Paul* will give you up to the Correction of the Devil for your unapostolical Creed, and not be afraid, like a poor *English Priest*, to tell you so very plainly.

You recommend it to Clergymen to be calm and moderate in their Preaching, lest they should create Strife. We cannot receive this Advice from your Society. — Your Founder gave it to our first Preacher, and was very angry at him for not following it. — *What have we to do with thee? Art thou come to destroy us?* And your whole College profes-

cuted his Apostles as Incendiaries. But to come down to our own Times.

*Dr. Sharp* about 46 Years ago, laying aside your calm and moderate Manner, preach'd zealously against the growing Errors of those Times.

A Whereupon some peaceable Men then in Power gave him Trouble; but this Trouble prov'd a good Step to the Revolution, and the Revolution carried up the said *Dr.* to an Archbishoprick, as a Reward for this very Zeal.

B You say, that many of the Clergy of this Church were undutiful and unthankful to *K. W.* — I never heard that he complain'd of them: But he sufficiently shew'd his Displeasure at your Society by his Proclamations against Profaneness and Immorality, and by restraining you from publishing your blasphemous Writings against the Scriptures, the Trinity, &c. He gave Birth to the Society for Reformation of Manners, to which you are bitter Enemies;

C and he endeavour'd to suppress profane Swearing and Cursing, which you not only encourage in Practice, but persuade People to believe (if your own Disciples do not bely you) that they are no Sins. And yet you would needs pass yourselves upon the World as *K. W.*'s best Friends, and now of late you have been very zealous that his Statue should be erected.

F For my Part, I was always a hearty Friend to *K. W.* —, as were my Parents before me, and should be glad to see his Statue erected in every good Town in the three Kingdoms. But then I would have him plac'd, not on Horseback, but in a supplicating Posture, imploring the Assistance of God and Men, to accomplish those Works for which he came amongst us; and a Tablet in his Hands, inscrib'd with the Heads of those Works; of which the Honour of God, the flourishing Estate of the establish'd Church, the Reforma-

tion

tion of Manners, &c. should stand in the first Place. And when these good Ends are attain'd, I would vote for the erecting of his Statue as triumphantly as any can desire.

The Bishop had Reason to say, that the establish'd Religion and civil Government are so interwoven, that they who would subvert the Government have no surer Way to do it, than by endeavouring to ruin the Church first. K. W--- had the same Sentiments, and always acted agreeably to them.

You tutor the Bp. to a Court-like Style, and would not have him be too free with the Words *Infidel*, *Deist*, and *Atheist*. You are much in the right; for Sinners never cared to own their Sins by their proper Names, and therefore they have dignify'd a *Whore* with the Name of a *Mistress*, and a *Drunkard* with that of a *Boon Companion*, and when you are disposed to take to the Highway or Housebreaking, you may go to *Newgate*, and be furnish'd with a Set of quaint Terms for every Act of your Profession, which will give you no ill Idea of any Thing that you do.

King *William*, by promising in his Proclamations, to employ none in his Service but Men of Piety and Virtue, declar'd it to be his Persuasion, that the profane and lewder Sort would expose him to the Indignation of the Almighty. I am so sure of this, that when I pray in our Litany, that the King may obtain Victory over all his Enemies, I have a special Regard to your Society, whom I know to be more dangerous to his Government, than all the Nations round about could be, if they were all united in a Confederacy against him.

*Craftsman*, May 27, and June 3.

*A Sketch of bad Ministers since the Conquest.*

THE Design of these Papers is to prove, that most of our unfortunate Kings have been ruin'd by

their Ministers and Favourites. (See p. 6. C.)

*William the Conqueror* govern'd by himself, and tyranniz'd without any Proxy; but the Reign of his Son, *William Rufus*, was made odious by the Extortions of one *Ranulph*, of mean Birth, who rais'd himself to the Head of the Treasury and the See of *Durham* by a fluent Tongue, Court Attendance, and a Genius for plundering the People; and having once insinuated himself into his Prince's Favour, he laugh'd at the general Hatred, and defy'd the Resentments of a whole Nation. We can't say, indeed, says *D'Anvers*, that this *vile Treasurer* did his Master any farther Mischief than making his Government unpopular and his Memory infamous; tho' 'tis suggested, in the History of those Times, that the fatal Arrow, which pierc'd his Heart in *New Forest* did not come without Direction. However, *Henry I.* his Brother and Successor, to pacify the Clamours of the People, cast *Ranulph* into Prison, and loaded him with Irons.

But the most unfortunate Princes since the Conquest were *Edward II.* *Richard II.* *Henry VI.* *Charles I.* and *James II.* and if each of these sell a Sacrifice to the Rapine, Treachery, or evil Counsel of their Ministers, he believes his Observation will be sufficiently justify'd.

The Reign of *Edward II.* was one continued Scene of Ministerial Tyranny. His first Minion was *Pierres Gaveston*, whom his Father *Edward I.* had banish'd, and oblig'd his Son by Oath never to recal him; notwithstanding which, he immediately sent for him to officiate at his Coronation, and afterwards suffer'd him to govern the Kingdom in so arbitrary a Manner, that the most considerable *Barons* united in a Confederacy against him, demanding his Removal and Banishment. The King comply'd, but afterwards evaded his

Por-

Promise by making him Governor of Ireland; and soon recall'd him to a publick Tournament, where he insolently eclips'd the principal Nobility by his Equipage, Companions and Guards. The Lords again attack'd him in Parliament, and appointed Commissioners, call'd *Ordainers*, for the better Government of the State, and the King's Household, one of whose Regulations was the perpetual Banishment of *Gaveston*; which the King was obliged to conform to, but soon recall'd him again, without consulting the *Ordainers*; whom *Gaveston* insulted, telling them publicly that he knew the Price of every Peer in the Kingdom, except two or three. Upon this they impeach'd him in Parliament, particularly, of having alienated the King's Affections from his People, so as to make him slight their Advice, and for having remov'd all faithful Counsellors, and plac'd only his own Creatures about the King. But finding the King resolv'd to support him, they rose in Arms, took the Favourite by Force out of his Hands, and struck off his Head by their own Authority.

The King was oblig'd to desire an Accommodation with the *Confederate Lords*, said to be no less than 468. But he soon subjected himself to another arbitrary Minister, *Hugh Spencer*, who having got himself made Earl of Gloucester, and his Father Earl of Winchester, govern'd the Kingdom as insolently as his Predecessor *Gaveston*. The Barons again took Arms, demanding the Banishment of the two *Spencers*. The King was forc'd to submit, but soon resum'd his Concessions. These repeated Violations of the Royal Faith broke all Confidence between the Barons and the King, and pay'd the Way to his Deposition and Murder, soon after perpetrated by *Mortimer* and his own Queen, in the most cruel and inhuman Manner.

*Richard II.* was govern'd by his Favourites just as *Edward II.* had

been, in Opposition to the repeated Instances of his Parliament; and after frequent Prevarications with them, ended his Reign first, and his Life afterwards, in the same tragical Manner. He received the Earl of Suffolk and the D. of Ireland, the one from the Prosecution of his Parliament, and the other from the Displeasure of the People, to increas'd Affection and Trust, (says Sir Robert Howard, in his Parallel between these two Reigns.) He had forc'd all his People to be in the Nature of Traitors, and compell'd them to purchase as it were, the Name of Subjects; while none seem'd to be so to him, but his desperate Ministers, that needed the Pardon most. — When he resign'd his Crown, he appear'd most like a King, and made it evident that he might have been an excellent Prince, had not his Ministers reign'd more than he.

*Henry VI.* came to the Crown, when an Infant of nine Months old; but the noble Qualities of his two Uncles, the Dukes of Bedford and Gloucester, supply'd all the Defects of his Minority for several Years. The first was Regent of France, and was perfectly like his Brother (*Henry V.*) in all his Actions taking him for his Pattern; and died in 1435, about 13 Years after the Accession of his Nephew. *Humphrey*, Duke of Gloucester, manag'd Affairs at home, with such Integrity and Justice, as not only made him most popular, while living, but so much endear'd his Memory to all succeeding Generations, that he has been always distinguished by the Title of the Good Duke of Gloucester. He was privately murder'd in 1447, falling a Sacrifice to the Queen and her Favourites, who govern'd the King ever afterwards, till they had compleated his Ruin, as well as their own. The two principal Men of that Party, were Cardinal Beaufort, Bp. of Winchester, and great Uncle to the King, and William De la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, who being



being favour'd by the King against the repeated Remonstrances of the Parliament, became so odious to the People, that the King was at last forc'd to banish him for five Years; and taking Ship in *Sussex*, in order to pass into *France*, he was met by an *A* *English Man of War*, the Captain of which carried him to *Dover Sands*, and there chopt off his Head. *Grafton* says, that *he was notorious for enryching himself with the Kynges Goods and Lands, gathering together and making a Monopoly of Offices, Fees, Wards and Farms, by Reason whereof the Kyng's Estate was greatly mynished and decayed, and He and his Kin highly exalted and enryched.* The King was afterwards govern'd in the same Manner by his *Queen* and the *D. of Somerset*, &c. till at last the whole House of *Launcester* was involv'd in the Ruin, which the *Q.* and her *Ministers* had brought about by their Conduct.

As to *Charles I.* and his *Ministers*, *Rapin* says, 'That the *D. of Buckingham* ought to be look'd upon as 'the first Author of the Troubles, 'which have thrown *England* into 'such furious Convulsions, and which 'disturb it at this Day.' He speaks in the same Manner of *Laud* and *Strafford*, as imbibing the same false Maxims, and driving the King nearer and nearer to the Precipice. (See *E* more of this Reign, p. 5, for which Reason we have been the shorter here.)

As to *James II.* his own Zeal for Popery was, indeed, one of the principal Causes of his Ruin; but it is certain, he was push'd on by *Father Peters* and other *Priests*, so that he may be properly said to have fallen a Martyr to the wild and desperate Projects of his *Jesuit Minister*.

*Daily Courant*, May 30, and June 6.

Memorandums to the Craftsman, on the foregoing Papers.

**T**HIS Writer, after complaining of the *Craftsman's* misrepre-

senting his Sense in a former Paper, says, Our chief Observation was, *That some Kings of England, who gave up their Ministers, had unhappy Reigns, and came to untimely Deaths.* If this offends *Mr. D'Anvers*, he is challeng'd to shew an Instance in our History, in which a King was reduced to Misery, before he had shewn himself weak by such Compliance with the *Factious*.

The Instance of *Ranulph* is no more to his Purpose, than if he had quoted a Passage from *Tom Thumb*; but that Paragraph was written for the Sake of the most audacious tho' covert Menace to the Prince on the Throne, at the End of it: I call it so, because it is false that any such Thing is suggested in the History of those Times; the Current of History agreeing that *Tyrrell's* shooting the King was merely accidental.

*Edward II.* came young to the Crown, with more good Nature than good Sense. The first Step he took, let the *Craftsman* and his Patrons remember that, was turning out his Father's whole Ministry. *Mr. Daniel* observes, that the Lords finding the King's Weakness, in first parting with *Gavestone*, immediately rais'd their Demands higher, and got the King's Affairs so much in their Power, that he could never afterwards retrieve them.

As to *Richard II.* after the Death of the *Black Prince*, *John of Gaunt* always discover'd an Inclination to seize upon the Crown; and acted so openly, that the Citizens of *London*, whom he had disoblig'd, enter'd into an Association never to acknowledge a King, whose Name was *John*. Nevertheless, he had a strong Party; and the King in Resentment of their Conduct, us'd the *Launcester* Family so ill, as to make them more popular, which in the End procur'd for Duke *Henry* the Crown.

But the *Craftsman* has forgot a Reign more pregnant with bad Ministers,

nisters, as he would call them, than either of the two above mentioned, viz. the long Reign of Henry III. He never had but one tolerable Minister, *Hubert de Burgo*, whom he sacrific'd to the Fury of his Enemies, and never had a quiet Hour afterwards, tho' he out-liv'd him 40 Years. He met with the just Rewards of not distinguishing his Friends, and the natural Effects of too much Complaisance for his Enemies.

'Tis most certain, that Henry VI. was ruin'd by giving up a great and good Minister; and that when he consented to Duke *Hambrey's* Imprisonment, he sign'd a Sentence for de-throning himself. It was neither *Suffolk's* nor *Somerset's* subsequent Management that ruin'd him; it was the Duke of *York's* Title and Power, which sprang, as it were, immediately from the D. of *Gloucester's* Grave.

It must be confessed, that very great Grievances were laid upon the Subject in the Beginning of the Reign of *Charles I.* but it must also be granted, that from the Beginning there was a very great Party, who thro' an enthusiastic Zeal for a thorough Reformation in Religion, or from an idle Fondness for the speculative Notions of an unbounded Liberty, were in their Hearts Republicans, and had a thorough Hatred of Monarchy. I shall not enquire here, what Kind of Minister *Strafford* was; but from the Reluctance with which the King gave him up, it may be observed, he then found it weaken'd his Hands, as much as it afterwards disturb'd his Conscience, when he was himself brought to the Block.

The *Craftsman* has given but one Instance of a King that was undone, who did not give up his Ministers, viz. *James II.* But his Succession was disputed in his Predecessor's Time, his own Temper, Manners and Religion were unacceptable to his Subjects, and his Power so ill fixed, that there was no Need to

weaken him, by striking first at his Servants.

But we can give several Instances of Princes, who made their Reigns uneasy to themselves by giving up good Ministers; as *Charles II.* who having withdrawn his Protection from that honest and able Minister, the Earl of *Clarendon*, was all his Life after serv'd by such People as his very Enemies would have recommended to him.

The Ministers or Favourites mention'd by the *Craftsman* were generally condemn'd without legal Process, and the Proofs of their Crimes lay in the Clamours of their Enemies; so that there is still Reason to hesitate before we pronounce them guilty, all Circumstances consider'd. Their Characters also, which are transmitted down to us, are what were drawn by their Enemies.

Upon the Whole, he is to be esteem'd a wise and prudent Prince, who chuses for his Counsellors, Men who in his Predecessor's Time had gain'd Experience, and whose Fidelity he had Opportunities to be convinc'd of. Such Princes are generally found among the great and happy ones in all Histories; and such in our own we read of, by the Names of *Edward I.* *Henry V.* and *George II.*

*London Journal*, June 3. N<sup>o</sup> 675.

*Of governing by one Minister.*

IN Answer to a late *Craftsman*, (See p. 69.) Mr. *Osborne* says, there is a vast Difference between calling Names, and proving Things. A Minister is not a Tyrant, till he does tyrannical Actions; nor a Council a Cabal or Faction, till they act against the Interest of the Nation.

It is absolutely necessary that a Prince or a Minister should govern by their fast Friends. And let a Prince chuse ever so many Servants to conduct his Affairs, the Burden of them will gradually, naturally, and necessarily devolve upon One or a Few.

*Few.* All *Bodies* of Men, lesser or greater, as naturally fall into a *Leader*, *head Manager*, or *Conduſtor*, as they breathe. There never was a House of Commons without Leading Members, a Privy Council without some who directed and presided, a Cabinet-Council without a Principal, nor a *Ministry* without a *Chief*. Quarrelling with this State of Things is quarrelling with the Order of Nature, and the Will of him who conducts the Affairs of the Universe.

Besides, there is no carrying on Business without such a *Principal*, *Guide* or *Director*, who shall be the Soul of the rest. Without this a Council would be confounded with a Variety of Projects, every Man producing *his System of Politicks*, to which he would expect others should pay a great Deference.

*Larger Assemblies* will naturally fall into *Parties*, and therefore they are most unfit to dispatch such national Business as requires *Secrecy* and *sudden Execution*. This Business must devolve upon a *Few*, who must be a *little friendly Society*, with one of great Abilities and Industry, presiding, and directing, tho' not governing the Whole. And 'tis not the *Smallness* of the Number which makes a *Cabal*, but the *Wickedness* of their Actions. When a Prince chuses such Persons to direct publick Affairs, who are heartily in the Interest of the People, he governs not by a *Party* but by the *People*.

*Applebee's Journal*, June 3.

Of Poetry.

THE two great Excellencies of a Poet, are the Fire of his Imagination, and the Sweetness of his Style. If he have the first without the second, his Works will never procure him a general Liking and Applause. *Spencer* and *Drayton* are Instances of this: The *Fairy Queen*, and the *Barons Wars* are now known only to the Curious, who can pass by

the Uncouthness of Language, for the Sake of Brightness in Thought.

Again, if an Author succeed only in the Softness of his Language, and depend, like an *Italian Opera*, solely on the Force of Sound; how much soever his Poetry may make him the Darling of the *Beaux* and the *Ladies*, in that Age in which he lives, his Works will never be heard of by Posterity, unless he has been a Song-Writer, and the Nurses preserve his *Lyricks* to quiet their Babes. Spirit and Style, the *Vis Poetica* and the *Elegance of Numbers* must be united to make a finish'd Bard.

I think Mr. *Addison* observes, that the Redundancy of Mr. *Cowley's* Wit has done him more Harm, than the Deficiency of it has done other Poets. Indeed, this was the Fault of all the Poets of that Age: They were most of them not inspir'd alone, but transported with the *Furor Poeticus*; they gave the Reins to their Imagination, and swept all that could be said on a Subject with a drag Net. Hence there were a Multitude of fine Thoughts, and of trivial Sentiments; noble Allegories, and ill-chosen Allusions; lofty Diction, and puerile playing with Words, crowded into one Piece: As may easily be observ'd by looking on the miscellaneous Poems of almost all the Writers before Mr. *Waller*.

The Moderns value themselves on the Harmony of their Verses; but it happens too frequently that, like a Beau's Study, tho' every Thing round it looks neat and handsome, yet the main Business is in both forgot, and an impartial Critic would be apt to say of either, What a Pomp of Knowledge is here, and yet how little Learning!

*Weekly Register*, June 3. N<sup>o</sup> 112.

Of Painting.

NO Subject is more frequently talk'd of, or less understood than *Painting*. It is as much a Science



ence as an Art, which the Painters frequently forget, and so confine themselves more to the Execution than the *Design*, more to the Hand than the Head. As in *Michael Angelo's* last Judgment, where the most solemn Scene is turn'd into Farce, by his fantastick Representation of Devils, &c. So the Story of *Judith* and *Holofernes*, a most secret and dangerous Transaction, has been describ'd in the Entrance of a Tent, and in the View of a whole Army, with a Row of *brass Cannon* in Prospect, to complicate the Absurdity: *Joseph* has run away from his Mistress in a full bottom'd *Peruke*; and *Milton's Satan* appear'd of a common Size, while his Spear was in the real Proportion of an *Admiral's Mast*. From this Ignorance also, real and imaginary Persons are join'd in the same Action; as is common in the Decoration of *Papish Altars*, and I myself (says this Writer) have seen a Figure of *Grief* lamenting over a dead *Jesus*, with a real Sword struck thro' her Heart.

*Horace* insists, that as a *Poem* should be a *Speaking Picture*, so a *Picture* should be a *Living Poem*, that is, should be fram'd on all the Laws of Beauty and good Sense. No Picture can be good, that will not afford a fine poetical Description; as no Poem can be beautiful that will not make a good Figure in a Picture.

A great Objection to the Painters Genius is their Want of Invention: Whence you have so many Essays on the same History or Fable, and the *Bible* and *Ovid* have been chiefly made use of for this Purpose, in Neglect of other Authors. Few have ventur'd to touch upon a new Story: But fewer still have invented both the Story and the Execution, as the ingenious Mr. *Hogarth* has lately done, in the *Progress of a Harlot*.

The Point of Time has been as often violated as the Laws of Beauty

and Harmony; hence a Picture which is but a Moment's View, has been painted as progressively as a History or Fable that pursued the whole Series of a Man's Life. Neither are they generally more exact in their *Draperies* and Decorations. The End of Ornament is to set off the principal Subject, and herein lies the great Proof of the Painter's Judgment; for *too much* confuses the Piece, and *too little* shews a Barrenness of Invention, or a Negligence injurious to the whole Composition.

*Attitude*, or the Position, Grace and Action of each independent Figure; and *Grouping*, or connecting the whole, are capital Points. All Persons concern'd in the Subject should direct your Eye to the Chief, and the Chief himself appear the Band and Union of the rest; and no more Figures should be introduc'd than are essential to the Action: *Grouping* of a Story is telling a Tale with the Pencil; all that helps on with the Narration is right, and all that does not is an Incumbrance, and to be lopp'd off.

The Passions, and all their different Modifications, which is the Language of Painting, is the Philosophy which the Artist ought chiefly to study. 'Tis the universal Language of the Soul, what all Nations understand, and the great Advantage this Science has over all others.

*Contraste*, or the Opposition of Objects, is another essential Point, and consists in Disposition of Lights and Shades, in diversifying the Attitude of the Groupe, in varying the Passions, in opposing the Colours themselves, and even in making one Part of the same Figure, a Relief to the other. To make the Figures round and swelling, and the Back Ground flat and distant from the Eye, is the grand *Contraste* of all, and the utmost Effort of Light and Shade. But Numbers mistake their Love of this, as well as other Arts, for Judgment in them.

Hyp-

Hyp-Doctor, June 6. N<sup>o</sup> 78.

*A Rebuke to those who vilify the Germans.*

**H**AVING in the former Part of the Paper, shewn, that the *Craftsman's* late *Bead-roll* of bad Ministers was only a Foil to the present *Great Person*, he afterwards takes Notice of some Writers affecting of late, with no good Design, to vilify the German Nation; and says:

The *English* cannot deprectate the *Germans*, without defaming themselves; for the *Saxons*, from whom we chiefly descend, were *Germans*, and the natural Basis of the *English* Tongue is the *Saxon*, an Off-spring of the *Teutonic*, or *German* Language.

*Germany* has preserved the Remains of the greatest Empire in the World, the *Roman*; has given a *King* to *Great-Britain*, as well as to *Sweden* in the Person of *Frederick* of *Hesse-Cassel*, to *Poland* in *King Augustus*, Elector of *Saxony*, and to *Prussia*; a Distinction which no Country in *Europe* can boast. *Germany* gave the first Rise to the Reformation in *Martin Luther*, than whom no Man was Master of better Parts, more Wit, Satire, Irony, Vivacity and universal Taste.

The Faculty of writing and speaking elegant *Latin* is almost lost here; in *Germany* it flourishes. The Article of the *Greek* Poets of *Germany* has form'd a considerable History: *England* has produc'd none of Importance but *Dr. Duport* and *Joshua Barnes*. The Art of Printing, which subsists *Fog*, the *Craftsman*, and their *Toad-Eaters*, is from *Germany*; and the Use of *Fire Arms* is originally from thence. *Germany* is also the great Bulwark of *Europe* against the *Turks*.

In Arts and Sciences and the *Belles Lettres* *Germany* has surpass'd. And if you object *heavy Labours*, whose Labours are heavier than *Fog* and

the *Craftsman*? which are all Common-Place, and, only altering Persons, Places and Times, are *cabbag'd* from the *heaviest* German Labours, as *Gruter*, *Hoffman's* Lexicon, *Arnulphus de Sale & Pipere*, &c.

*Grubstreet Journal*, June 8. N<sup>o</sup> 127.

*Depravity of modern Taste.*

**P**ROSAICUS having had some Discourse with a Gentleman on this Subject, was engag'd by him to go and see the *Covent-Garden Tragedy*: But *Mr. Bavius*, says he, how was I surpriz'd to see the most notorious Bawds, Pimps, and Whores brought on the Stage, to please as polite an Audience as I ever saw for the Time of the Year! I must submit it to all Men of Sense, whether that can pass for Humour, which is only the dull Representation of the most obscene Characters in Life. Were it so, every *Drury-Lane* Bully might make a humorous Poet; nor is there the most stupid Wretch but might pass for a Wit, would he gain that Name at the Expence of all Decency, as well as Innocence. Where is the Humour of the Bawdy-House Scene to any but a Rake? Or that of *Hackabonta* and *Stormandra*, to any Women, but those of the Town? As to the mock Heroic, the Lines are bad, nor any Thing to recommend the numerous Similies. The Success of that Piece will determine whether the Age is fallen to the lowest Ebb: For I should entertain but a bad Opinion of the Intellectuals of that Man, or Chastity of that Woman, who would give the least Encouragement to the most dull obscene Piece, that ever appear'd on any publick Stage.

*Weekly Register*, June 10. N<sup>o</sup> 113.

**A** Scheme to prevent Marriage Complaints.

**P**RUDENCE Freelove says, 'Tis a common Maxim, that few Matches prove

prove happy, tho' made in Heaven, and you Men insinuate that Woman is the Occasion; whence nothing but Money is reckon'd an Expedient to make Marriage tolerable: But, after Possession, you still complain of your Chains, tho' made of Gold. I remember, *Lockit*, in the *Beggars Opera*, compliments *Macbeath* with his Choice of Fetters of all Weights and Prices, and the more Money was ripp'd, the Prisoner had the less Load. This Scheme of *Lockit's* would do well in the Case of Marriage, that Men might know the Price of their Liberty, and not quarrel afterwards with their own Bargain. To remedy this perpetual Inconvenience, I should be for making the Parson of every Parish a Keeper of the Rolls to the Maids and Widows of his Congregation; I mean, that he should have a *Register* of all the single Women, with their Fortunes, and all Pretenders should have Leave to consult it *gratis*, with this Proviso, that if any of the Fetters will fit, he should have the legal Fees for rivetting them on: By which Means all would have a better Chance to be satisfied, and no-body would be deceiv'd.

Mr. Birch approves of this Scheme, but thinks it wants some Improvement; which is this, That the *Parish-Register* may contain a Catalogue of every Lady's Faults, as well as an Inventory of her Fortune; neither do I despair (says he) of seeing it put in Practice, whenever any one Lady will begin with her own. And if this should be refus'd, if the Parson was only to attend with his *Register* at every *Visiting-Day*, he would soon be acquainted with the Failings of his whole Parish, and might swell his Volume to what Size he would: By which Means not only real past Faults would be known, but Tempers and Inclinations, which are the Parents of those to come. Give me Leave

to tell you, Madam, Happiness does not so much depend on the Fortune as the Mind of the Bride; and if Gold must balance Defects of any Kind, 'tis necessary they should be known, that the Sum may be proportionable to the Number or Degree. And if any Ladies should upon this appear too faulty to get themselves Mates, that very Consideration would do more for their Reformation than a thousand Volumes.

*Craftsman*, June 10. N<sup>o</sup> 310.

THIS Paper contains some Extracts from a Pamphlet, intitled, *The Case of the Revival of the Salt-Duty, &c.* in Answer to a Pamphlet on the *Reduction of the Land-Tax*, some Part of which was publish'd in the *Free-Briton*. (See p. 55.)

The Author first complains of a Misrepresentation of what was said by a Gentleman in the House, against the Motion for reviving the *Salt Duty*; which, he says, was to this Effect, to illustrate the Force of his Argument, that all Taxes fall ultimately on the Land, according to Mr. *Locke's* Observation.

Suppose, said that Gentleman, that 5,000,000 l. was the Sum to be rais'd; this would be 10 s. in the Pound, if all rais'd upon Land. As grievous as this Tax would really be, let any Gentleman compute what he pays, under the present Method of Taxation, by the advanc'd Price of all the Necessaries and Conveniences of Life, and I believe he will find that it amounts to the same Sum, or more, upon him; and, at least, to as much again upon the rest of the People; occasion'd by the vast Charge of Collection, and the Advantage taken by the Merchant and Retailer. Thus is a Mortgage perpetuated on our Estates, which not only drains away half our Income, but in the very Nature of it tends to diminish

our



' our Rents, by clogging our *Manu-  
factures*, obstructing our *Trade*, and  
' consequently depreting the Pro-  
' duce of *Land*. For this Reason,  
' said he, I think it as demonstrable  
' as any Proposition in *Euclid*, that if  
' we actually paid a *Land-Tax* of 10s.  
' in the Pound, without any *other Du-  
ties*, every Gentleman might live  
' at least in as much Plenty, and make  
' a better Provision for his Family,  
' than under the present Method of  
' Taxation.'

He also complains of what another  
Gentleman said being misrepresented;  
which was this: *That when two Me-  
thods of Taxation were proposed to  
raise the same Sum of Money, he  
should always prefer that, which was  
immediately felt by the People, to that  
they might always be sensible what  
they really paid, and not be flattered  
with Notions of Relief, tho' the same  
Sum is drawn from them in a more  
imperceptible Manner.*

I believe you will allow, Sir, (con-  
tinues this Letter-Writer,) that even  
150 Members are no contemptible  
Minority; but instead of 150, as this  
Writer represents them, they were  
really 187 who divided against the  
*Salt-Tax*, and they chiefly landed Gen-  
tlemen of the largest Estates: But I  
think it a very extraordinary Infe-  
rence, that so many Gentlemen  
should agree to punish their own Poc-  
kets, only to gratify an Opinion or  
Humour. But it is obvious from what  
Motives some other Persons might act  
in this Affair; for every one who has  
a Place, saves 5l. per Cent. by an  
Abatement of 1s. in the Pound,  
which is so much Increase of his Sa-  
lary, from the honourable Gentleman  
himself down to the lowest Excise-  
Officer;

For what follows in this Paper, concerning  
the Number of Officers added to the Revenue,  
by the Revival of the *Salt-Tax*, see the *Lords  
Protocols*, p. 111, 113.

He then says, You remember, Sir,  
that I mention'd it as one Reason,

for opposing the Revival of the *Salt-  
Tax*, that it was making a dangerous  
Precedent, and might prove a Step to  
the greatest of all Evils, a general Ex-  
cise. The Writer before us, tho' he  
disclaims the Word *general*, mani-  
festly pleads for the Thing, in favour  
of a certain Scheme, now in Agita-  
tion, for converting some other Duties  
into Excises; and we all know how  
naturally one Excise draws on another.

*Fog's Journal*, June 10. N<sup>o</sup> 188.

Mr. Osborne censur'd.

AFTER speaking of the Con-  
duct of Ministerial Writers in  
general, he in this Manner addresseth  
to Mr. Osborne: You disclaim the  
Name of a Pension, tho' most think  
the Method of propagating your  
Journal, to be a very good one.

You arbitrarily dictate to the whole  
Kingdom; and Rebel, Slave, Wretch,  
and Villain, are your Flowers of  
Rhetorick on the most important  
Subjects.

You tell the People they may re-  
lieve themselves from Taxes, by re-  
trenching their Ways of Living:  
Which is something like the D—  
of O—, who, when the Ma-  
gistrates of P— complain'd of  
the Burden of Taxes, and the ex-  
cessive Price of Meat, then at 10d. a  
Pound, is said to have answer'd,  
What, do the Dogs eat Meat yet?

In giving the Character of K.  
William, you assert, we are not to  
judge by the Motives of Actions;  
although you judge by Motives your-  
self, when it serves your Turn, as in  
the Partition Treaty. And in the  
Reign of Charles and James II. the  
Nation rejected a good Thing, viz.  
the Toleration of Dissenters, from  
the bad Motives they imagin'd gave  
Rise to it.

You exclaim against raking into  
the Ashes of the Dead, and imme-  
diately do it yourself; Your Zeal to  
answer the Remarks in this Paper,  
has

has led you to vilify Bp. *Burnet*, and K. *William* too, in your Manner of vindicating him: After which, with a little better Temper, you draw your own Character, in which you have been something more lavish of your Praise. (See p. 71.)

The Sum of your Remarks, as to the Bishop's History, I can make to be only this; that whatever he wrote, which makes for the Purpose is true, but all the rest a downright Lye.

The *Jacobites* also find Fault with the Expression, of K. *W*—'s having but one Vice, and say he had more; so that the Bp. is in Disgrace on both Sides.

But you say such general Words import the worst and most infamous Crimes: And I deny it; so that Matter, for once, stands on your Authority and mine.

I shall conclude with one Request, which I hope your Modesty will not deny me. You intimate you have ask'd but one Favour of a great Man. Let me advise you to put on a bold Face and ask another: That he will please to dispense with your Labours; which will do more Service to the Cause, and leave his Ministry in a better Light than any Thing you have hitherto said to defend them.

*Hyp-Defer*, June 13. N<sup>o</sup> 79.

Character of Horatio Walpole, Esq;

**H**IS Loyalty claims our first Regard; and next to this his Fidelity and Affection to his Brother. Want of Harmony among Brethren is one Character of *Ovid's* Iron Age. A Deficiency in Point of brotherly Regard prov'd a mortal Oversight to an excellent Minister and most accomplish'd Nobleman; it made a Victim of the Guardian of the Throne, and the Darling of the Populace, the Duke of Somerset in the Reign of *Edward VI*.

Another Talent for which Mr. *Walpole* is remarkable, is that agreea-

ble Facetiousness, which never falls of quickening Affairs of the utmost Importance, as well as enlivening Conversation. Sir *Tho. More*, Lord Chancellor to *Henry VIII*. had a peculiar Turn to Wit and Pleasantry, which mingled with his most important Concerns.

Mr. *Walpole* affects not Titles, &c. but aspires after real Merit, and seeks with an ardent Passion the Glory of his Prince, and the Welfare of his Country.

He appears with Reputation in the Senate: A Thing sought after in vain by several compleat Masters of every other Part of Learning and Politeness. Even the incomparable Mr. *Addison*, the Ornament of his Country, who gained immortal Renown to Great Britain, by the confess'd Superiority of his Pen, even he could never succeed in his Orations to the Senate.

§. The rest of this Paper is an Answer to the last *Craftsman* about the Salt Duty, (See p. 130.) wherein he says Mr. *Locke's* Position militates against the *Craftsman*, and serves his Adversaries. For if all Taxes must ultimately affect the Lands, then 1. It is unavoidably necessary in their own Nature, that they must affect both Tenants and Landlords, not Landlords only, and therefore it is the highest Joint Interest of both, that they should affect the Lands in the most light, easy, divided and proportionable Manner; and 2. If the Taxes thus falling ultimately on the Lands raise the Price of Industry, of Necessaries, of Provisions, of all Things; then they raise the Price of Rents, of Purchases, of Lands themselves; and therefore, by giving all Persons more Money for all Things in raising the several Prices of all Things, they enrich the Land by thus terminating on the Land; for the better the Price the better the Market.

As to his Bug-Bear of a general Excise, he confesses at the same Time it is only converting some Duties into

into *Excises*. It is only exchanging certain *Excises* at *Sea*, or the *Custom-House*, where they are more inconvenient to *Trade*, for some others at *Land*, where they would be less burdensome, and less Obstacles to *Trade*; and such a Scheme prudently concerted would probably render this *Island* the most flourishing in *Riches* and *Commerce* of any rival Country in *Europe*.

*Free Briton, June 8, and 15.*

*On popular Discontents; from Sir William Temple's Essay.*

**H**OW can a Prince always chuse well such as he employs, when Mens Dispositions and Abilities are so easily mistaken? How deceitful are Appearances! How false are Mens Professions! How uncertain and variable their Humours and their Minds! Even among Soldiers, some are brave one Day and Cowards another, as great Captains have told me.

Besides, Princes or States cannot run into every Corner of their Dominions, to look out Persons fit for them or the Publick. They must for the most Part see with the Eyes, and hear with the Ears of other Men, or else chuse among such small Numbers as are most in their Way; and these are such generally as are better Servants to themselves than the Government.

Again, some Ages produce many great Men, and few great Occasions; other Times raise great Occasions, and few or no great Men: And that sometimes happens to a Country, which was said by the Fool of *Brederoode*; who going about the Fields, with the Motion of one sowing Corn, was ask'd, What he sow'd? He said, I sow Fools: T'other reply'd, Why do you not sow wise Men? Why, said the Fool, *C'est que la Terre ne les porte pas, Because the Ground won't bear them.*

Now when, upon any of these

Occasions, Complaints and Discontents are sown among well-meaning Men, they are sure to be cultivated by others that are ill and interested; and who by the Good and Service of the Publick mean nothing but their own. They make Fears pass for Dangers, and Appearances for Truth; represent Misfortunes for Faults, and Mole-Hills for Mountains.

From these Seeds grow popular Commotions, and at last Seditions, which often determine either in setting up some Tyranny at home, or in bringing in some Conquest from abroad. For the Animosities of the Factions grow so great, that they will submit to any Power, rather than yield to an opposite Party; like a great Man, who upon such a Conjunction said, If he must be eaten up, he would rather it should be by Wolves than Rats.

It imports little, from what small Springs Faction first arises. That of the *Prasini* and *Veneti* was as fatal at *Constantinople*, as that of the *Guelfs* and *Gibellins* in *Italy*; tho' one began only about two Theatres, call'd the *Blue* and the *Sea-Green*; whereas t'other pretended the Right of investing Bishops to be in the Emperor, or the Pope.

This being the State of Mankind, the Fortunes and Dignities of Princes and great Ministers are rather to be pity'd than envy'd, and their venial Faults, or at least their Misfortunes, to be excus'd.

Now under these ill Prospects, the first Safety of Princes and States lies in avoiding all Designs of Innovation in antient and established Forms and Laws, especially concerning Liberty, Property and Religion. The second, in pursuing the common Interest of the Nation, without espousing any Party or Faction; or if these are so form'd, that they must incline to one or other, then to chuse the most popular, or wherein the greatest or strongest Part of the People are

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en-



engaged. For, as the End of Government seems to be *Salus Populi*, so the Strength of the Government is the Consent of the People; whence that Maxim of *Vox Populi Vox Dei*. A third is countenancing and introducing the Customs and Habits of Industry and Parsimony; for the Idle and Expensive are dangerous from their Humours or Necessities. The last consists in preventing Dangers from abroad: For foreign Dangers raise Fears and Jealousies at home; and nothing makes a Discontent or Sedition so fatal at home as the Prospect of an Invasion from abroad.

I cannot leave this Subject of popular Discontents, without bewailing, how often our unfortunate Country has been infested by them, and their fatal Consequences. These made Way for the *Roman*, *Saxon*, and *Norman* Conquests. These made so great Desolations in the *Barons* Wars, till the Time of *Edward III*. And these involv'd the Nation in perpetual Civil Wars, from *Richard II*. to *Henry VII*. between the two *Roses*, or the Races of *York* and *Lancaster*. Under *Henry VIII*. began the Differences in Religion, which tore the Nation into two mighty Factions, which struggl'd with various Events till the *Spanish* Invasion in 1588. And before the End of *Q. Elizabeth's* Reign, began a new Faction in the State, under Pretence of a farther Reformation in Religion; which increasing in Number and popular Vogue, all the Reign of *K. James*, occasion'd the Court to endeavour the introducing into the Church and State some Opinions the most contrary to those of the *Puritans*; as that of *Divine Rights* in Kings, and *Passive Obedience* in the Subjects. These Opinions or Prenteces so divided the Nation, as to produce those long Miseries, and fatal Revolutions between 1641 and 1660; when his Majesty's happy Restoration

seem'd to put an End to all new Com-motions and Discontents. How they have been since reviv'd and improv'd, and for what Ends, let those answer, either to God or Man, who have been the Authors of such wise Counsels and noble Designs. 'Tis enough for me to have endeavour'd the Union of my Country, whilst I was in publick Employments, and to have left the busy Scene, in the fullest Career of Favour and Fortune, rather than have any Part in the Divisions of the Nation, when I saw them grow incurable.

When a Faction grows equal or near proportion'd, and irreconcilable by the Animosity of the Parties, it cannot end without some violent Crisis, and hardly without some new Revolution.

Some publick and lasting Institutions may be very useful to prevent this, and to secure the common Interest of the Kingdom; which I shall now just hint at: And having long since retir'd from all publick Employments, I shall with this Essay take Leave of all publick Thoughts.

The first Act I esteem of greatest Use, if not Necessity, is, that whereas the Safety, Honour and Wealth of this Kingdom depends chiefly on our naval Forces, a distinct and perpetual Revenue may be applied, and appropriated by Parliament, for the maintaining of 50 Men of War, with 10,000 Seamen, to be always either at Sea, or ready in Port to sail upon all Occasions.

The second is, That as the Strength of a Country, consists chiefly in the Numbers and Riches of the Inhabitants, as these are much encourag'd by the Security of Estates gain'd by Industry and Parsimony, or of what Foreigners shall be desirous to bring from abroad; an Act may pass for publick Registries of Land, by which all Purchasers or Mortgagees may be secured of all Monies they shall lay out on such Occasions.

The

The third is, a Provision for the better employing those vast Sums of Money, which are either rais'd yearly, or bestow'd freely, for the Maintenance of the Poor; great Part of which is now embezzled, lavish'd, or feasted away by Collectors, &c.

Some more effectual Way should also be found out for suppressing Thefts and Robberies. The sanguinary Laws in this Case, as they are not of antient Date, so they seem not to agree with the Mildness of our Government. Nor have they prov'd effectual, nor is it to be expected they ever should, in a Nation, whose Character is, to be more fearless of Death and Dangers than any other, and more impatient of Labour or Hardships. Hence the Care of the Belly is observ'd to be the most necessary Piece of Conduct in the Commander of an *English* Army, who will never fail of fighting well, if they are well fed. Wherefore, it should seem more likely to prevent Thefts and Robberies, to change the Punishment by short and easy Deaths into some others of painful, laborious and uneasy Lives, &c.

*London Journal*, June 10, and 17.

*Vindication of Lord Shaftsbury.*

THIS Writer, who now signs himself *Socrates*, says *This Noble*, I was going to say, *Divine* Author, having consider'd how little *Virtue* had been taught for several Ages; that *Religion*, which, if right, would be its greatest *Friend*, was become its greatest *Enemy*; that the *Teachers* of Religion, instead of annexing *Happiness* and *Misery* in another World to *Virtue* and *Vice* in this, had annexed them to the receiving or rejecting *absurd Opinions*, and *ridiculous Ceremonies*; that *devout* People had zealously decry'd all *temporal* Advantages of Goodness, all *natural* Benefits of *Virtue*, &c. he set himself to combat these Opinions, as

knowing, if the Stress was wholly laid upon another World, and Men should have a *weak* and *uncertain* Belief about it, there would be no Prop or Security left to their *Morals*.

*Religion* can never be useful, but by being made subservient to the Interests of *Virtue*; but *Virtue* has no Interests, nor is it worth any Thing, if it be not naturally productive of *Happiness*; without that, it is not worth regarding here, nor rewarding hereafter. Lord Shaftsbury, therefore, wrote all his Works with this Design, To shew the natural Advantages of *Honesty*. His Enquiry concerning *Virtue* and *Merit*, is a strict and rigid Demonstration, That *Virtue* is the Good, and *Vice* the Ill of every Man, even in this World. He has demonstrated, that from the Constitution of Things, there arises a Reason of *Action*; and that *Happiness* is always connected with *reasonable Action*. And yet the Author of *Alciphron* represents him as contemning the *Virtue* of that Man who must have a Reason for being *virtuous*; whereas Lord Shaftsbury always gives the strongest Reason for being *virtuous*, or acting well towards others, which is, that it procures our own highest *Self-Enjoyment*.

Now for Lord Shaftsbury's Religion. The Name of *Deist* is usually set in Opposition to *Christianity*, whereas in Strictness, it ought never to be oppos'd to any Thing but *Atheist* or *Polytheist*, but can never be taken in a Sense exclusive of Divine Revelation. *Deism*, or the Belief of the Existence and Attributes of God, is the only true Foundation of *Christianity*, and ought to be treated with great Reverence by those who value the Success of *Christianity*, with Regard to *Mens Morals*. By *Deists* we mean only those who are in Lord Shaftsbury's System of *Morality* and *Deity*: All who are in *Epicurus's*, *Aristotle's*, or *Spinoza's* System of *Deity*, or in *Hobbs's* System of *Morality*, we give up, to

be us'd as the Author of *Alciphron* has most justly us'd them, whom he has driven entirely out of the Field by Arrows taken from Lord Shaftsbury's Quiver.

According to the Opinion People entertain of what God is, and what his Will is, their Religion will do Good or Harm in the World. Lord Shaftsbury's Notion of God is, That he is *supream Goodness*, directed by *supream Wisdom*, and exercis'd by *supream Power*: That *Goodness* is the highest Attribute, to which *Wisdom* and *Power* are always subservient: That he is the *Father of the World*, which he hath perfectly well made; the strongest Proof of which is, That every Man's private greatest Good consists in doing those Actions, which naturally preserve and conduce to the highest Good of the whole Species. And he builds upon this Rock, that God, the Father of the Universe, will make every Man's Duty his Interest.

Jesus Christ taught the Doctrine of one God, and the Practice of Virtue in Obedience to his Will, the Consequence of which should be eternal Happiness. Here Faith and Reason substantially agree; the Difference is only nominal: For Lord Shaftsbury is (upon this true Plan of Christianity) a real Christian, without the Name of Christian: And such Christians as see the natural Connexion between Virtue and Happiness, and annex the Happiness of another World to the Practice of Virtue in this, are real Deists with the Name of Christians. The true Deists seem only to want a more full Belief of Miracles, to make them complete Believers.

*Grossman, June 17. N° 311.*

THIS Paper contains a fictitious Letter from *Usbeck*, a *Persian* Philosopher, to *Ezron*; which is inserted for the Sake of the Conclusion

of it, about erecting Statues to the Memory of K. William.

After mentioning the brave Actions of K. William, he says, That since his Death the People dispute whether the Good he did proceeded from ambitious Views, or a real and disinterested Love of Virtue. Ezron, I detest these European Refiners. Let them look into the human Soul; there they must observe how the Passions and the Virtues co-operate, how closely they are interwoven. It is therefore weak and ungrateful, to enquire thus minutely into the Principles of a good Action. We should be contented to take Mankind as they are, with the Condition of human Frailty annex'd to their Beings.

Then having mention'd the Business of Statues, he says, Would these Islanders give real Glory to their Benefactor, let them carefully guard the Liberties, which their Deliverer actually restored, and supply the Defects of that glorious Work, which his Death render'd, in some Measure, uncomplete. Let them punctually observe and execute their Laws. Let them, at all Times, be jealous of the least Invasion of their civil Rights, and dare to assert and defend them, on all Occasions: So shall they long enjoy the Benefits they have receiv'd from their Hero, and perpetuate his Glory and their own Happiness, to which the Force of a Chizzeel, or Pen, cannot add one Tittle.

*Fog's Journal, June 17. N° 189.*

THIS Paper contains some general Observations on Trade, and the Salt-Duty, written in the Reign of K. William.

The Author says, Of all the new Impositions, none are so dangerous to the very Being of Trade, as the high Duties lately laid upon Salt: First, they affect the common People, whose chief Nourishment is Bacon, and



and other salted Flesh; and by that Means have an universal Influence on all other Manufactures: But the Prejudice it may bring to Navigation, is yet of much higher Consequence.

The principal Expence of fitting out a trading Vessel, is Drink and Meat: The Excises and Duty upon Malt make Drink sufficiently dear to the Freighter; and the Duty upon Salt makes Victualling a very heavy Burden upon him. All which must end in lessening our Navigation; for Foreigners observing how dear Freight is with us, will trade in their own Ships as much as they can.

The very Duty for 40 Bushels of our *Newcastle* and *Limington* Salt, now generally us'd in salting Beef and Pork for Trading Vessels, amounts to 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* of which at the Year 88, the Prime Cost came but to 3*l.* Inasmuch that we are inform'd, a Merchant can store himself in *Ireland*, for a long Voyage, with salt Beef and Pork, ready pack'd up, almost as cheap as he can buy the Salt in *England*.

Freight is not only the most politic, but the most national and certain Profit a Country can make by Trade; therefore all Duties must be pernicious, that burden it and make it dear; and the Salt-Duty seems to have more dangerous Consequences, in Relation to our Commerce abroad, than all the other Impositions put together.

*Hyp-Docter*, June 20. N<sup>o</sup> 50.

Good Ministers.

**H**ARD is the Fate of Kings, if they must be debarr'd that Satisfaction, which universally attends their People, of having some to share their deepest Consultations, and bear a Part in their important Affairs.

Shall *Damon* and *Menalcas* talk  
Along the green and fragrant walk,  
Where flow'rs the chequer'd shade adorn  
And bubbling springs salute the morn?

Shall *Pbillis* with *Laurinda* rove  
Where breezes fan the waving grove,  
And there their thoughts, their cares impart,  
Free as the motions of the heart?  
And can distinguish'd princes find  
No proper solace of the mind?  
Must they alone sustain the state,  
And bear an empire's awful weight?

Besides, if we consult History, both sacred and profane, we may find how serviceable favourite Ministers have often prov'd to their Sovereigns and the People; as *Joseph*, the King of *Egypt's* Favourite; *Jehoiada*, prime Minister to King *Joash*; *Mordecai* to *Abasuerus*, and *Daniel* to *Darius* and *Cyrus*.

Was not the Moderation of *Nero's* fam'd *Quinquennium* owing to *Seneca*, and another wise Politician? *D'Anvers* himself owns that the D. of *Gloucester* was an excellent Minister in the Reign of *Henry VI.* And *Henry VIII.* had no Reason for his inflexible Severity against the Earl of *Essex*, who faithfully and diligently serv'd his royal Master, and from whose wise Management the infant Reformation receiv'd some of its best Supports. The infamous Reign of *Q. Mary* had in all Probability been much worse, had not the prudent *Poole* moderated, in some Measure, the bloody Counsels of *Gardiner* and *Bonner*. We might mention the D. of *Somerset* under *Edward VI.* *Burleigh* and *Walsingham* under *Q. Elizabeth*; *Clarendon* and *Southampton*, who supported the Constitution when 'twas likely to be overthrown in the Reign of *Charles II.* Lord *Sommers*, an Ornament to the Revolution, and a great Encourager of Learning; as also the Earls of *Godolphin* and *Hallifax*.

The present prime Minister has met with a fiercer Opposition than any above-mention'd: That he is able to stem so violent a Tide of Envy, Detraction and Rage, is an undoubted Sign of superior Merit, and a Genius exalted as his Station.

*Grubstreet Journal*, June 8, 15, and 22.

*Remarks on the Free Briton of the 1st Instant.* (See p. 116.)

**M**R. Spondee first says, This is the first Letter in which the Particle *On* ever made a great Figure, and appear'd as a Gentleman of no small Importance (the *Free Briton's* Words.) In all other Places he seem'd to me no more than a personal indeterminate Pronoun. His Family indeed is very antient, his Name being deriv'd from *Homme*. The publick Criers us'd antiently to say *Hom fait Sçavoir*, instead of *On fait Sçavoir*: He afterwards gain'd the Force of a collective Noun, representing several uncertain and indefinite Persons, either in the first or third Person Plural. And the *English* Phrase in the Singular Number, *One cannot imagine*, and the like, seem to be deriv'd from the French *On ne peut imaginer*, &c. And tho' *On* be us'd for the first Person, 'tis always join'd to a Verb of the third Person Singular. I allow it is us'd for the first Person Plural, and may be translated by *We*: But then this *We* signifies several indefinite Persons, and never one certain Person as in Authority. *Marshal Turenne* first introduc'd *Monf. On* at the French Court; where tho' this Gentleman was well receiv'd, yet the King never commission'd him to represent his Person. That was always done by *Monf. Nous*, as the King here in England is by *Mr. We*. Upon the whole it is concluded, *Mr. Walsingham* may take his Choice, whether to be accounted a bad Frenchman, or a downright blundering Briton.

But the chief Part of these Papers relates to *Mr. Walsingham's* Method of arguing. As to his Facts, 'tis deny'd, that it was notorious that *Thomson* was a *Jacobite*: I never heard of it before (says *Mr. Orthodoxo*, now speaking) but have been assur'd, that he was a *Scotch* Presby-

terian. 'Tis also deny'd, that *Dillon* and *Dun*, *Murray* and *Hay*, are the Pretender's principal Ministers in France, and at Rome. And if the late Bp. *Atterbury* made use of the very Words alledged, which is very uncertain, 'tis most likely he meant, that this Villainy was only consequentially, but not originally design'd, for the Benefit of the *Jacobites*; amongst whom *Thomson* might hope for Refuge. He insists, that *Dillon* and *Dun* dar'd not give *Thomson* Protection, without Permission from the Pretender. Pray, what Protection could they give him in France? And if they had the Pretender's Permission, what need they have stipulated with him for his kind Reception at Rome? Does it not then (to use *Walsingham's* Words) appear to Demonstration, either that the Pretender gave no Permission for protecting *Thomson* to *Dillon* and *Dun*, or that they made no Stipulation, gave no Recommendation in his Favour to the Pretender?

*Walsingham* says, *Thomson* was receiv'd with great Distinction at Rome; and as a Proof of it mentions the Pretenders's eldest Son, and hopeful Heir apparent, visiting him on his Arrival, and being in Conference with him full two Hours. As he has not told us of the Ceremonial observ'd at this Conference, the chief Thing prov'd is the Hopefulness of the Pretender's Son, &c. who must needs be a very hopeful Lad to be able at 12 Years old to manage a Conference of full two Hours, with so cunning a Plenipotentiary as *Thomson*.

Supposing, but not granting, that *Murray* and *Hay* are Ministers at all to the Pretender, or are indeed resident at Rome, if they visited *Thomson* after his Confinement, 'twill be too late to shew the Distinction with which he was receiv'd; and if before, it may be ask'd how many Days were between his Arrival and Confinement, a true Answer to which may reduce the every Day to one Day.

If

If I could add an Account of the Ceremonial us'd in conducting Thomson to his Apartment for his Lodgings in the Castle of St. Angelo, and placing him in it, it would appear he was receiv'd with very great Distinction; perhaps as great as was shewn to Mr. Kelly, or even to Bp. Atterbury, when they went to their Apartments in the Tower.

We ought to give the Devil his Due, which Mr. W. will not deny to include the Pope and the Pretender; and I find myself justify'd in applying this Rule to the latter by Mr. W. himself, who informs us, that Monf. On was allow'd by a Honourable Gentleman in the House, to be in very Truth the Pretender, the Devil with cloven Feet.

Mr. W. declares the Vote of the House to be the most perfect Description of the Thing itself; and yet pretends to give us a more perfect one, by adding several historical Circumstances, which depend solely upon his own Authority.

Then having taken some Notice of the Poignancy of Walsingham's Wit, and the Fineness and Politeness of his Language, in the hyperbolical and onomastical Style, he commends him for doing the late Bp. of Rochester a signal Piece of Justice, in letting us know he express'd his Abhorrence of Thomson's Offer to divide his Plunder among the Jacobites. Let this last Action of his Life cast a Veil upon his Errors in Sentiment or Conduct, since 'tis at least some Proof of the Character he gave of himself, in those Lines prefix'd to his Translation of Virgil's Georgics, as we had them in the News Papers; with which he concludes; adding two Translations, one literal and the other paraphrastical; as follows,

Ad Sequana ripas, Thamesium, & flumina longæ,  
Jam senio, fractusque; sed ipsa moris, meorum,  
Rursus colui, patriæque memos, neque degener

Thus on the Banks of Seine,  
Far from my native home I pass my hours,  
Broken with years and pain; yet my firm heart  
Regards my friends and country e'en in death.

Thus, where the Seine through realms of  
slav'ry strays,

With sportive verse I wing my tedious days;  
Far from Britannia's happy climate torn,  
Bow'd down with age, and with diseases worn  
Yet e'en in death I act a stiddy part,  
And still my friends and country share my heart.

Free Briton, June 22. N° 134.

Present State of the Pretender's Hopes  
and Interest in this Kingdom.

HE has for many Years been retir'd beyond the Alps, where, supported only by the Pope, he seems to wait for some Revolution in his Favour, without human Abilities or Courage.

He has seen his Cabals defeated, his Faction dwindle, and the old Adherents of the Stuart Family taken off by Time, or disabled. The Clergy, formerly poison'd with Jacobite Principles, are now chang'd; the Nobility firmly attach'd to the Protestant Succession; and the Deal for the Jacobite Cause seems lost in a general Contempt for the Person of the Pretender. France is govern'd by an Administration faithful to their Treaties, who are hated by all the Jacobites remaining in Europe, who have only a hungry Refuge, or the wretched Pay of common Soldiers, either from the French or Spaniards.

He cannot then promise himself any Success from the veteran Jacobites, but I fear he does from the Divisions of his Enemies. If he sees the Whigs broken into Parties and quarrelling for Power, and the losing Side become indifferent to the very Settlement, his Sorrows must be somewhat alleviated. But if he should ever see the disaffected Whigs apostatizing to the Jacobite Cause, concerting Measures with them in Parliamentary Elections and Proceedings, and for reviving the old Jacobite Interest in the Boroughs. It is a  
Con-



Conjunction should also carry on the Work of Defamation Hand in Hand with the Cause of *Treason*; not only calumniating the Ministers, but *traducing* the Prince on the Throne, his *Royal Consort*, and his *whole Family*: If farther such a wicked and abandon'd Spirit should make Men, in the Common-Hall of *London*, slight the Service, and affront the Fame of our *Great Deliverer*, K. *William*: And if there should be such *Apostates* as should appear in Favour of the *Pretender* himself, willing, in *St. Stephen's Chapel*, to *scræm* a most *infamous Libel* and *Brand* carried on by his Directions, under the *Covert* of a *private Name*, from the *Resentment* of Parliament, in order to save a *prostitute-pisfering-pickpocket Pretender* from the national *Odium*, (See p. 120. B.) then indeed, base and abandon'd as he is, he might be tempted to raise Expectations of a Revolution in his Favour.

But then, if the Case describ'd should ever happen, we have a *Prince* on the Throne, whose Courage is equal to maintain, and whose Virtues deserve that Crown, which his People so willingly chose him to wear: And notwithstanding the *Defection* of every *corrupt bad Man*, if the faithful Friends of the King, and hearty Lovers of the Constitution, are *just to themselves*, not tame whilst wicked Men are *bold*, nor idle whilst such are *active*; we need not envy the *Jacobites* their *new Alliance*; we shall see the whole *Faction* soon laid low, confounded by that just Shame and Disappointment, which ought to follow all such *bad Men* and *base Measures*.

*Universal Spectator*, June 24. N<sup>o</sup> 194.

*The just Monarch*

A Poor Villager complain'd to *Mahmoud*, Sultan of *Damascus*, that a young Turk of Distinction had broke into his House, and

insulted him so, that he was forc'd to abandon it, with his Wife and Family, to the shameful Abuses of that bold Intruder, who afterwards escap'd, and remain'd unknown. The Sultan very much mov'd, charg'd the Sufferer to come immediately and give him Notice, if ever that *Turk* should repeat the Insult; which he did three Days after, and the poor Man complain'd to the Sultan accordingly, who taking a few Attendants, immediately went with him. It was Night when they came to the House, but the Sultan order'd all the Lights to be put out; then rush'd boldly in, and with his Sabre cut the Ravisher in Pieces. After which, he order'd a Torch to be lighted, and looking on the Face of the Malefactor, immediately with an Air of Joy, fell down on the Ground and praised God. When he rose, he bid the Man of the House bring out what Victuals he had, which was only some stale Brown-Bread and Butter-milk, of which the Sultan eat and drank heartily; and then being ready to return, at the poor Man's Request, explain'd all the mysterious Circumstances of this Action, as follows:

You must know, said he, that upon hearing this Complaint, and the Description of the Criminal you gave me, I concluded he could be no other than my own Son: Therefore, lest my Eyes should suborn my Heart, and the Tenderness of Nature enervate the Arm of Justice; I resolv'd, thro' the undistinguishing Veil of Night to give it Scope. But when I beheld it was not he, but only an Officer of my Guard, I fell down with Gladness to give Thanks unto God that my own Offspring had not in this Affair deserved my Wrath, nor met with my Vengeance: And after all, I asked what Provision you had at Hand, to satisfy my Hunger, and repair this fleshly Frame, which my Resentment would not suffer me to gratify either with Sleep or Sustenance,

nance, from the Moment I heard this Accusation, till I had thus punished the Author of your Wrongs, and shew'd myself worthy of my People's Obedience: For this one Example shall make it known among them, that you have a Prince, under whom there is no Sufferer so mean, who need fear to be deny'd Redress; and no Offender so great, as may hope to escape Punishment.

*Craftsman*, June 24. N<sup>o</sup> 312.

*Two Sorts of Avarice: A Passage from the Fable of the Bees.*

**A**VARICE is no longer the Reverse of *Profuseness*, than whilst it signifies that sordid Love of Money and Narrowness of Soul, which hinders *Misers* from parting with what they have, and makes them covet it only to *hoard up*. But there is a Sort of *Avarice*, which consists in a greedy Desire of Riches, in order to *spend them*; and this often meets *Prodigality* in the same Persons, as is evident in most *Courtiers* and *great Officers*, both civil and military. In their *Buildings* and *Furniture*, *Equipages* and *Entertainments*, their *Gallantry* is display'd with the greatest Profusion; whilst the *dase Actions* they submit to for Lucre, and the many *Frauds* and *Impositions* they are guilty of, discover the utmost *Avarice*. This Mixture of *contrary Vices* comes up exactly with the Character of *Catiline*, of whom it is said that he was *alieni appetens, sui profusus*; greedy after the Goods of others, and lavish of his own.

*Fog's Journal*, June 24. N<sup>o</sup> 190.

**T**HIS Paper contains some Reflections on the Pamphlet about the late Reduction of the Land-Tax; which he says, consists chiefly of very dull and fulsome Encomiums upon one Man, for proposing this

Reduction of 1 s. in the Pound: And how did he propose it? why by laying on the Tax again just taken off from *Salt* for three Years certain.

This Author (says *Fog*) sets out with a formal Declaration (of beginning to ease the Freeholders) every Title of which is false; for 'tis well known that the Land-Tax from 4 s. in the Pound has been reduced to 3, to 2, and to 1 s. at different Times; and that without laying on a new Tax in lieu of it. But suppose what he says to be true, and that next Year another Shilling should be taken off for one Year only, and a new Tax which would affect Trade, should be laid on for three Years certain, incumber'd with an Army of Officers, would that prove this desirable Precedent? There are as many Persons employed, it seems, to collect 1 s. in the Pound as 4, upon Land; but near 700 Persons added to the Civil List by Means of the Salt-Duty.

On its being said that he, the great Man, reflected, that Land was the Qualification of every Member, and that this was provided with a View of Advantage to the Freeholders; *Fog* mentions a Bill being rejected this Session, for amending and making effectual an Act for securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by the farther qualifying the Members to sit in the House of Commons. Again, A Motion was made, and the Question being put, that a Committee be appointed to enquire whether any Members do sit in the House contrary to Law; it pass'd in the Negative.

He asserts, that the Tax upon Salt has not increas'd the Price of Provisions in the Market; which every House-keeper within the Bills of Mortality knows to be false; for the Act was no sooner pass'd, than Bacon was rais'd in the Price in every Market in London. (For other Things relating to this Paper, see p. 111, 112, 113, 130.)

London Journal, June 24. N<sup>o</sup> 178.

On the Land-Tax, General-Excise, &c.

**T**HE *Salt-Tax* is to last but three Years; by which Time (says Mr. Osborne) I hope to see all the burdensome Taxes taken off, and the Money rais'd by a *General Excise* on *Luxuries*.

Whatever may be said of the *Salt*, easing the *Land* was most equitable; tho' according to the Anti-ministerial Gentlemen, it can never be eas'd, because they say all Taxes fall ultimately upon the *Land*; for which they quote Mr. Locke. If indeed all the Money or Wealth came from the *Land*, then the *Land* producing all must pay all; which was very much our Case 3. or 400 Years ago, when all the Lands were in the Hands of the King, Church and Barons, and the People were all Slaves and Beggars. In those pious, lazy Times, we had no Trade abroad nor at home; and, as the *Land* was our all, so it paid all. But our Case is, God be thanked, very much mended. The Lands of *England* are worth about 20,000,000 *l.* a Year; and there are in *England* about 8,000,000 of People; who one with another are maintain'd at about 10 *l.* per Head (Sir William Petty reckon'd them at 7 *l.* per Head in Charles II's Time;) so that we consume near 80,000,000 *l.* a Year, which great Expence must be supported by Trade and Labour, which is both the Cause and Consequence of Trade; for Trade not only supports People who have no Land of their own, nor rent any, but is the sole Cause of the present high Value of Lands (since the Revolution, risen from 16 Years Purchase, to 24 or 25) and is also the Cause of all the Improvements upon Land. These are all owing to Trade; and the Taxes which are paid by Tradesmen can't

relate to Land. Suppose a Tradesman makes a 1000 *l.* a Year of his Business, spends it all, and pays 50 *l.* to the Government, how does this affect the Land?

But how should Taxes be rais'd so as to be least burdensome to the People, &c. This should be by an Excise upon all the Superfluities, Luxuries, Pride and Vanity of Life. The Necessaries of Life, and of our Manufactury ought never to be taxed: If the first are tax'd, the Expences of the lower Sort of People must be greater, by which they will be less able to pay their Rents, and support their Families: And if both are taxed, the Goods manufactur'd will be dearer, and will not come so cheap to foreign Markets, and other Nations will undersell us, to the great Prejudice of our Trade and Wealth.

'Tis the highest Justice, that all should pay Taxes in Proportion to their Expences; and a General Excise, exclusive of the Necessaries of Life and Trade, is most reasonable: For then every Man may tax himself, and pay just what he pleases. Besides, a great many, who now spend more than they ought, will then be brought to consider, which is the first Step to Wisdom; and the lower Sort, when they must pay so much to the Government for the Luxuries of Tea, Coffee, Wine, fine Linnen, Cambricks, and other Fallies of Life, will be brought to a Sense of their Extravagance. So that if the honourable Gentleman intends to take off, by Degrees, the Taxes on Soap, Candles, and Salt, &c. and Strong-Beer too, (which is become necessary to the poor labouring People) and will raise the Supplies by a General Excise upon the Luxuries of Life, he will be the greatest Benefactor to the Kingdom, and his Name will be had in everlasting Remembrance.



Weekly Register, June 17, and 24.

*A Vision, occasion'd by the Ridotto at Fresco at Spring-Gardens, Vaux-Hall.*

THIS bewitching Kind of Entertainment, so much a Novelty in these Parts, took its Rise in *Italy*, where Sloth and Luxury had banish'd Bravery and Virtue, and from thence has tainted all the polite Nations of *Europe*. I was induc'd (says this Writer) to make one of the gay Number at *Spring-Gardens*, and my Heart was weak enough to be captivated with so new a Representation of Pleasure. Towards the Morning I retir'd to Bed, with my Mind still intent on the Night's Entertainment, so that even my Dreams continu'd the Scene in the following Manner.

Methought I was transported to a wide Plain, in the Middle of which was an Inclosure, consisting of an high Wall, in the Centre of which was a magnificent Building like the ancient Temples. At the Entrance stood a Figure cover'd with Eyes and Ears, which I learn'd was *Curiosity* herself, who offer'd to be my Guide, and to lead me into the fair Mansion before me; where I had the most enchanting Prospect that ever the Eye beheld. A long and ample Vista, illuminated with 10,000 Tapers, open'd at once; in the Middle of which all the Young and Vain of Mankind frolick'd along to a sumptuous Building at the End, which clos'd the View. This was the *Palace of Pleasure*, in the Middle of which sat the Goddess herself on a pompous Throne, so situate to have the four Gates open on every Side. Round about her a numberless Multitude worship'd at her Shrine, to whom she said, 'Come, my Children, take Possession of the Joys I have prepar'd for you: Arise, the different Paths are before you; chuse where you please; and what you wish shall be your own. 'Tis *Virtue* only that frowns on her Admirers; but mine are always in my Smiles, and my Smiles are a sure Reward.'

Having ended her licentious Summons, the Crowd separated, and, issuing out of the four Portals, took their Way to the Temples at the End of the adjoining Vista, as their different Inclinations led them. I as much inclin'd to the soft Invitation as any, and all my Difficulty was where to chuse. I turn'd to my Guide for Advice, but had lost her, and a grave, sober, lovely Matron had taken her Place. Her Name was *Virtue*, and she bid me follow her and be wise.

The first of the four Fabricks she led me to was situate in a most delicious Garden; where, as well as at the Windows were Multitudes of laughing, toying People of both Sexes, who seem'd only made for themselves and one another. Nothing but Joy seem'd to reside

amongst them; and Pleasure was the Business of their Lives. I long'd to mingle with them; but my Guide told me this was the *House of Lust*, and that Pain, Sorrow and Repentance harbour'd in the gloomy Recesses behind it: She led me round, and I saw that those who seem'd so happy without, were most miserable within: Here was Jealousy, Revenge, Disease and Want; the whole Scene was that of a Lazar-House, and the Groans of the Tortur'd the only Musick of the Place.

The next led me to a rural Scene, sacred to the *God of Wine*, where were collected the boon Companions of the World, the Noise of whole Mirth and Riot ascended to the Stars. I was again like to be captivated, but *Virtue* reprov'd me, and bid me once more tremble at the Consequence; and so leading me away, shew'd me the dire Effects of *Intemperance in Wine* as well as *Love*. Here lay the dying Drunkard, here languish'd the enervated Reveller, here pin'd the prodigal Spendthrift, and here the sottish Murderer wept over his Friend that the Madness of Wine had causelessly slain.

I was next led to a majestic Structure, the Abode of *Ambition*, where the Clouds that throng'd in and out were most sumptuously array'd. I prepar'd to join myself with the craving Crew; but my Guide earnestly withheld me, adding, that *Ambition* also was *Vanity*; and leading me behind the vaunted Idol's Throne, I saw the Assassin's Dagger, the envenom'd Present, the Engines of Death and Infamy, and all the Tools of Oppression. Nothing appear'd easy; all was Vexation, Pain and Misery, and all own'd their Expectations, Dependencies and Acquirements vain.

My Guide for the last Time led me thro' a horrid, lonely Passage, into a large Hall full of Cobwebs and Dust, where, by a dim Light thro' a painted Window, we discover'd a wrinkled, hoary old Man sitting on an immense Heap of Riches, and counting it over with a Look of Suspicion and Fear. This was the God *Plutus*, attended by a Number of Votaries with the lowest Prostrations, but even while they worship'd they cheated their God. The Evils of *Avarice* put on no Gloze. Doubt and Fear are the covetous Man's Companions, Oppression and Dishonesty his Slaves, and Ignominy and Curse his Reward. Yet I could hardly resist the Temptation; but *Virtue* reclaim'd me once more to herself, and, after having again bid me *beware*, left me in the Midst of the visionary Scene to make the Application of her Precepts.

His Defer, June 27. N° 31.

*The English Queen.*

THE Roman Legions felt the Force of feminine Valour, when *Brannica*, a British Queen, rout'd them; by her Example, the

slumbering Ardour of her Countrymen.

Some Kings have been noted for conjugal Love and Fidelity; but nothing can exceed what is recorded of the Queen of K. Richard I. who suck'd the Wound which he receiv'd from a poison'd Arrow in his Wars against the Saracens in the holy Land.

Queen Elizabeth of never-dying Memory has acquir'd a glittering Reputation, as well by her resign'd and admirable Deportment, when a Prisoner in the Tower, as by her heroic Actions, when she sway'd the Scepter.

Queen Mary, the illustrious Consort of K. William III. as she shar'd the Honours of the Diadem, was an equal Ornament to the Court, and a Blessing to the Nation. Mr. Prior has paid an harmonious Tribute to the Memory of this religious, this benescent Queen; and had it been in the Power of tuneful Notes to have broke the iron Slumbers of Death, Great-Britain had been happy in the Return of their darling Sovereign.

The Glories of Part of the Reign of Queen Anne, rise thick as the Beauties of a Constellation. This the Plain of Blenheim can witness, and this the Field of Ramillies.

Every Reader will on this Occasion naturally turn his Eyes to the present Guardian of our Liberty, to view there a shining Pattern of conjugal Fidelity, maternal Tenderness, and royal Concern for the Welfare of her Subjects. Her firm Attachment to the Protestant Interest was long ago seen in a noble Refusal of imperial Honour: All the Lustre of the largest Crown in Europe vanish'd, when plac'd in Competition with a blissful Exemtion. Her Regard to Learning appears in that impartial Condescension with which she has treated eminent Men, Dr. Clarke, &c. taking Pleasure in a close Enquiry into the most refin'd Parts of Literature, at the same Time that she gave a greater, by judicious Remarks on every Subject that was started.

*May therefore every Briton pray*

*In views as constant as the day,*

*That sacred beams may ever shine*

*Around illustrious Caroline!*

*Protect her ye Seraphic bays,*

*Protect the guardian of our coasts,*

*While blessings wait our absent king,*

*And distant realms with transport ring.*

*Revolving scenes arise in haste,*

*No more your orbs should move too fast,*

*To make Great-Britain's joys complaint,*

*And see the royal lover meet.*

*Free Britain, June 29. N<sup>o</sup> 135.*

*The Use and Abuse of Power.*

ONE who signs himself *Algernon Sidney*, says; Power is the Medium of Happiness, and every Man hath equal Claim to it; for he that has a Right to the End, must have a Right to the Means. Society unites the Powers of Action, essential to Happiness, under common Authority, and institutes Govern-

ment to balance their divided Powers; where- by Liberty is preserv'd.

The collective Power of Society, being vested in Trust for the Use of the Whole, must still be every Man's Property; to which he has Recourse, of Right, whenever he wants its Assistance. It is not only intended to protect Men from Injuries, but to aid them in reciprocal good Offices. Common Preservation is mere Chicanery, if common Enjoyment is not a Fundamental. When the Community is enslav'd and impoverish'd, its Arms are employ'd to preserve the Prince, not the People. Since all Tyranny is intolerable, what does it signify to absolute Slaves, who is their Master? A Prince without Controul, is a Tyrant; tho' good in his own Nature, he must be very bad in Government. If Men be doom'd to Poverty and Misery, why should they associate in Communities? If they must submit to Penury, they had better embrace it as Savages than Slaves. The Wills of Nature will yield them some Enjoyment; but under Tyranny the most fertile Countries will not relieve Necessity, and the utmost Industry of Man can hardly supply the wanton Luxury of Courts. Can Society have any Cement where there is no common Interest? Can any Thing but Happiness be either a personal or social Interest? And what can be common to Society, but that which is equal to all? Yet alas! where does any such Interest subsist?

Ambition and Avarice are irreconcilable with it, and the Votaries of these, sworn Enemies to it. Nothing so effectually prevents their bad Designs, as Equality in the State. Power naturally tends to corrupt the Heart; for Men, instead of enlarging their Beneficence, encrease their Ambition, and study rather to be mightier than wiser or better. Thus are they bent to make their Authority a private Interest, when it ought to be of publick Use. Who then should be intrusted with exorbitant Power, since fatal Experience has taught us, that when we establish an Officer, whose Authority we are unequal to, from that Moment Liberty is suspended, and the whole Constitution at his Mercy? Because no Covenants are obligatory, but whilst they may be carried into Execution; and the Condition of Forfeiture, annex'd to the Abuse of Power, is a mere Nullity, if the Community have no Strength to enforce it.

Nothing is more essential to equal Power than equal Knowledge; therefore under absolute Governments common Sense was always a capital Crime. Nothing was ever more grossly absurd, than restraining Knowledge to prevent Error. The more narrowly Things are searched, the more truly they are seen; and the better they are understood, the more fairly will they be judged. This was always seen in Government; therefore when People had Liberty of Thinking and Speaking, none but Men of Genius could be Masters. It requir'd uncommon

men

mon Parts to deceive; but we find it easy to delude the Ignorant and Uninform'd.

When Men employ Power against Knowledge, they do inexpressible Mischief. It was *this* prevail'd against the divine Socrates. 'Twas *this* which struggled with Christianity in its Infancy; which put the Lord of Life to Death, oppos'd the Propagation of his Gospel, and fought such sanguinary Battles with his Profelytes. It was Power that afterwards invaded Christianity under its own Banners, and under the Sanction of the sacred Name of Jesus, establish'd equal Falshood, as he or his Apostles had establish'd Truth. 'Twas Power that impos'd Purgatory, Transubstantiation, Infallibility, and implicit Belief; that introduc'd false Miracles and lying Wonders; that crush'd Wickliffe, who was doing the Work of Luther in earlier Days; and that hid the Purity of the Gospel so long from our Eyes.

Who then would be for employing Power against Knowledge? for exerting Authority against Enquiries, and punishing Men for their Opinions? The same Frauds and Mischiefs may again be repeated; a future Socrates be murder'd, and another Wickliffe persecuted. Why are all Letters and liberal Arts prohibited in the Turkish Empire? Nothing else can support such a Government, since none but the most ignorant and blind Devotees can ever be Mahometan Slaves. 'Tis the same Case among the Popish Priests; an Order, who pretend a Commission to preach against the Vices of all

Men, yet boldly demand to be easy in their own; and therefore forbid all the Scrutinies of Truth, calling to their Aid the awful secular Arm: But where the pure Christian Religion is taught, this must be abhor'd and avoided; otherwise there would be no Difference between Popery and Protestantism.

A Before the Reformation, Knowledge was shamefully suppress'd among us; and when it was carrying on, the Legislature found no better Way, than to encourage Letters: It was therefore they remitted the Pains of Felony to those who could write and read as Clerks; since the only Way to reform the Church, was to make Men as knowing as the Clergy.

B Our present most excellent Administration desire no better Support than Knowledge and good Sense; and Multitudes honour and respect them, and are their Friends, for their Tenderness to Liberty. We remember what were the Measures of former Reigns, how the Liberty of the Press was abolish'd, and that of the Subject suspended; how Juries were corrupted, or aw'd, and Judges made mere Instruments of Power: But it is to our glorious Revolution and vindictive Parliaments that we owe our present Happiness; that the Publick is equally administer'd, and Power fairly divided. Let us then unite in the common Cause against all the Friends of Oppression and Ignorance, so shall we find our Struggles successful. The Truth is great, and will prevail.

## POETICAL ESSAYS.

### The QUEEN Regent.

WHETHER affairs of policy or love,  
To earth (his foreign realm) call'd  
mighty Jove,

He gave commission to the minor gods,  
Jointly to govern the supreme abodes;  
Jealous that Juno, were she left to reign,  
Might misrule heav'n, ere he return'd again.

The British monarch, in his consort dear,  
Happier than Jove, had no such cause to fear;  
But conscious of her fitness for command,  
Appointed her sole regent of the land:  
Nor shew'd more royal wisdom in the choice,  
Than gave fresh matter for his people's joys!

### Out of the Greek, by Mr. Crashaw.

#### A Description of Love.

LOVE is lost, nor can his mother  
Her little fugitive discover:  
She seeks, she sighs, but no where spies him.  
Love is lost, and thus she cries him:

O Yes! if any happy eye  
This roving wanton should descry;  
Let the finder surely know,  
Mine is the way; 'tis I that own

The winged wand'rer; and that none  
May think his labour vainly gone,  
The glad descrier shall not miss  
To taste the nectar of a kiss  
From Venus' lips; but as for him  
That brings him to me, he shall swim  
In riper joys, more shall be his  
(Venus assures him) than a kiss.  
But lest your eye discerning slide,  
These marks may be your judgment's guide:  
His skin as with a fiery blushing  
High-colour'd is, his eyes still flashing  
With nimble flames, and tho' his mind  
Be ne'er so curst, his tongue is kind:  
For never were his words, in ought,  
Found the pure issue of his thought.  
The working bees soft mulling gold,  
That which their waxen mines infold,  
Flow not so sweet as do the tones  
Of his tun'd accents; but if once  
His anger kindle, presently  
It boils out into cruelty,  
And fraud: he makes poor mortals burn  
The objects of his cruel sports.  
With dainty curls his forehead face  
Is crown'd about; but oh! what place,  
What



But farthest nook of lowest hell,  
Feels not the strength, the reaching spell  
Of his small hand? yet not so small  
As 'tis powerful therewithal.  
Tho' bare his skin, his mind he covers,  
And like a saucy bird he bovers  
With wanton wing, now here, now there,  
'Rout men and women, nor will spare,  
'Till at length he purchaseth rest,  
In the closet of their breast.  
His weapon is a little bow,  
Yet such a one as Jove knows how  
Ne'er suffer'd yet his little arrow,  
Of heav'n's bright'st archer to fall narrow.  
The gold that on his quiver smiles  
Disarms men's fears with flatt'ring wiles.  
But oh! (too well my wounds can tell)  
With bitter shafts 'tis sauc'd too well.  
He is all cruel, cruel all;  
His torch imperious, tho' but small,  
Makes the sun (of flames the fire)  
Worse than sun-burnt in his fire.  
Wherefore'er you chance to find him  
Seize him, bring him, (but first bind him.)  
Pity not him, but fear thy self,  
Tho' thou see the crafty elf.  
Tell down his silver drops unto thee,  
They're counterfeit and will undo thee.  
With baited smiles if he display  
His sauntering cheeks, look not that way.  
If he offer sugar kisses,  
Start and say, the serpent bisses.  
Draw him, drag him, tho' he pray,  
Woo, intreat, and crying say,  
Fritter, fatter, now let me go,  
Here's my quiver, shafts and bow:  
I'll give thee all, take all; take heed  
Lest his kindness make thee bleed.  
What'er it be love offers, still presume,  
That though it shines, 'tis fire, and will consume.

**A Description of Anger: From Dramaticus to Mr. W—— on a suppos'd Reconciliation between them.**

HORACE, Lib. I. Ode XVI. imitated.

O Thou who managest the stage,  
Let subject of my Grub-street rage;  
To flames, or seas, or any where,  
O W—— those hated papers bear.  
Not Phœbus from the secret shrine,  
Nor Cybele, nor god of wine,  
Their priests with half the fury fill,  
That anger in a moment will.  
Anger, which nothing can restrain,  
Not the drawn sword, nor crooking main;  
Nor furious fire, nor mighty Jove  
Rushing with tumult from above.  
The said, when first Prometheus bold  
Compos'd of clay the human mould;  
Something he took from every beast,  
And fir'd with lion's rage our breast.  
Anger Thyestes' maid'ns made,  
And stately towers in ashes laid;

Draw o'er their walls the hostile flow,  
Mark of their total overthrow.  
Then calm thy mind. My boiling heat  
Made me prudential thoughts forget;  
While disappointment and quick ire  
Inflam'd me with Grub-street fire.  
Now gentler methods I pursue,  
Renouncing all I said to you.  
Then friends once more we'll be to day;  
Act but my Untheatrical play.

**The Lady's Dressing-Room. By D—— Sw——.**

**FIVE** hours (and who can do it less in?)

By haughty Celia spent in dressing;  
The goddess from her chamber issues,  
Array'd in lace, brocades and tresses.  
Strephon, who found the room was void,  
And Betty otherwise employ'd;  
Steal in, and took a strict survey  
Of all the litter as it lay;  
Whereof, to make the matter clear,  
An inventory follows here.  
And first a dirty smock appear'd,  
Beneath the arm-pits well besmear'd.  
Strephon, the rogue, display'd it wide,  
And turn'd it round on every side.  
On such a point few words are lost,  
And Strephon bids at cuffs the rest;  
But swears how damnable the men's eye,  
In calling Celia sweet and cleanly.  
Now listen while he next produces  
The various combs for various uses,  
Fill'd up with dirt so closely fast,  
No brush cou'd force a way betwixt.  
A paste of composition rare,  
Sweat, dandrif, powder, lead, and hair:  
A forehead cloth with oil upon't  
To smooth the wrinkles on her front;  
Here allum flower to stop the steams,  
Exhal'd from four unsavoury steams;  
Three night-gloves made of Triply's hide,  
Bequeath'd by Triply when she dy'd,  
With puppy water, beauty's help  
Distill'd from Triply's dandling nelp;  
Here gallypots and vials plac'd,  
Some fill'd with washes, some with paste,  
Some with pomatum, paints and slops,  
And ointments good for scabby tops.  
Hard by a filthy basin stands,  
Foal'd with the stouring of her hands;  
The basin takes whatever comes,  
The scraping of her teeth and gums,  
A nasty compound of all hues,  
For here she spits, and here she spurs.  
But oh! it turn'd poor Strephon's bloods,  
When he beheld and smell'd the towels,  
Bragm'd, dematter'd, and belim'd  
With dirt, with sweat, and ear-wax grim'd.  
No object Strephon's eye escapes,  
Here petticoats in frisky bags,  
Nor be the handkerchiefs fur'd  
All warnish'd o'er with snuff and soot.

The stockings why should I expose,  
Stain'd with the marks of sinking toes;  
Or greasy coifs and pinners reeking,  
Which Celia slept at least a week in?  
A pair of tweezers next be found  
To pluck her brows in arches round,  
Or hairs that sink the forehead low,  
Or on her chin like bristles grow.

The virtues we must not let pass  
Of Celia's magnifying glass.  
When frighted Strephon cast his eyes on't  
It shew'd the visage of a giant.  
A glass that can to sight disclose  
The smallest worm in Celia's nose,  
And faithfully direct her nail  
To squeeze it out from head to tail;  
For catch it nicely by the head,  
It must come out alive or dead.

Why, Strephon, will you tell the rest?  
And must you needs describe the chest?  
That careless wench! no creature warn her  
To move it out from yonder corner;  
But leave it standing full in sight  
For you to exercise your sight!  
In vain the workman show'd his wit  
With rings and hinges counterfeited,  
To make it seem in this disguise,  
A cabinet to vulgar eyes:  
For Strephon ventur'd to look in,  
Resolv'd to go thro' thick and thin;  
He lifts the lid, there needs no more,  
He smelt it all the time before.  
As from within Pandora's box,  
When Epimetheus up'd the locks,  
A sudden universal crew  
Of human evils upwards flew;  
He still was comforted to find  
That hope at last remain'd behind:  
So Strephon lifting up the lid,  
To view what in the chest was hid,  
The vapours flew from out the vent;  
But Strephon cautious never meant  
The bottom of the pan to peep,  
And foul his hands in search of hope.  
O never may such vile machine  
Be once in Celia's chamber seen!  
O may she better learn to keep

\* Those secrets of the hoary deep!  
As mutton cutlets, prime of meat,  
Which tho' with art you salt and beat,  
As laws of cookery require,  
And toast them at the clearest fire;  
If from adown the hopeful chops  
The fat upon a cinder drops,  
To smoking smoke it turns the flame  
Pain'ning the flesh from whence it came;  
And up exhales a greater stench,  
For which you curse the careless wench;  
So things, which must not be expos'd,  
When plump into the reeking chest,  
Send up an excremental smell  
To taint the parts from whence they fell,  
The petticoats and gown perfume,  
Which waft a stink round every room.

\* Milton.

Thus finishing his grand survey,  
Disgusted Strephon side away,  
Repeating in his anxious fit,  
Oh! Celia, Celia, Celia, sh—s!  
But vengeance, goddess never sleeping,  
Soon punish'd Strephon for his peeping;  
His soul imagination tinks  
Each dame he sees with all her stinks:

And if unfavoury odours fly,  
Conceives a lady standing by;  
All women his description fit,  
And both ideas jump like wits;  
By vicious fancy coupled fast,  
And still appearing in contrast.  
I pity wretched Strephon blind  
To all the charms of female-kind;  
Should I the queen of love refuse,  
Because she rose from sinking curse?  
To him that looks behind the scene,  
Statira's but some pocky queen. —  
When Celia in her glory shines,  
If Strephon would but stop his nose;  
(Who now so impiously blasphemes  
Her wintments, daubs, and paints and creams,  
Her washes, soaps, and every clout,  
With which he makes so foul a rout;) —  
He soon would learn to think like me,  
And bless his ravish'd sight to see  
Such order from confusion sprung,  
Such gaudy talips rais'd from dung.

#### Advice to a Parson, an Epigram; by D—n S—t.

Would you rise in the church? be stupid and dull,  
Be empty of learning, of insolence full:  
Be lewd and immoral, be formal and grave,  
In flattery an artist, in fawning a slave,  
No merit, no science, no virtue is wanting (sing)  
In him, that's accomplish'd in cringing and cant;  
Be studious to practise true meanness of spirit;  
For who but Lord Bolton was mitred for merit?  
Would you wish to be wrapt in a Rochet? in short,  
Be as pock'd and profane as F—n or H—t.

#### On seeing a worthy Prelate go out of Church in Time of Divine Service, to wait on his Grace the D— of D—.

LORD Pam in the church (could you think  
it) kneel'd down,  
When told that the Duke was just come to town,  
His station despising, unaw'd by the place,  
He flies from his God, to attend on his Grace:  
To the court it was fitter to pay his devotion,  
Since God had no hand in his lordship's promotion.

#### Epigram.

Where ever bonny you seek; the mind  
Must not to lofty prospects be confin'd.  
The low will equally your search delude:  
The middle rank makes your enquiry good.  
There grandeur tempts not virtue to recede;  
Nor, as in those, is she quite starv'd by need.

The

# The GENTLEMAN'S Monthly Intelligencer.

JUNE, 1732.

THURSDAY, June 1.



HIS Day his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal Assent to the following Bills, viz. 1. An Act for the further Application of the Sinking Fund. 2. For the Encouragement of the Woollen Manufactory. 3. For improving the Tillage. 4. For encouraging the Growth of Coffee in *America*. 5. For the punishing of Persons pulling down Turnpikes. 6. For the better securing the *East-India* Company's Trade. 7. For the Encouragement of the *Greenland* Fishery. 8. For regulating Pilots. 9. For the further Qualification of Justices of the Peace. 10. For making a Process in the Courts of Equity effectual. 11. To oblige the Justices at their Quarter-Sessions to determine Appeals. 12. For making void the Contracts for the Sale of the late Earl of *Derwentwater's* Estate. 13. To restrain Sir *Robert Sutton* and others from going out of this Kingdom. (See p. 91.) 14. To appoint Commissioners to determine the Claims of the Creditors of the *Charitable Corporation*. 15. To prevent frivolous and vexatious Arrests. 16. To prevent Frauds committed by Bankrupts. 17. To prevent the Exportation of Hats in *America*. 18. For rebuilding of *Blandford*. 19. For rebuilding of *Tiverton*. 20. *Chester* Road Bill. 21. For mending the Pier of *Scarborough*. 22. *Dunstable* Road Bill.

23. To rebuild the Pier of *Barton*.

24. To make the River *Ouze* navigable. And to several private Bills. His Majesty then made a most gracious Speech to both Houses, (which we inserted in our *Magazine*, p. 99.) and prorogu'd the Parliament to July 27.

SATURDAY, 3.

About One in the Afternoon, the King, attended by several of the Nobility, went from St. *James's* to *Whitehall* in his Chair, and cross'd to *Lambeth* in one of the Royal Barges, From thence he proceeded in an open Chaise to *Greenwich*, and embark'd immediately on board the *Carolina* Yacht, where an elegant Dinner was prepar'd. About Five the *Carolina* fir'd a Gun as a Signal for weighing Anchor, and in about three Quarters of an Hour, they were all under Sail; but there being but little Wind, which afterwards was against them, they were oblig'd to tow with their Boats thro' *Woolwich-Reach*. Her Majesty and most of the Royal Family went the same Day to *Richmond*; where having staid about a Week, they remov'd to *Kensington*. His Majesty, before he went away, sign'd a Charter incorporating Trustees for establishing the Colony of *Georgia*.

MONDAY, 5.

The nine Malefactors, condemn'd last Sessions at the *Old Bailey*, were all executed at *Tyburn*: One of their Bodies was deliver'd to the Surgeons, seven to their Friends, and one lay some Time under the Gallows, till



at last the Mob took it up, and buried it in a Ditch in *Adon-Road*. (See p. 93.)

This Day came Advice of his Majesty's safe Arrival, with all the State Yachts, at the *Nore*; where his Majesty was saluted by 21 Guns from all the Men of War under the Command of the Lord Viscount *Torrington*, appointed to convoy the King to *Holland*. About One they put into the Harbour of *Sheerness*, the Tide being made up when they reach'd the *Nore*, and the Wind blowing fresh at *East*. The Garrison saluted his Majesty with 61 Guns. The next Day an Account was brought to *Richmond*, that his Majesty still continued Wind-bound at the *Nore*.

WEDNESDAY, 7.

This Morning, about Five, the Gun was fir'd for the State Yachts to unmoor, and about 10 they were all under sail; but there being little Wind, and that not fair, the Yachts were tow'd out of the Harbour by Boats. The Officers of the Garrison and Navy had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand, being introduced by Lord *Torrington*. Also whilst his Majesty lay at *Sheerness*, the Mayor, Jurats, and Bailiffs of the Corporation of *Queenborough* waited on him in the *Carolina* Yacht, and had the same Honour: And the Lord *Harrington*, the Lord *De la War*, and the Lord Viscount *Torrington* were admitted free Burgesses of that Corporation.

This Night was the *Ridotto al Fresco* at *Spring-Gardens*, *Vaux-Hall*; there were about 100 Soldiers planted, with their Bayonets fix'd, at the outward Doors and along the Avenues to the House, to prevent any Disturbance: The Chief of the Company went in between Nine and Eleven; and the Dresses for the most Part, were Dominees and Lawyers Gowns, tho' one Third of the Company had no Dresses or Masks: It is reckon'd there were about 400 People there, and about ten Men to one Woman. The Company broke up

between Three and Four on Thursday Morning, and about Five the Soldiers cross'd the Water to return Home: His Royal Highness, attended by several Noblemen and Gentlemen, &c. went in about Ten, and staid about two Hours, and then return'd with his Company.

MONDAY, 12.

This Morning about Two, Mr. *Over*, the King's Messenger, arrived at *Kensington*, with the welcome News of his Majesty's safe landing on Saturday last at three in the Afternoon, at *Helvoetsluis* in *Holland*; as did Mr. *Hobourg*, one of the Pages of the Back-Stairs to the Queen, with the same Account to her Majesty.

TUESDAY, 13.

This Morning the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount *Torrington*, accompanied by Sir *George Saunders*, arrived in Town, and went immediately to *Kensington* to give an Account of his Majesty's safe Arrival in *Holland*.

The same Day at the Court at *Kensington*, in a great Assembly of the Lords of the Privy Council, the Queen's most excellent Majesty being present, the King's Commission appointing her Regent over this Kingdom by the Style and Title of Guardian of the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, and his Majesty's Lieutenant within the same, during his Majesty's Absence, was, by her Majesty's Command open'd and read; after which his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, and all the Lords and others of the Council who were present, had the Honour to kiss her Majesty's Hand.

The same Day the Lady *Lawley's* Counsel mov'd to discharge her Ladyship out of Custody; which was done accordingly, her Ladyship first paying a Bill of Costs and five Marks, as order'd by the Court. (See p. 92.)

*John Waller* was brought to the *Seven Dyals*, to stand in the Pillory (for the first Time) according to the Sentence pass'd on him the last Sessions, for swearing against several in-  
X nocent

nocent Persons of robbing him on the Highway in different Counties, by which Means they were convicted, and near being executed. (See p. 93.) After he had stood upon the Pillory about three Minutes, in which Time he was most furiously pelted with Colliflower-Stalks, large Stones and Pieces of Bottles, by which he was very much cut in his Face and Head; a Chimney-Sweeper jump'd up to him and pulled him down from the Pillory, and tore all his Cloaths off, leaving only his Stockings and Shoes on. After that they beat him, and jump'd upon him as he lay on the Ground till they had actually kill'd him. He was carried back to *Newgate*: And the next Day the Coroner's Jury sat on the Body, and brought in their Verdict *Wilful Murder*, by Persons unknown, with unlawful Weapons.

## WEDNESDAY, 14.

A Board of Admiralty was held, when their Lordships fill'd up the Guard-Ships, to the Number of 14 Sail, with their full Complements of Officers, and order'd them to be compleated with their full Complements of Men, they being to be fitted out for the Sea-Service with all Expedition. Several Press Warrants were also issued out from the Admiralty for impressing Seamen. The Monday following they began to press at the *Nore* and other Places below, when they press'd a great Number of able Seamen out of the homeward bound Ships, and put them on board his Majesty's Ships lying at the *Nore*; and on the 21<sup>st</sup> there was an Account at the Admiralty-Office, that about 1700 Seamen had been impress'd since Monday last. Captain *Gregory* and Captain *Reddish* were appointed Regulating Captains, to regulate the Press.

## THURSDAY, 15.

Came on a farther Hearing before the Barons of the *Exchequer*, relating to the Cause which has been so long

depending between the Right Rev. the Bishop of *Hereford* Plaintiff, and his Brother the Duke of *Bridgewater* Defendant; in Relation to Tithes which the Bishop lays Claim to, at *Whitechurch*, &c. in the County of *Salop*; and after a long Hearing, an Issue was granted for the same to be tried at the next Assizes in the said County.

The same Day there was a General Court of the *Charitable Corporation*, at their House in *Spring-Garden*, when the seven following Gentlemen were chosen Committee-Men for the Year ensuing, by way of Ballot, viz. Dr. *John Mowbray*, *Clifford William Philips*, Esq; *William Wilkinson*, Esq; *Charles Staples*, Esq; *James Gassine*, Esq; *Andrew Dauteville*, Esq; *Stephen De la Creuze*, Esq;

## FRIDAY, 16.

A Messenger arrived at *Whitehall* from his Majesty, and immediately proceeded to *Richmond*, with an Account of his Majesty's safe Arrival at *Herenhausen*.

The same Day was held a General Court of the *S. S. Company*, when after a long and elaborate Speech of Sir *John Byles* from the Chair, containing a large Account of the present State of the Company's Affairs, the Court came to the following Resolutions, viz.

1. That the 1,000,000 payable to this Company by the Government at *Michaelmas* next, be applyed to the Bond Creditors by Payment of 50 per Cent. of the principal Debt due to them, to be taken and consider'd as a Reduction or Diminution of so much of the trading Capital mention'd in a Scheme propos'd and agreed to at the last General Court. And that it be refer'd to the Court of Directors to make Application to Parliament next Sessions for perfecting the Remainder of the said Scheme. (See p. 38.)

2. That a Committee be appointed to inspect and examine the several Ac-



Accompts (mention'd in the Sub-Governor's Speech) and that they make their Report thereupon to this Court with all convenient Dispatch.

3. That in Addition to the Power given to the said Committee, they be added to the Committee of Law-Suits for the Prosecution of Capt. William Cleland and Mr. James Dolfiffe.

4. That the said Committee consist of 15 Persons, whereof seven to be a *Quorum*.

5. That the Qualification of each Person to be chosen of the said Committee be 2000*l*. Stock in his own Name and Right, and that the said Stock be held by the respective Persons, during the Continuance of the Committee.

6. That no Person who is, or has been in the Direction of the Company, since the Year 1720, shall be chosen of the said Committee.

7. That as soon as conveniently may be after the Shutting of the Books at *Midsummer* next, Lists of the Names of all the Proprietors possessed of 2000*l*. Stock and upwards, qualified to be chosen of the said Committee, be printed.

8. That when the said Lists are printed, publick Notice be given of their being ready to be deliver'd, and that ten Days Notice be given for the holding of a General Court, in order to the balloting for the said Committee.

9. That the Court of Directors be, and they are hereby empower'd to receive any Proposals from Spain, that shall be made under sufficient Authority, for giving a Compensation to the Company for their yielding up of their annual Ship: and that, in Case such Proposals are made, they lay the same before the General Court.

The Dutchess Dowager of Marlborough, about this Time, subscribed 300,000*l*. on the Salt-Duty.

## MONDAY, 19.

Came on before Lord Chief Justice Raymond at *Guildhall*, a Trial between Mr. John Whitbam, Plaintiff; and Mess. *Fretwell* and *Smith*, Defendants, for taking 8*l*. 6*d*. out of the Plaintiff's Shop for the Orphan's Tax; of which Tax the said Defendants had been Collectors for the Ward of *Bassishaw* for the Year 1730; when a Verdict was given for the Plaintiff, and 8*l*. 6*d*. Damages with Costs.

Five Servants belonging to Mr. Selby, a Whittier at *Mitcham*, having been bit by a mad Dog some Time ago, in a dangerous Manner, four of them were dipt in Salt Water, and are like to do well; but the other, to whom his Master had lent a Horse to go to *Graysend* to be dipt, went another Way in the Country and neglected the same; and this Day he died in a raving Condition.

## WEDNESDAY, 21.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Walpole sat in the Court of *Exchequer* as Chancellor of the said Court, on a Plea lodged to the Title of the Estate of Sir William Albrop; concerning which Plea the Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Baron *Comyns* were of Opinion 'twas not good; but Mr. Baron *Ormer* and Mr. Baron *Thompson* were of a contrary Opinion; so the Chancellor was oblig'd to decide it; and after it had been learnedly argued on both Sides, he agreed with the two former, and gave his Opinion it was not a good Plea, so it was set aside.

## THURSDAY, 22.

The Associates and Trustees for settling a new Colony in *Georgia* in *America* met at their new House in *Old Palace Yard, Westminster*, for the first Time when a Clergyman brought them from an unknown Person a Bank Note of 100*l*.

## FRIDAY, 23.

Sir Robert Sutton, Knight of the Bath, enter'd into Recogallances before the Barons of the *Exchequer*; not to depart the Kingdom for ever.



Year, and until the End of the next Session of Parliament, &c. pursuant to the late Act.

*Raines Gantewir* had a private Audience of the Queen, and acquainted her with the Ratification of the Treaty of Peace between the *Persians* and her *Russian Majesty*.

MONDAY, 26.

*Mr. Woolley* and *Mr. Warren*, two of the Assistants of the *Charitable Corporation*, gave Bail before the Barons of the *Exchequer*, not to depart the Kingdom till the End of next Session of Parliament.

This Night about Nine, Lieutenant *Smith*, with his *Pres-Gang*, belonging to the *Edinburgh*, went on board some *Norway Ships* lying in *Hammer-Hals*, being *Danes*, *Swedes*, &c. to press some of the Men, several of whom were *English*; but they no sooner got on board but all the Ships Crews in the *Tier* gathered together in a Body, and got their *Handspikes*, *Iron Crows*, *Hatchets*, and other Weapons, and as fast as the *Pres-Gang* got up the Sides of the Ships they knock'd them into the *Thames*; but notwithstanding this Resistance, the *Pres-Gang* got again into the Ship, but being overpower'd, their Adversaries got the Lieutenant, and were going to cut his Head off with one of the Hatchets, and would certainly have done it, had not a stout Fellow knock'd the Person down as he was going to strike the Blow, and at the same Time took the Lieutenant in his Arms and flung him over-board, by which Means he saved his Life. After the *Pres-Gang* was got into their Boat, some with broken Arms, others with their Ribs broke (who were afterwards carried to *Deans-Yard* to the Surgeon to be cured) the Ships Crews flung into the Boat at them several *Handspikes*, *Hatchets*, and other desperate Weapons, all which were brought into the publick Hall of the Admiralty, and a Complaint was likewise made to their Lordships.

THURSDAY, 29.

A Court of Admiralty was held at the *Old Bailey*, when the five following Persons, viz. *John Tatum*, *Andrew Tuff*, *Abel Perkins*, *Elias Berree*, and *Thomas Hill*, were tried for Piracy in revolting in the *Duke of Cambridge*, one *W——* Master. But it appearing to be a malicious Prosecution, the Jury acquitted them all, and the Court ordered them a Copy of their Indictment; their Irons were knocked off in Court, and they were ordered to be discharged without Fees. Capt. *Samuel Naylor*, Commander of the *Hunter Galley*, was indicted for the Murder of his Boatswain, and after a long Trial he was acquitted.

FRIDAY, 30.

The four following new-made Knights of the Bath were installed in *Henry VIIIth's Chapel* in *Westminster-Abbey*, viz. the Right Hon. the Marquiss of *Carnarvon*, the Right Hon. the Lord *Rateman*, Sir *George Downing*, and *Gunter Nichols*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Peterborough*.

At a General Court of the *South-Sea Company*, Sir *John Eyles* acquainted them, that the Million expected to be paid off by the Government at *Michaelmas*, was order'd to be paid this *Midsummer*; and desired to know of the Court if 'twas their Pleasure to have 50 per Cent. paid off the Bonds immediately; and it was agreed to. They declar'd a Dividend of 2 per Cent. for the half Year ending at *Midsummer*.

#### Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

*Mr. Dawney*, Son of the *Ld. Downes*, appointed a Prebendary of *Canterbury*.

*Mr. Charles Cowper* had a Dispensation for holding the Rectory of *Os-waldkirk* in *Yorkshire*, together with that of *Foston* in the same County.

*Dr. Francis Fairman* presented by the Lord Chancellor to the Rectory of *Gudleston* in *Norfolk*.

Mr.

Mr. John Howell, to the Vicarage of Morval in Cornwall.

Mr. John Philips, to the Rectory of Paddlesworth in Kent.

Dr. Laurence Fayne, to the Vicarage of Devynock in Brecknockshire.

Mr. Thomas Brooke, M. A. appointed Dean of Chester, in the room of Mr. Thomas Allen, deceased.

Mr. Aylemore, a near Relation of Sir Hans Sloan, presented by Sir Hans Sloan, to the Living of Chelsea, worth about 400*l.* per Ann. vacant by the Death of Dr. King, who held it upwards of 40 Years.

Mr. Ward, to the Vicarage of the New Church at Pandale in Lancashire.

Mr. Humphry Wright, Chaplain to Sir Bryan Broughton, Bart. presented by him to the Rectory of Aylthorp in Lincolnshire.

Mr. Spackman, Rector of St. Bartholomew the Great, appointed Chaplain to the Bishop of Chichester.

Mr. Bayes, elected one of the six Preachers of the Merchants Lecture at Salter's Hall, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Calamy, deceased.

Mr. Birch, presented to the Vicarage of Margetting in Essex.

Mr. Thomas Horton, to the Vicarage of Strangeness in Shropshire.

Mr. Lewis Etty, to the Rectory of Knaresdale in Northumberland.

Mr. Bourne appointed by the Bp. of Winchester one of the Prebendaries of Winchester, in the room of the Rev. Mr. Louth, deceased.

Mr. Barston presented to the Rectory of Bariton near Petersfield in Hants, vacant by the Death of the said Mr. Louth.

Mr. Wyar, Vicar of West Ham, collated by the Bishop of London to the Rectory of St. Alphage by London-wall, vacant by the Death of Dr. Brooke; and he is also appointed one of his Lordship's Chaplains.

Mr. John Whalley of Pembroke Hall, presented by that Society to the Living of Tinley in Norfolk,

worth 250*l.* per Annum.

Mr. Price of Newington, to the Living of St. Eiburg within Bishopsgate.

PROMOTIONS, civil and military.

Col. Tho. Howard appointed Aid de Camp to his Majesty in the room of the D. of Richmond.

Tho. Woodcock, James Caradonell, Wm. Churchill, Edw. Aspley, and Wm. Winde, Esqrs; to be Commissioners for the Receipt and Management of the Duties on Salt.

Martin Bladen, Sam. Tuffnell, and John Drummond, Esqrs; to be his Majesty's Commissaries to treat with those of the Emperor and States General, concerning such Matters as by the Treaty of Vienna are refer'd to the Examination and Decision of Commissaries to be appointed for that Purpose.

Tho. Clutterbuck, Esq; to be one of the Lords of the Admiralty, in the room of John Cockburne, Esq; who resign'd. He was unanimously re-elected for Liskard in Cornwall.

Henry Hicks, and Robert Hart, Gents. to be Lieutenants in Colonel Egerton's Regiment of Foot.

Hen. Berkeley, Esq; to be Capt. in the room of James Maxwell, Esq; deceased; Rob. Moynard, Esq; Capt. Lieut. Ralph Lumley, Gent. Lieut. in Col. Howard's Regiment of Foot; and Anthony Harman, Gent. Adjutant to the said Regiment.

Patrick Maxwell, Gent. to be Cornet in Col. Cathcart's Reg. of Dragoons; Daniel Webb, Esq; Capt. in Ligouier's Reg. of Horse; Peter Franquesford, Esq; Capt. in Maj. Gen. Sutton's Reg. of Foot; Andrew Ross, Gent. Lieut. in Hawley's Reg. of Dragoons; and Rob. Scot, Gent. to be Ensign in Lieut. Gen. Pearce's Reg. of Foot.

Will. Levinz and Tho. Bennet, Esqrs (the last of May) unanimously chosen Knts. of the Shire for the County of Not-

*Nottingham* in the room of *Lord Howe* made Gov. of *Barbadoes*, and *Sir Rob. Sutton* expell'd.

The E. of *Portmore* had the green Ribbon given him, late the E. of *London's* deceas'd.

*Sam. Clark*, Esq; of *West Bromwich*, in *Staffordshire*, sworn one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Privy Chamber.

*Col. Kane* made Governour of *Minorea*, in the room of *Lord Carpenter*, deceas'd.

*Wm. Cristle*, Esq; a Relation of the Speaker of the House of Commons, appointed Husband of the 4 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent. Duty, in the room of *Tho. Scot*, Esq; deceas'd; a Place worth 300*l.* per Ann.

*Capt. Dansey* made Commander, and *Simon Lyon* Lieut. of the *Lime*, a fifth Rate of 40 Guns, now put in Commission.

*Mr. Reed* appointed Keeper of *Newgate*, in the room of *Mr. Pitt*, deceas'd; which Place he is said to have purchas'd for 3000*l.* one Third of which goes to the City, and the rest between the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs.

*Sir William Keith*, Bart. elected Knight of the Shire for *Aberdeen*, in the room of *Sir Archibald Grant*, Bart. expell'd the House.

*Counsellor Folkes*, of the Temple, appointed Register of the Alienation-Office, in the room of *Serjeant Webb*, deceas'd.

*James Stamford*, Esq; made a Capt. in the Foot-Guards.

*Mark Stuart Pleydell*, of *Colbhill* in *Berks*, Esq; made a Baronet of Great Britain.

His Majesty granted to *Thomas Robe* and *Charles Peter*, Esqrs; the Office of Clerk of the Market of his Majesty's Household, as well within the Liberties as without.

*Francis Clarke*, Esq; one of the Gentlemen daily Waiters to her Majesty, appointed Gentleman-Usher to his Majesty.

*Charles Vane*, Esq; Clerk of the Council to the Prince of Wales, in the room of *John Wainwright*, Esq; lately made one of the Barons of the Exchequer in *Ireland*.

*Tho. Symmonds*, Esq; made an Ensign in the first Reg. of Foot-Guards, commanded by *Sir Charles Wills*.

Ensign *Howard*, a Capt. in Brig. *Dubourgay's* Regiment.

*Mr. Savery*, of the *Middle-Temple*, Barrister at Law, made one of the Deputed Surveyors from the Treasury to the Custom-house, in the room of *Mr. Robinson*, deceas'd; a Place worth about 300*l.* per Ann.

*Benjamin Hall*, of *Clifford's-Inn*, Esq; elected Principal of that Society.

*Robert Alsop* and *Henry Hankey*, Esqrs; Aldermen, chosen by a great Majority, Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* for the Year ensuing.

*Mr. Rous* and *Mr. Lequesne* chosen Auditors of the City and Bridge-Accounts, in the room of *Mr. Sisson* and *Mr. Pitt*, who went out in Course, having serv'd two Years.

*Christopher Rhodes*, Esq; appointed Comptroller of the Excise in *Scotland*, with a Salary of 500*l.* per Ann. for himself and Clerks.

*Capt. Tory* made Commander of the *Griffin* Fireship, now put in Commission.

The Hon. *Sir Charles Wager* is appointed Admiral of the Blue, *Sir George Walton* Vice Admiral of the Red, *Salmon Morris*, Esq; Vice Admiral of the White, *Philip Cavendish*, Esq; Vice Admiral of the Blue, *John Balchen*, Esq; Rear Admiral of the Red, — *Stuart*, Esq; Rear Admiral of the White, and *Sir George Saunders* Rear Admiral of the Blue.

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

*Sir Rowland Hill*, Bart. of 8000*l.* per Ann. married to Miss *Broughton*, only Daughter of the late *Sir Bryn Broughton*, Bart. of 30,000*l.* Fortune.

Col.



Col. *Inwood*, of the First Regiment of Foot-Guards, to Miss *Bridges*, Niece to the Duke of *Chandos*.

Sir *Thomas Peyton*, of *Doddington* in the Isle of *Ely*, to Mrs. *Sheffington*, of 20,000 *l.* Fortune.

*Temple Coniers*, Esq; to the Relict of the late Capt. *Newdigate*.

The Lady of Sir *Charles Blackwell*, Bart. was safely deliver'd of a Son.

*Samuel Borlace*, Esq; married to Miss *Jarvis*, a Lady of a great Fortune.

The Lady of Sir *William Morrice*, Bart. brought to Bed of a Daughter.

*John Brooke*, Esq; youngest Son of Sir *Thomas Brooke*, Bart. married to the Lady *Egerton*, Relict of Sir *Holland Egerton*, of *Heaton* in *Lancashire*, Bart.

The Right Hon. the Earl *Cowper*, to the Lady *D'Averquerque*, Daughter of the Earl of *Grantham*.

*Charles Hanbury Williams*, Esq; third Son of Major *John Hanbury*, one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of *Monmouth*, to the Lady *Frances Coningsby*, youngest Daughter of the late Earl *Coningsby*.

*William Burnace*, of *Moor Park* in *Hertfordshire*, Esq; to Mrs. *Mary Bendish*, eldest Daughter of *Henry Bendish*, Esq;

The Lady *Grace Vane*, Wife of the Hon. *Henry Vane*, Esq; eldest Son of the Lord *Barnard*, was brought to Bed of a Son.

## DEATHS.

The Rev. Mr. *William Owens*, Rector of *Warden* and Vicar of *Leysdown*, in the Diocese of *Canterbury*.

Mr. *Cotes* of *Doddington* in *Cheshire*.

The Lady of Sir *Robert Munro*, at his Seat in the Shire of *Ross*, (towards the End of *May*.) She was only Sister to *Edw. Seymour*, of *Woodlands* in *Dorsetshire*, Esq;

The Rev. Dr. *Tho. Allen*, Dean of *Chester*, Archdeacon of *Stafford*,

Rector of *Stoke*, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for *Staffordshire*.

The Rev. Mr. *Walfron*, Minister at *Stafford*.

The Rev. Dr. *Edmund Calamy*, a very eminent Dissenting Minister, at his House in *Old Palace Yard*, *Westminster*.

*John Scot*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for *Middlesex*, at his House in *New Bond-Street*.

Dr. *Francis Mead* in the 64th Year of his Age.

*Tho. Leigh*, Esq; at his Lodgings in *Wyeb-Street*.

*Edmund Bickford*, of the *Inner Temple*, Esq; one of the Commissioners of Bankruptcy, at his Lodging in *Arundel-Street*.

The Lady of Sir *Matthew Dean*, Bart. in the County of *Cork* in *Ireland*.

Mr. *Alud Denn*, a noted Brewer in *Brick-Lane*, at *Hackney*.

*Stephen Duden*, Esq; an eminent Counsellor at Law.

*George Jacob*, Esq; at *Martin* in *Surrey*, reputed worth 30,000 *l.*

Miss *Sweetapple*, Grand-Daughter to the late Dr. *Lewis Atterbury*, of about eight Years old; by whose Death an Estate of about 400 *l.* per *Ann.* devolves to *Aubrey Atterbury*, Esq; only Son of the late Bishop of *Rocheſter*, who is just arriv'd in the *Cæſar*, from the *East-Indies*.

The Lady *Lennard*, Relict of Sir *Stephen Lennard*, Bart. at *West-Wickham* in *Kent*.

*Monſ. Salle*, a celebrated Dancer belonging to *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields Playhouse*, at his Lodgings at *Newington-Green*.

The Lady *Chenry*, at her House in *Liste-ſtreet* near *Red-Lion-Square*.

*Martin Yubbs*, Esq; formerly a Barrister of *Lincoln's-Inn*.

*John Ridge*, Esq; at *Petersfield* in *Hampshire*.

Capt. *Ludlow*, an excellent Sea-Officer, in the 82d Year of his Age. Mr.

Mr. *Wm. Dalrymple*, at *Edinburgh*,  
Writer to the Signet, suddenly.

Col. *Joseph Crisp*, at his Lodgings  
in *Crouched Fryers*.

Mr. *John Hamers*, one of the  
Common-Council Men of *Bishopsgate* within.

Mons. *Coopan*, at *Sunbury* in *Mid-  
dlesex*, having left the Bulk of his  
Estate of 3,000 *l.* to Mr. *Pettal*, for-  
merly Gentleman to the D. of *Bolton*.

*Edwin Ramfearne*, Esq; at *Plaiestow*  
in *Essex*.

*Charles Boyle*, Lord Viscount *Blas-  
ington* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*,  
near *Paris* in *France*, (according to  
Advice from thence i) by whose Death  
an Estate of 3,000 *l.* per *Ann.* de-  
scends to his Lordship's Sister, the  
Lady Viscountess *Mountjoy*.

Capt. *Nangle*, at his House in  
*Castle-street* near *Cavendish-square*.

The Lady *Oglethorpe*, Relict of  
the late Sir *Theophilus Oglethorpe*, and  
Mother to *James Oglethorpe*, Esq;  
Member of *Parl.* for *Hastmure* in  
*Surrey*.

*Joseph Abley*, Esq; one of the  
Gentlemen-Ushers of his Majesty's  
Privy Chamber.

Capt. *Smith*, an old experienc'd  
Sea-Officer.

The Hon. *Benedict Leonard Cal-  
cott*, Esq; Brother of the Rt. Hon.  
the Lord *Baltimore*, Proprietor of  
*Maryland*, and lately Governor of  
that Province. According to Advice  
by the Charles, Capt. *Watts*, he died  
in his Passage to *England*, and was  
buried in the Sea.

The Rev. Mr. *Emmerson*, Rector  
of *St. Eibeburge* in *Bishopsgate-  
street*.

*Abraham Davis*, Esq; of *South  
Wark*, at his Lodgings in *Southwark*.

Major *Watts*, of the Isle of *Wight*,  
suddenly, at his Lodgings in the  
*Strand*.

The Lady *Rutbyen*, in *Pertbshire*  
in *Scotland*.

Mrs. *Hankey*, a Maiden Lady of  
great Fortune, in *Jewin-street*; the  
greatest Part of which she bequeath'd  
to pious Uses.

The Rev. Dr. *Woodrose*, Rector of  
*Ballham* in *Essex*.

The Lady of *George Drummond*,  
Esq; one of the Commissioners of  
the Customs; at *Edinburgh*.

*George Foulke*, Esq; in *Berwick-  
street*, *Soho*.

Mrs. *Anne Foster*, a Maiden Lady  
of 12,000 *l.* Fortune; at *St. John's*,  
*Clerkenwell*.

#### Persons declared BANKRUPTS.

*John Ward* of *London*, Merchant.

*Francis Drinkwater*, of *St. Mary  
Aldermay*, *London*, Stocking-Presser,

*John Simmons*, late of *New-Sarum*  
in *Wilt*, Clothier.

*John Smith*, of *Petworth* in *Suffex*,  
Mercer.

*Nymphas Osborne*, of *St. Anne's*,  
*Westminster*, Bricklayer and Builder.

*John Goddard*, of *St. Martin's* in  
the Fields, Vintner.

*John Roxborough*, of *Bolton* in *le  
Moors* in *Lancashire*, Chapman.

*John Sheppard*, late of *Thames-  
street*, Dyer.

*John Emilia*, of *London*, Merchant.

*John Jorrit*, late of *St. James's-  
Market*, in the County of *Middlesex*,  
Butcher.

*Paul Broulhet*, late of *Crown-Court*,  
*Broad-street*, *London*, Merchant.

*John Havy*, late of *Mile-End*, in  
the County of *Middlesex*, Weaver.

*Tho. Horabin*, late of *Watling-street*,  
*London*, Carpenter.

*Stephen Goldsmith*, of *Bristol*,  
Brewer.

*David Roberts*, of *Bristol*, Inn-  
holder and Vintner.

*John Smith*, of *York*, Mercer.

FROM Paris: That the Sentence on Mr. Durand, Preacher of the Reform'd Religion, who was lately hang'd at *Montpelier*, for holding private Assemblies of Devotion; was to this Effect: *That he was legally convicted of the Crime of acting contrary to the King's Declarations of 1686, and 1724. That he had introduc'd into France, the Title of Minister and Preacher of the pretended reform'd Religion, and had held Assemblies of Persons of that Religion at his House, contrary to the Tenour of the said Declarations: For which Crimes the said Mr. Durand was condemn'd to be punish'd with the Rope until he was dead.*

When the Intendant's Subdelegate came with some of Mr. Durand's Judges, to acquaint him with the Sentence which was pass'd upon him, he only said, *God be prais'd!* and heard it read, kneeling, with the greatest Firmness imaginable. As soon as the Ministers of Justice were gone, eight Priests and several Nuns went into his Apartment, and used their utmost Endeavours to make him change his Religion, insinuating to him, among the rest, that they could in that Case get his Sentence revers'd; but all their Attempts were to no Purpose. So poor Mr. Durand suffer'd Death for his Religion; his Enemies behaving with the utmost Rudeness and Inhumanity, and he with the greatest Decency, Calmness and Courage.

From the same Place: That when Count *Maurepas* deliver'd the King's *Arret* to the first President of the Parliament; his Majesty said to him, *I charge you, Mr. first President, to see this Arret transcribed at the Foot of that of the Parliament of the 13th Instant, [which admitted the Appeal of the King's Attorney, from the Archbishop of Paris's last Mandate,] I defer for this Time the Effects of my just Displeasure with my Parliament, which has been disobedient to*

*me: Go and mind your Business.*

From *Hanover*, June 24. N. S. The King, our Elector, arrived in good Health at *Herenhausen* this Afternoon about Two o'Clock, and was very well pleas'd to find a numerous Court there ready to pay their Duty to his Majesty.

From *Seville*: The King has at length publicly declar'd the Design of the formidable Expedition, and sent the following Order to the President of *Castile*: 'Whereas 'tis our Royal Intention to recover the several Places in *Africa*, formerly annexed to the Crown of *Spain*; we hereby injoin you to cause publick Prayers to be made in the Churches of this Capital, to implore the Divine Blessing on this our Undertaking, and that it may please Almighty God to give Success to our Arms.' We have an exact List of the Regiments employ'd in the Expedition, under the Command of the Generals *de Montemar* and *de Villadarias*: It consists of 32 Batallions, making 23000 Men, 12 Squadrons of Horse, amounting to 1674 Men, and 12 Squadrons of Dragoons, to the Number of 1700, in all 26377 Men. The Artillery consists of 110 Pieces of Cannon, 60 of 24 lb. Ball, 20 of 16, 16 of 12 lb. and 14 which carry only 4 lb. Besides which are 60 Mortarpieces, 20 of 18, and 40 of 12 Inches Circumference, 16420 Bombs, 80693 Bullets, and 12417 Quintals of Powder. There are 100 Bombardiers, 25 Miners, and 40 Engineers: The Fleet is compos'd of 12 Men of War and 60 Gallies, besides the Transports, in which are embark'd, amongst other Things, 40000 Falcines 12 Foot in Length, and 20000 of nine Foot, 80342 Sacks of Wool, 14000 Pistols and 20000 Guns in Reserve, a vast Quantity of Instruments for removing Earth, with other Necessaries and Provisions of War.



## STOCKS.

S. Sea 97 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	Afric. 40
—Bonds l. 2 19 a 3l.	Royal Aff. 101 $\frac{1}{2}$
—Annu. 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$	Lon. ditto 13
Bank 148 $\frac{1}{2}$	Y. Build. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
—Circ. l. 8 5	3 p. C. An. 98 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mil. Bank 111	Eng Copper l. 2 6
India 169. $\frac{1}{2}$ 70. 69	Welsh dit. 11. 15
—Bonds l. 6 10 a 11	Blank Tic. 71. 8s. 6

## The Course of EXCHANGE.

Amst. 35	Bilboa 41 $\frac{1}{2}$
D. Sight 34 10	Leghorn 50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ratier. 35 2	Genoa 53 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hamb. 34 2	Venice 48 $\frac{1}{4}$
P. Sight 32 $\frac{1}{8}$	Lisb. 5 6
Bourb. 32	Oport. 5 6
Cadiz. 42 $\frac{1}{2}$	Antw. 36
Madrid 42 $\frac{1}{8}$	Dublin 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

## Prices of Goods at Bear-Key.

Wheat 21 25	Oates 10 15
Rye 13 14	Tares 20 26
Barley 15 18	Pease 22 28
H. Beans 16 22	H. Pease 17 19
P. Malt 20 24	B. Malt 21 22

## Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from May 30 to June 27.

Christned	{ Males 618 }	{ 1187 }
	{ Females 569 }	
Buried	{ Males 761 }	{ 1493 }
	{ Females 732 }	

Died under 2 Years old	565
Between 2 and 5	90
5 10	55
10 20	32
20 30	131
30 40	185
40 50	129
50 60	95
60 70	106
70 80	57
80 90	42
90 and upwards	6

1493

## Prices of Goods, &amp;c. in London. Hay 3l. a Load.

Coals per Chaldron 22 to 23	Sugar Powder best 54 a 59s.
New Hops per Hun. 3l. 10 8l.	Ditto second Sort 49s.
Old Hops 4l. 10 6l.	Loaf Sugar double ref. 8d. a 9d.
Rape Seed 19l.	Ditto single refine 60s. a 70s.
Lead the Fodder 19 Hun. 1 half	

## Grocery Wares by the lb.

Tin in Blocks 4l.	Cinamen 7s. 9d.
Ditto in Bars 4l. 2s.	Cloves 9s. 1d.
Copper Eng. best 5l. 5s.	Mace 15s. 6d.
Ditto ordinary 4l. 16s. a 5l.	Nutmegs 8s. 6d.
Ditto Barbary 68 a 72l.	Sugar Candy white 12d. a 17d.
Iron of Bilboa 14l. 10s. per Ton.	Ditto brown 6d. half penny
Ditto of Sweden 15l. 10s.	Pepper for home consump. 14d.
Tallow 36s.	Ditto for Exportation 10d.
Country Tallow 39s. 6	Tea Borea fine 10s. a 12s.
Cochineal 17s. 3d.	Ditto ordinary 10s.

## Grocery Wares by the C.

Raisins of the S. 26s.
Ditto Malaga Frailes 13s. 6d.
Ditto Smaira new none
Ditto Alicant 17s.
Ditto Lipra new none
Ditto Belvedere's none
Currents 44s.
Prunes French 15s. a 19s.
Figs none

## Drugs by the lb.

Balsam Peru 16s.
Cardamoms 2s. 6d.
Campfire resin'd 18s.
Crabs Eyes 1s. 8d.
Jallop 3s. 2d.

Manna 18d. a 3s. 6d.
Mastick white 8s. 6d.
Opium 11s.
Quicksilver 4s. 6d.
Rhubarb 2s. a 24s.
Sarsaparilla 3s. 6d.
Saffron English 26s.
Wormseeds 4s. 6d.
Balsam Copaiva 2s. 10d
Balsam of Gilead 18s.
Hypocacuanas 6s.
Ambergreece per oz. 14s.
Wine, Brandy, and Rum.
Oporto red per Pipe 32l. a 34l.
Ditto white 40l
Lisbon red 36l.
Ditto white 26l.
Sherry 27l.
Canary new 26l.
Ditto old 36l.
Florence 3l.
French red 36l. a 50l.
Ditto white 20l.
Mountain Malaga old 28l. a 30
Ditto new 20 a 24l.
Brandy Fr. per Gal. 6s. a 6s. 6d.
Rum of Jam. 6s. 6d. a 7s. 6d.
Ditto Lew. Islands 6s. 4d. a 6s. 10d.

The

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# THE LONDON MAGAZINE. JULY, 1732.

*A View of the Weekly ESSAYS and DISPUTES in this Month.*

London Journal, July 1. N<sup>o</sup> 679.

*True Greatness.*

**H**APPINESS (says Mr. Osborne) depends upon right *Actions*; and as the *Passions* are the general Springs of *Action*, and are increas'd or diminished as they are fed by *Opinion*, we are most highly concerned to have right *Opinions* of Things. If we have wrong *Opinions* of Life or Death, Fame or Infamy, Courage and Cowardice, Virtue and Vice, Pleasure and Pain, Love, Ambition, Power, Wealth, or Greatness, our Pursuits will be necessarily wrong, and our End Misfortunes and Troubles.

*Power* has been almost universally counted *Greatness*: Tho' neither *Power*, nor *Wealth*, nor *Knowledge*, nor all united, can make a *Great Man*; nor are in any other Sense *great*, but as they are greatly subservient to *Goodness*. For this is the only Foundation of true *Greatness*; and he alone is a *great Man*, whose Heart is strongly disposed to Acts of *Humility* and *Benevolence*, and who has *Fortitude* enough to do his Duty in all Circumstances of Life; who acts for

the Good of Mankind as long as he is able, and then gloriously and happily falls with falling *Virtue*.

Consider *Cæsar*, and many others who have pass'd for *great Men*, by this Rule, and, notwithstanding their fullom *Panegyrist*, all their *Greatness* falls at once. Where was *Cæsar's Humanity*, so much talk'd of, who could stay 10 Years in *Gaul*, to butcher a Million or two of Men, and then bring home an Army of *Romans*, flushed with *Victory*, to enslave *Rome*? When such a Man as this saved a few Enemies, 'twas not thro' *Humanity*, but *Pride*, and *false Glory*.

*Cato* and *Brutus* would have fully answered our Character of the truly *great Man*, had they been as great in *Suffering* as in *Action*, and dielt as *greatly* as they liv'd: But dying by their own Hands, because *Cæsar* had destroy'd the *Liberties* of their Country, they shew'd rather a *fallen Stubbornness*, and *high Pride* of Heart, than true *Greatness*. They had indeed great *Benevolence* and *Love* of *Liberty*, but wanted *Fortitude* and *Resolution*, to bear the present State of Things, and wait Events.

In this, our late glorious *Deliverer*, *K. William*, far excelled them; who, tho' he never got a Battle but that of

the *Boyne*, (after he was King;) was unsuccessful in his Wars abroad, and harass'd by factious Men at home; yet still struggled on, and never deserted the glorious Cause; but, when dying, hastened the depending Bills, especially *that*, on which his Heart was set, for settling the Succession to the Crown in the present royal Family; wished he could live, and head an Army against a treacherous and tyrannical Prince; but yet, greatly submitted to the Order of Nature, and the irreversible Decrees of Providence.

The late Czar of Muscovy was a great Man, and seem'd rais'd up on Purpose to form a new People; of Brutes he made Men, and humaniz'd Savages: He travelled about the World, like the ancient Sages, to fetch home useful Arts and Sciences; was skilled in them all, and exercis'd himself in them all; and was, at once, the great Father and Example of Industry. He had, indeed, some Faults; but perhaps such is the Nature of Things in this World, that no great Good can be produc'd without some Evil.

But tho' every great Man must be a good Man, it does not follow, that every good Man is a great Man: Other Qualifications and Abilities are necessary. What is called Learning, viz. the Knowledge of Languages, and the abstruse Arts and Sciences, is not indeed necessary: A Man may be great without any of them, and mean with them all. Lord Bacon, tho' so covered with Learning, that his Sense could not often be seen thro' it, was one of the meanest Men in the World: vicious in Prosperity, and an abject Coward in Adversity.

The Knowledge which is necessary to assist in bringing about great Designs for the publick Good, is the Knowledge of human Nature; which is got by conversing with all Sorts of Men; and a ready and quick Discernment of the Differences and Variety of the Passions. A good Memory is

also necessary to register all the Materials to be used for carrying on extensive Views for the good of Society. There must also be a strong, nervous, manly Eloquence, a natural easy Address, and an Ability, in popular Assemblies, to speak to those Passions, before found out, and to give Reasons for what is intended to be executed. Our great Man must also appear disinterested, be generous and magnificent, and spare no Money necessary to support him in that Power, which is requisite to perfect the Schemes he has laid for the Good of his Country.

Such Men, in high Stations, our own Country has produc'd; and such a Man, when Envy is laid asleep, and Time shall have worn out Prejudices, Posterity will name for me.

Universal Spectator, July 1. N<sup>o</sup> 195.

Of marrying purely for Interest.

ESTIPHANIA to CLEORA, says, You tell me you are press'd by your Friends to marry Avarus; and that if I do not assist you, you are in Danger of being seiz'd into a Match, to which you have hitherto had the greatest Aversion. I shall not hope to convince them, who seem to be totally bias'd by Interest, and captivated with Appearances, but to fortify you against their Persecutions.

Divest, then, Avarus in your Imagination, of agreeable Houses, gaudy Equipage, and fine Cloathes; fancy all these transferr'd from him to you; tell me now, Cleora, would you desire one Moment to debate whether you should accept of him for a Husband? I am sure you would not. 'Tis plain then, if you marry him, 'tis not from the Man, but his Wealth, that you propose your Happiness. But can a gay Equipage and splendid Apartments compensate the Want of good Sense or good Nature? or a Shew of Satisfaction make up for the real Want of it? O Cleora! You are not to be told, that Peace of Mind



is the only Source of Happiness; and if all is not calm and tranquil there, all outward Pleasures are tasteless, and void of every Charm. If *Avarus* should make you Mistress of all his Fortune, you see it would not purchase you a Moment's *real* Enjoyment. But one of his *Turn*, and in the *Decline* of Life, is very unlikely to act so *generous* a Part.

Consider farther, whether 'tis not a Sort of *Prostitution* to marry the Man you disapprove of, for the Sake of his *Fortune*. For, what does she more, who, to support herself in present pressing Want, gives up her Person to the first that will *pay* for it, than she, who, under no such hard Circumstance, but with an *easy*, tho' perhaps a moderate Fortune, gives up herself to the Man she *secretly detests*, for the Sake of enjoying more than she *wants*?

Besides, tho' you might easily quit what the World calls *Diversions*, for the Sake of one, whose good Qualifications would make you ample Amends, in the more agreeable Pleasure of *his Company*; yet, to renounce all these, to be shut up with one so disproportionate to you in *Age* and *Temper*, who neither knows, nor can relish half your *Merit*, is, methinks, a *Punishment* not unlike that of tying the *Dead* to the *Living*.

What Prospect of Happiness can you have, when you consider that *Avarus* will carry you to his House as his *Purchase*? for he can't think he has any other *Property* in you than what he *paid for*. You will be there like one of the *fine Pictures* of his Ancestors, of which he neither understands the Value, nor relishes the Beauty.

Jealousy will be another Source of tormenting Disquietude; this will be *his Plague*, as well as *yours*, and you must expect vast *Unhappiness* from this one Article. Arm yourself then, my dear *Cleora*, against the *Persuasions* of those who would urge you

to a Match, that has nothing to recommend itself to you but this, That for Fortune it is more than you could expect. As *Avarus's Person* (heavy Incumbrance!) must go along with his *Estate*, generously *refuse* the last, since you cannot *approve* of the first: And you will, I doubt not, live to make some Man happy, who shall have all those *Qualifications*, I have heard you say you expected in a *Husband*.

Weekly Register, July 1. N° 116.

Two remarkable Instances of Self-Government.

AFTER shewing that the *Passions* are a useful and necessary Part of our Nature, and are not designed to be extirpated and destroyed, but regulated and governed by *Reason*; he relates the following Facts.

When the great *Scipio* (the *Roman General*) was pursuing his Conquests in *Spain*, a noble and beautiful Lady became his Captive. He was in the Prime of Life, and had a Relish for Pleasure, and might have used his Slave as he pleased. He was smitten with her Beauty, and acquainted her with it; but she received him with Horror, declared she was pre-engag'd to one of her own Country, and even produc'd her Lover to plead with his potent Rival. *Scipio* heard them with Uneasiness, appear'd irresolute, but condescended to declare his Mind at another Interview. The Time came, the General took his Seat, the Guards attended, and the Lady and her Lover threw themselves at his Feet, all in Tears, under the greatest Apprehension and Perplexity. The Soldiers themselves were moved with Pity; and *Scipio* rising from his Seat, lifted the Lovers from the Ground, joined their Hands, dried their Tears, and made them for ever happy in each other. This was a greater Action than winning a Battle: No Man was great enough to con-

quer

quer *Scipio*, but *Scipio* conquered himself.

The other Relation has something in it shocking and inhuman, at the same Time that it shews great Resolution. Sometime after the Taking of Constantinople by the Turks, a Lady of the Imperial Blood, and of exquisite Beauty, was presented to the Conqueror; who, tho' of a most fierce Disposition, became so fond of his fair Captive, that forgetting the very Name of War, before his only Delight, he wasted two whole Years in the Softnesses of his *Seraglio*. His Army, which till then had never been out of Action, first began to wonder, then to murmur at his Indolence, and at last even mutinied under the Walls of the *Seraglio*, calling aloud to be led out to War. The Sultan *Mahomet* ordered a grand *Divan* to be immediately called, to which all the Officers of the *Janizaries* were summon'd, and he himself joined them, leading in a Lady veil'd in his Hand. Then with a furious Look he demanded, what Right they had to trespass upon his Pleasure? He told them he was their Emperor and Lord, and they his Slaves, who were not to dispute but obey. Nevertheless, says he, for my own Sake I'll justify my own Deeds; and then unveil'd the Lady, who appear'd most beautiful, and splendidly adorn'd with Jewels. The whole Assembly look'd away their Rage at once, and nothing was heard but Murmurs of Applause. Are you satisfy'd, cries the Emperor? We are, was echo'd from the whole Assembly: But I am not, rejoins the Sultan, and immediately wreathing his left Hand in the Hair of his innocent Captive, and drawing his Scimitar with his right, he cut off her beautiful Head at a Blow. See! says he to the astonished mourning Croud, See! your Emperor is still Master of himself, and can conquer his dearest Passion when he pleases. Go now, and prepare yourselves for War.

### 3. Causes of Unhappiness in Marriage.

Very few marry with right Views; which is the Reason so few are happy in that State. Many marry purely for Interest; but how soon do all their glittering Joys turn to Dross, and grow insipid, or even nauseous! and Home being no longer agreeable, they seek a Happiness abroad, fall into bad Company, and by Degrees into all Vice; by which they contract many Distempers, and so convey a crazy Constitution to their half begotten Children, for which too many shall have Reason to curse them. Others marry purely for Beauty; but how soon will that Flower fade and be no longer grateful! and so the Affections being no more charmed, will be lost; and hence will arise continual Jars and Discords. Others again marry merely to gratify their carnal Appetites; but, alas! how soon do those Pleasures cloy! and as 'tis plain, such are guided by their Passions and not by their Reason, the Result is, they seek other Objects to gratify those Desires on. I think marrying merely with this View, is not wholly free from Sin. Again, others marry merely to oblige their Friends: Here is some Shew of Reason, and no doubt we should ask their Advice, and gain their Approbation; but I can't think they have Authority, absolutely, to enjoin it. They are commanded not to provoke their Children to Wrath; and I am sure, if they have the true Spirit of Love, this must provoke them exceedingly. Once more, others marry purely for Fashion-sake; and no Wonder, when they leap into the Stream with such heedless Haste, that they should raise the Mud, and sully all their Joys.

Now where People marry merely with these Views, without any Regard to the Tempers, Virtues, and Agreeableness of their Partners, how can it be expected but that they should dis-

disagree, and be unhappy, and fall into vicious Courses ? But if they would chuse such Mates, whom they could entirely love, with whom they could maintain an inviolable *Friendship*, and most agreeably spend their Time ; Vice would have a great Check as it were at the Spring-head ;

*The world would learn to live by virtuous rules,  
And marriage be no more the jest of fools.*

*Applebee's Journal, July 1.*

Of Style or Elocution ; from a French Author.

**S**TYLUS was an Instrument, sharp at one End and broad at the other, used to write Characters in waxen Table-Books, or to cancel what was written. From the Instrument the Signification was transferred to the Act of Writing ; and was likewise appropriated to Composing : And because a judicious Author should correct as well as write, *Quintilian* prescribes the Use of that Part of the *Style* which served for cancelling. The sharp End had also its allegorical Signification, for bitter and satyrical Writings.

One Place in *Terence* goes a little farther, where the Word *Style* comprehends a certain Manner of Composing. 'Tis once used by *Cicero* in the same Sense, and afterwards frequently by less famous Authors.

If we were what we ought to be, the Simplicity of natural Speaking were enough to persuade us to Goodness : But as the Vigour of our Innocence has been long since enervated, Art comes in with its Aid, and has in the Schools composed two Sorts of Remedies ; the one violent, called the *Moving of the Affections* ; the other pleasant, whereby Persuasion sweetly instills itself into the Mind, called *Elocution* ; both of them managed not as laudable in themselves, but as necessary to the Infirmities of the Auditors.

*Elocution* is generally divided into

two Parts, *Purity* and *Ornament* ; which seems to be his Sense, who prescribes, *Ut Verba sint latina, aperta, ornata* : *Latina*, that they do not break the Laws of receiv'd Grammar : *Aperta*, by Propriety and Use : *Ornata*, with Tropes and Figures. But if this be all, we cannot rightly call *Elocution, Style*. The judicious Placing of Words and Figures is also necessary. Hence the best Masters recommend *Elegance, Composition* and *Dignity*. Under the first is understood the *Latinism* of the Romans, *Hellenism* of the Greeks, and *Tuscanism* of the Italians, &c. according to the Language. *Composition* expresses the good Placing of Words and Periods ; and *Dignity*, the Ornament which the Writing receives from Figures.

In fine, a Discourse should be clear and perspicuous, which is chiefly derived from the Propriety of it ; but Discretion must prescribe a Measure, that it be not low and grovelling. Also that Sort of Ornament must be chosen which fits the Discourse : For one Kind becomes the Historian, another the Poet, another the Orator ; and all must vary Habit as the Matter requires. Regard must also be had to the Sound and Numbers ; for even Prose has its proportionable Numbers, whereof an Ear that has contracted a good Habit is the best Judge : And here 'twere to be wished, that some modern Authors bore more Respect to the Ears of understanding Men. Those also offend in *Elocution*, who form a Discourse made up of Bits, not connected ; every three Words a Period ; every Period a Sentence, which does not agree with what went before, nor call for that which follows.

*Fig's Journal, July 1. N° 191.*

G *Proceedings in relation to the Parliament of Paris ; with Remarks.*

**T**HE King having some Time ago published an Edict in relation



lation to the Bull *Unigenitus*, the Parliament thinking their Privileges lessened thereby, made a Remonstrance to him against it; to which he answered, *That having examined their Remonstrances, he saw nothing therein to induce him to make any Alterations in the Arret of his Council.*

Upon which the Parliament made a second Remonstrance, setting forth, that two Objects of equal Importance had awakened their Zeal, *viz.* the new and unusual Way in which his Majesty declared his Will to them, (*viz.* by Message, not with his own Mouth, or his Chancellor's, to their Deputies, as was always the Manner of his Predecessors;) and the endless Consequences of the *Arret* itself: And here they say, 'We beg Leave to put your Majesty in Mind, that the *Arret* of your Parliament, of April 28, 1731. had only in View the Preservation of the Peace both in Church and State, — to stop the Course of the manifest Contradictions in the Sense and Expressions of your Edicts and Declarations concerning the Bull *Unigenitus*, and to strengthen the dear and inviolable Guardianship of the Royal Authority, which is committed to our Care.'

When the first President, &c. went to *Versailles* to make the Remonstrance, the King answered, 'I have already sufficiently declared my Intention to my Parliament; — I will be obey'd, and I forbid all Remonstrances for the future.' And afterwards he said, 'I persist in all the Orders which I have given to my Parliament: I repeat it to you, and will be obey'd; and this is the only Means they have of redressing covering my Favour.' Cardinal *Fleuri* and the Chancellor *Dagussau* said, his Majesty would not suffer the Maxims of his Government to be infringed.

The Parliament being acquainted with this, it was resolved, that the President should make fresh Instances

to the King, that the Parliament should be heard, and should remonstrate in their Names, that the Duty of their Office would not suffer them to submit to what the King required. They had another long Deliberation on this Affair the next Day, notwithstanding the King's Prohibition to the contrary; for it was easy for them to see that the King spoke the Sense of the Ministers, not they of the King; therefore it was resolved again to represent to him the utter Impossibility of the Parliament's continuing in the Conditions they were in, and that they could not reconcile the most essential Part of their Duty with the Obedience the King required of them: And at the same Time they acknowledged, that the supreme Authority was vested only in the Person of the Sovereign.

What passed in these Deliberations being known at Court, the Parliament received a Message from the King for their first President to come to him. When he and the Deputies were come, *Monf. de Maurepas* told them it was the King's Pleasure, that none of their Members should reply after his Majesty had done speaking. Being admitted, the King spoke to them thus: 'This is the second Time you have obliged me to send for you, to signify to you the Displeasure I have conceived at your Conduct.' Then the Chancellor made a Speech, and among other Things said, 'His Majesty commands me to tell you, that all that has been done by you from Nov. 12. last, to this Day, shall be suppressed, as contrary to the Obedience due to his Majesty; and commands the first President, &c. not to summon or suffer any Assembly on Occasion of the present Subject, except only one, for making a Recital, and nothing else, of what passes this Day.' After this, the King said again, — *This is my Will and Pleasure, and do not*

compel me to make you feel that I am your Master. The first President only took the Liberty to answer the King, that they had been forbid in his Majesty's Name, so much as to explain to him the Excess of their Sorrow; — and so they withdrew.

Here we behold, says *Fog*, the true Sense, and the just Spirit of Liberty, remaining in a Country, where the Thing itself, nay, the very Name, has been long lost; which is infinitely better, than to have the empty Name to boast of, without one Grain of the Sense, the Spirit, or the Substance of it left. The Behaviour of this Assembly for several Years past, puts me in mind of what I have heard of the late Mr. *Lawes*, who never could prevail upon them (tho' he had the D. of Orleans, then Regent, to back him) to give a Sanction to his pernicious Schemes; which if they had done, he doubted not but he could have stood his Ground: Being asked some Years after, why he had not bribed them, since he had wherewithal, he answered, he had it in his Head, but frankly owned he did not know where to begin. If it be asked, why an Assembly so free from Corruption should not be able to recover their ancient Privileges, and restore Liberty to their Country, since they have the Good-will of the People with them in all their Proceedings; the Reason is plain, they live in a Country where there is a Standing Army constantly kept up.

*Craftsman*, July 1. N<sup>o</sup> 313.

*Remarks on the last Session of Parliament.*

**D** *Anvers* says, he expected so busy a Session would have furnished certain Writers with Matter for a Volume of *Panegyrick* on their Patron, and was surprized to find the whole Merit of that Gentleman reduced to the converting one Tax

into another, of more than equal Value.

He then falls particularly upon the Author of the Pamphlet about the *Reduction of the Land-Tax*, to which he opposes another Pamphlet, entitled, *The Case of the Revival of the Salt-Duty fully stated and examined*; (see p. 130.) and then with his usual Sneer proceeds thus:

The *third Rejection of the Pension Bill* might have been descanted on by him [the forementioned Author] for the Honour of his Patron; but perhaps he might be for leaving that to the Pen of that excellent Prelate, who observ'd last Year, that such a Bill tended to render the House of Commons independent of the Crown.

There was another Bill, for making more effectual the Laws for better qualifying Members of Parliament; which was thrown out: And here the Letter-writer might also have extoll'd the Wisdom of his Patron, who first endeavoured to frustrate the Intent of this Bill by a Clause for qualifying Money'd Men to sit in the House of Commons; which meeting with the just Indignation of the House, he thought fit to withdraw his Question. (See p. 141.)

Another Qualifying Bill did indeed pass, viz. for the farther Qualification of Justices of the Peace; which I hope will be of good Use: For it is too well known, that the Practices of some Trading Justices, in a certain County, have brought the Commission itself into Contempt, almost to a Proverb.

The Continuance of the same Standing Army, in the full Enjoyment of a general Peace, is another Topic, which should not have been pass'd over by this Writer.

He might also have display'd his Eloquence on the Proceedings about the Sale of the late Earl of *Derwentwater's* Estate; particularly that ever-memorable *Reprimand*, which distinguished one of the guilty Persons from

from the others; (see p. 98.) and the subsequent Attempt to defeat the *Bill of Resumption*, after the Fraud was fully detected and condemned by the House.

When his Hand was in, he might have mentioned another Article, viz. our Generosity in paying a large Sum of *English Money*, to make up the Deficiency of a *Subsidy*, which *France* was to pay to the King of *Denmark*; but there being Disputes between those two Courts, concerning the Difference between *Danish* and *Hamburg* Money, we thought fit, it seems, to prevent all the bad Consequences of such a Misunderstanding, by paying the Difference ourselves; tho' part of the Money appeared to be deducted out of what had been granted for the 12000 *Hessians*.

Mr. *Walsingham* has given his Patron the whole Merit of the Proceedings against the Managers of the *Charitable Corporation*. Thus much (says *D'Ancers*) I think I may observe, that his Patron did not seem to make the most considerable Figure in that Affair; and if he did not endeavour to stifle the Enquiry, or to screen the Guilty, the Committee were not oblig'd to him for any great Lights, or Assistance in it. He did indeed make some farther Discoveries than any of the Committee, as his Advocate has since explained it, in relation to *Thomson's* Confederacy with *Sig. Beloni* and other *Papish* Accomplices.

Before I conclude, says he, I must supply another Defect of the Ministerial Writers, by taking Notice of that glorious Spirit, which discover'd itself, in both Houses, against the Management of some other Companies: As this will in all Probability come under Examination next Winter, it is to be hoped that the same strict Justice and Impartiality will be observed in this Case, as in the other; and that the honourable Gentleman will make the same Declaration, when it comes on, that *whomsoever the Charge*

*shall affect, whomsoever the Imputation of Guilt shall justly fall upon, there it shall rest; that impartial Justice shall have its free Course; and that if he should be found to interpose for any guilty Man whatever, he may be accounted worse than the most criminal.*

He concludes, that as we have found the Pretender's Agents have been working themselves into the *Charitable Corporation*, it should make us a little inquisitive into the Conduct of some other Companies: For if *Thomson* and his Confederates could hope to serve the *Jacobite* Cause with the little Pickings of 5 or 600,000 *l.* what might not others do, or attempt (should they be so wicked) with a Capital of 15,000,000?

Free Briton, July 6. N<sup>o</sup> 136.

#### Unreasonableness of Imposition.

THE Interests of Men are involved in their Enquiries, and agitate all their Passions; and Truth or Falshood are esteemed according to the Profit they bring. Every one is willing to have Truth on his Side, and most are hasty to believe it; but what is worse, tho' we cannot deceive ourselves, we endeavour to delude others; and for the Sake of a favourite Point, or darling Passion, Men wickedly adhere to known Falshood, and give it the Semblance of Truth; nor stop here, but impiously impose it on others for the Thing itself; no Matter how; if Fraud will not prevail, Force must. Unlimited Power is infallible Knowledge; Science and Sagacity fly before it; Non-resistance owns, and solid Nonsense crowns it. The Mind thus cramp'd on one Side, struggles to get loose on the other, super-inducing implicit Belief, to make Way for active Obedience. Thus one Man's Will makes War on other Mens Reason. Direful Conflict! when the Issue is, who shall have the Benefit of common Sense,

or



or the Use of human Understanding.

The Proportion of the human Mind, even to the visible Creation, hath the utmost Disparity, not to mention its infinite Inequality with the System of the Universe. Short is the Reach of Thought, and narrow the Views we take; which are still much shorter than what our Reach will allow; But as the Limits of our Understanding naturally make us uncertain, so the Vanity of our Imagination deludes us to assume an Air of Certainty. Since then we are so liable to Mistakes, very often premising our Prejudices, and Deceptions, for demonstrated useful Truth, and the best Minds admit of such Errors, how ought we to be moderate and diffident; to be afraid of our positive Conclusions, and averse to Impositions on others, whilst we are thus uncertain ourselves!

If we impose on others, we invade their personal Property, and deprive them at once of lawful Happiness, in proportion to their Loss of natural Liberty; and farther, we become directly engag'd for the Fitness and Justness of our Impositions, are absolutely to answer for any Errors, and the moral Wrong we determine multiplies in Proportion to the Numbers imposed on. And tho' we have much more Pretension to impose on ourselves than others, we shall find it nevertheless wrong. If we have any Claim to the good Powers of Reason given us, we must necessarily hold them on the Conditions of the Donor, *i. e.* to use them well, and exert them freely.

The Way to avoid Prejudice, is to govern the Passions with a steady Hand, to treat all Things in a calm and disinterested Manner, not suffering our Desires or Aversions to be moved, but by a just Consideration of real Usefulness; nor angry at one Proposition, nor fond of another, whilst we dwell in a World of Uncertainty, and reason by the Help of erring Faculties.

*Grubstreet Journal, July 6. N<sup>o</sup> 131.*

*Examination of Dr. B——ly's Notes on Milton.*

IT is intended to consider those Alterations in the first Place, by which he pretends to correct the Errors, either of the Amanuensis, or of the Printers, who printed the three first Editions.

*Book I. Ver. 6. — that on the secret top  
Of Oreb or of Sinai didst inspire  
That shepherd, &c.*

The Dr. as if he stood at the blind Poet's Elbow, says positively, that he dictated *sacred*. The Author of the *Review of Milton's Text*, in Answer to the Dr. says, among other Things, That *Horeb* and *Sinai* are two several Eminencies of one and the same Mountain; of the latter of which *Josephus* says, *That the Top of it cannot be seen without straining the Eyes*: Agreeably to which the Poet expresses his Doubt, which Name to call it by. And farther, That *secret* is the most peculiar Epithet, because when God gave the Law, the Top of *Sinai* was cover'd with a *thick Cloud* and *Smoke*, Ex. xix. 16, 18. Since therefore the Dr. allows, that a proper Epithet is always preferable to a general one (which he says *sacred* is, being frequently apply'd by the Poets to a Mountain,) *secret* must here have the Preference. 'Tis strange the Dr. did not consult the several Places where the Circumstances of giving the Law are recorded: In one of which, Ex. xxiv. 16, 18. 'tis said, *the Cloud cover'd Mount Sinai six Days; and on the 7th, Moses went into the Midst of the Cloud, and was in the Mount 40 Days and 40 Nights*. The Top of that Mountain must be very *secret*, on which *Moses, that Shepherd*, remain'd so long conceal'd from so great a Multitude. This Beginning of the Dr's

*Seems to cast  
Ominous conjecture on the whole success.*

A a

Ver

Ver. 15. ——— while it pursues.

The Dr. believes the Author gave it, *while* I pursue. But whether we read *Song*, or *Wing* according to the Dr. ver. 13. either of those Words may as well be said to *pursue* Things, as the former of them is said to *tell* A of *Deeds*, in the *faultless* Edition of *Parad. Reg.* i. 11.

Ver. 36. The mother of mankind.

The Dr. would have it, *Thee* Mother, &c. which he says will *raise* the Sense: But to me it seems a senseless and unnatural Affectation, in the middle of a Narration which ought to be plain and simple; as the Beginning of an Epic Poem should likewise be.

Ver. 42. With hideous ruin and combustion down.

*Flaming* being in the preceding V. the Dr. says *Combustion* is superfluous, and doubts not but *Milton* gave it *Confusion*. The Dr's Brain was in some *Confusion*, when 'twas at work on this Place; for that Word is as superfluous after *Ruin*, as *Combustion* after *Flaming*, and more so, as being plac'd nearer. It has been well remark'd, that *Combustion* is more nervous and forcible here, representing at once the Ideas of *Burning* and *Confusion* too.

Ver. 54. ——— for now the thought  
Both of lost happiness and lasting pain  
Torments him.

Our Critic says, 'tis probable *Milton* gave it in the Plural, *the Thoughts torment him*. The Author of the Review justly remarks, that by *the Thought* is meant *the thinking on*. Besides, the Expression in the singular Number is more poetical.

Ver. 72. In utter darkness.

The Dr. would have it *outer*, because he says *utter Darkness* is absolute Darkness. — Yes, so it is, and because it is *outer*, both Words signifying the same. From this Criticism, 'tis plain the Dr. is an *utter* Critic; in his Sense of the Word; but there are many more such, with which he

has pelted *Milton*, his *Amannensis*, Editor and Printer.

And laid about as bot and brain-sick  
As th' utter harrister of Swanwick.

Hud. P. iii. C. 2.

where *utter Barrister* is us'd in Contradiction to *inner Barrister*.

Ver. 127. — answer'd soon his bold compeer.

The Dr. does not think the following Speech *bold* enough to justify the Epithet, and therefore would have it *old*. But there is almost as much Reason to call this *old* B Companion of *Satan* (*Beelzebub*, who was next him in Power) his *bold Compeer*, as to call the Dr. himself a *bold*, as well as an *old*, Critic.

Ver. 129. That led th' embattel'd seraphim to war

Under thy conduct, and in dreadful deeds  
Fearless endanger'd heav'n's perpetual king;  
And put to proof his high supremacy.

The Dr. would have it *led'st*, *endanger'd'st*, and *put'st*, because, otherwise, he says, *Beelzebub* commends himself, &c. for what *Satan* had made his own sole Glory. To this it has been well answer'd in the *Review*, that he attributes as much to *Satan* as he could wish, by adding *under thy Conduct*; which Words are very unnecessary, if we read *led'st*, because the Verb implies them. Besides, these abbreviated Words should be used as seldom as possible in Poetry, and never in Prose; the Introduction of which from the former into the latter, in the Opinion of one of the most celebrated Writers of the Age, (Dr. *Swift*) has had a bad Effect upon the *English* Language.

In v. 131. he says the Author gave it *peerless*, because otherwise the *dreadful Deeds* must be those of *Michael* and the good *Angels*. To this it has been answer'd, That *dreadful Deeds* may here mean such in general; and then *peerless* will stand very well, G meaning without Fear in the midst of terrible Deeds. The Dr. instead of proving *Satan* here to be a *peerless* Commander, has prov'd himself to be both a *peerless* and a *peerless* Critic.

Universal

*Universal Spectator*, July 8. N<sup>o</sup> 196.

*Praise of Cowardice.*

*All Men would be Cowards if they durst.*

ROCH.

**P**HILOSOPHERS (says this Writer, who signs himself *Phobos*) give us five Causes of Courage, Example, Custom, the Fumes of Wine, Ignorance or Want of Foresight, and the Agitation of the irascible Quality of the Soul. If this be the Case, I see not why the brave Man should look with Contempt on the Pusillanimous. *Præclara Virtus, quam etiam Ebrietas inducit!*

Courage, which is the Result of Reason and a good Conscience, and has nothing of Shame, Ambition, Example or Anger in its Ground-work, I believe is hardly to be found in this Age, or even known in the preceding ones, if not in *Virgil's* Hero: Wherefore I look upon true Bravery to be a Chimera, or Phantom: For a Proof, 'tis common among us to compare a brave Man to a Lion, and among the *French* to his Sword: And *Homer* compares his Heroes, *Ajax* and *Menelaus*, to an Ass and a Fly.

If a Man is naturally void of Fear, 'tis no Virtue in him; if he fears, he is conscious of Cowardice; however a greater Fear, that of being dishonour'd, may make him stifle it.

Philosophers divide Courage into active and passive, and prefer the latter: Whence he, whom the World esteems an unresenting Coward, is the bravest Man; and if we consult Reason, he who prefers the being quiet with a Kick on the Breech, to the being run thro' the Lungs, is the wisest Man. Besides, passive Courage is the Mother of active; for Despair has produc'd almost incredible Actions;

*Una salus victis nullam sperare salutem.*

*Aristotle* calls your brave Fellows, who seem to fear nothing, not even

the Artillery of the Skies, downright Fools.

A *Polander* had the Fool-hardiness to go to and take the Prey from a hungry Lion: He was one of the Guard of *Matthias Corvin*: This Prince made him a Present, but immediately banish'd him, not thinking it safe to have such a desperate Block-head near him.

Fear is implanted in our Natures, and the Bravest are subject to it. There was not a gallanter General than *Aratus*, mention'd by *Plutarch*; yet he never enter'd upon Action without Palpitations of Heart, and great Reluctance. *Gracias V. King* of *Navarre*, call'd the *Trembler*, whose Bravery was well known, was seiz'd with a violent Tremor whenever he was going to give Battle, and said once to his 'Squire, who was arming him, and endeavouring to animate him, Poor Man, you know but little of me. Could my Flesh be sensible of the Dangers to which my Courage will this Day expose me, I should be worse off than with a quaking Fit. I can't indeed allow true Bravery, as describ'd above, to either him, or *Alexander*, or *Cæsar*, or any of the celebrated Heroes, because 'twas not pure and unmix'd.

Fear is also implanted in the most Courageous among Brutes. The Lion is terrify'd at the Crowing of a Cock; and *Seneca* says, *Leoni pavida sunt ad levissimos Strepitus Pectora*. The Grunting of a Hog frightens an Elephant. The Tiger is scar'd at the Beat of a Drum. The Cry of a Kid drives away the Wolf; and so does the Noise of a Bell ty'd round the Neck of any Beast.

The Antients were so far from thinking Fear reproachful, that we find, in the Heathen Theology, their Gods thoroughly possess'd with it: And *Homer* has not only shewn *Paris*, but *Ajax* and *Hector*, trusting to their Feet for Safety.



Charles Quint reading on the Tomb of Martinus Barbuda, that he was an entire Stranger to Fear, merrily said, *I'll warrant this brave Fellow never snuff'd a Candle with his Fingers; hinting 'tis possible he would have fear'd burning them.*

The following Lines shew that Fear is sometimes advantageous:

*He runs away,  
May live to fight another day.* Hudibras.

But besides, I have found Fear to be medicinal; It will cure the Hiccup, the Gout, and a constipated Belly. K. James I. was in great Danger from this Disorder; and when nothing he took would operate, a Philosopher order'd a Pistol to be fir'd in his Chamber, which did the Business, and sav'd the King's Life, at the small Expence of new Linings to his Breeches.

*Applebee's Journal, July 3.*

#### Of Philosophy.

THE Word signifies the Love of Wisdom. Those who give this Name to the Cobweb Distinctions of Metaphysics, or the crabbed Intricacies of Logic, may well declaim against the thorny Passages to this Pseudo-Knowledge: But Morality, the Knowledge of one's self, and the Conduct of our own Actions, are Studies the most worthy of a rational Creature, and attended with the greatest Advantages.

*'Tis pleasant safely to behold from shore,  
The rolling ship; and hear the tempest roar:  
Not that another's pain is our delight,  
But pains unselt produce the pleasing sight.  
'Tis pleasant also to behold from far,  
The moving legions mingled in the war:  
But much more sweet thy lab'ring steps to guide,  
To virtue's delight, with wisdom fortify'd.  
From thence to look below on human kind,  
Bewilder'd in the maze of life, and blind.  
Oh wretched man! in what a mist of life,  
Involv'd with dangers, and with noisy strife,  
He spends his little span, and oversees  
His cramm'd desires with more than nature needs!  
For nature wisely stints our appetite,  
And craves no more than undisturb'd delight;*

*Which minds unmix'd with cares and fears  
obtain;  
A soul serene, a body void of pain.*

Dryden's Translation of the 1st. Vs. in the 3d. Book of Lucretius.

A The Stoicks, by depriving their wise Man of all Passions, divested him of human Nature. Those who thought being acquainted with the whole Course of Nature was necessary to Happiness, carried the Matter too far; all that is necessary being a Conformity to the Dictates of Reason: Therefore *Aristippus* said right, that the Difference between a wise Man and another was the same as between a tame Horse and a wild one; *this* furiously leaps over all Bounds; *that* pursues quietly the Road in which he ought to go. The Proposition on which *Epicurus* founded his Philosophy is too general, and too easy to be mistaken; for tho' he and some of the wisest of his Followers observed the exactest Temperance; others confounded Pleasure with Sensuality. Dryden therefore, in his *Religio Medici*, says truly, That

*Not ev'n the Stagyrite himself could see,  
And Epicurus guess'd as well as he:  
As blindly grop'd they for a future state,  
As rashly judg'd of providence and fate.  
But least of all could their endeavours find,  
What most concern'd the good of human kind;  
For happiness was never to be found,  
But vanish'd from them like enchanted ground.  
One thought content the good to be enjoy'd;  
This, every little accident destroy'd:  
The wiser madmen did for virtue toil;  
A thorny, or at least a barren soil:  
In pleasure some their glutton souls would steep,  
But found their line too short, the well too deep,  
And leaky vessels, which no bliss could keep.  
Thus anxious thoughts in endless circles roll,  
Without a centre, where to fix the soul.*

In the next Paper, he speaks of the Powers of the human Mind, which a late grave and learned Writer describes thus:

*What high perfections grace the human mind,  
In flesh imprison'd, and to earth confin'd!  
What vigour has she! what a piercing sight!  
Strong as the winds, and sprightly as the light!*  
Sbe

She moves unwearied as the active fire,  
And like the flame does unto heav'n aspire;  
To the remotest regions of the sky  
Her swift-wing'd thought can in a moment fly:  
Climb to the heights of heav'n to be employ'd,  
In viewing there th' interminable void;  
Can look beyond the stream of time to see  
The stagnant ocean of eternity.  
Thoughts in an instant through the zodiac run,  
A year's long journey for the radiant sun;  
Then down they shoot as swift as darting light,  
Nor can opposing clouds retard their flight;  
Through subterranean vaults with ease they  
sweep,  
And search the hidden wonders of the deep.

Would one imagine this pompous  
Panegyrick related only to a Thing  
which a thousand Accidents can de-  
stroy, and which may be interrupted  
by a Fit of the Toothach?

Then having mentioned *Augustus*,  
and several other famous Men, who  
suffered themselves to be hurried  
away by their Passions into Acts  
which would have been shameful in  
the Meanest, in order to shew that  
the greatest Capacities have their In-  
tervals; he concludes, how just is  
the Reflection of Mr. *Dryden*, in his  
*Religio Laici*, and how blind a Guide  
is that, to which so many in this Age  
trust!

Dim as the borrow'd beams of moon and stars,  
To lonely, weary, wand'ring travellers,  
Is reason to the soul: and as on high,  
Those rolling fires discover but the sky,  
Nor light us here; so reason's glimm'ring ray  
Was lent, not to assure our doubtful way,  
But guide us upwards to a better day.  
And as those mighty tapers disappear,  
When day's bright lord ascends our hemisphere,  
So pale grows reason at religion's sight:  
So dies, and so dissolves in supernat'ral light.

Craftsman, July 3. N<sup>o</sup> 314.

**D**'ANVERS, in this Paper,  
accuses the Ministerial Writers  
of Inconsistencies and Contradictions.  
The first ministerial Production of any  
Note (says he) since the Opposition,  
was an *Essay on the publick Debts of*  
*this Kingdom*, printed in 1726, which  
lays it down for a Certainty, that the  
Lands, Estates, Expence, or Commerce  
of Great Britain will yet easily admit

of farther Duties, &c. whereas in a  
late Pamphlet about the *Reduction of*  
*the Land Tax*, the grievous Oppres-  
sion of that Tax is set forth, and all  
the *Freeholders* in England, under  
1000 l. a Year, are represented, on  
that account, as the poorest and most  
distressed Sort of People. (See p. 28.)

The next memorable Treatise, on  
the same Side, was an *Enquiry into*  
*the Reasons of the Conduct of Great*  
*Britain*; in which the Power of the  
House of *Austria*, and the Schemes  
in Favour of *Don Carlos*, were made  
the principal Arguments for contract-  
ing other Alliances: But the present  
Situation of Affairs in Europe has  
sufficiently explained the Validity of  
those Reasonings.

Another ministerial Writer repre-  
sented, in Jan. 1728 9, the Succes-  
sion of *Don Carlos* to the Italian Do-  
minions as contrary to the Interests  
of all Europe, (particularly of *Great*  
*Britain*;) and in the Aug. following  
called it the *Masterstring of all our*  
*Politicks*, which we had at last touch'd  
with Success.

This minor Politician (Mr. *Manley*,  
alias *Walsingham*,) endeavoured to  
ridicule the Act for punishing Bribery  
and Corruption, &c. as a *Golden*  
*Dream*, on Saturday, May 31, 1729;  
and the very next Saturday called it  
a sovereign Remedy against Corruption.

In the first-mentioned Passage Mr.  
*Manley* observes, 'That this Law  
'punishes only the *Electors* who are  
'corrupted, or the *Candidate* who  
'corrupts them; but lays no Re-  
'straint on the *electd Person*; so that  
'it seems calculated (at least, has a  
'Tendency) to confine all Bounties  
'to the *Parties chosen*; which yields  
'a comfortable Prospect to those,  
'who would come into Play, as  
'they hope to engross Corruption,  
'and make it their own absolute Pro-  
'perty. Thus Gentlemen may be  
'electd only by Mobbing and  
'Speeches, and strong Beer; so that  
'when they come up to *Westminster*,  
'all

'all they get there will be clear Gains.' The Gentlemen thus branded, brought another Bill into Parliament the very next Year, for preventing Corruption within Doors, which has pass'd the Commons for three successive Sessions, and been as often thrown out by the Lords. When this Pension Bill was first brought in, an Exception was taken to it by the Patron of these Writers, because it had no Preamble to set forth the Motives to it, and because he believed there was not one Member, who did not abhor the Thoughts of Corruption; but his Advocate was of another Opinion, in owning, that something is to be got by coming up to Westminster.

A Free Briton extraordinary, in 1730, says, the Restitution of our Losses, since June 1727, is to be immediate, and forthwith, as well as the Introduction of the Spanish Garrisons is to be without Loss of Time; that the Affair of the Merchants stands prior in the Treaty, and must have the Preference; nay, if 'tis not performed immediately, nothing is oblig'd to be done, in Favour of Don Carlos. I cannot learn, says D'Anvers, that we have yet received any Restitution for our Losses, even since June 1727, tho' the Treaty of Seville has been signed almost three Years, and the Introduction of Don Carlos has been effectuated almost one Year. But I was pleas'd to see an Article in last Saturday's Gazette, importing that Rear Admiral Stewart, in Pursuance of his Orders to make Reprizals for the Depredations of the Guarda Costas, had sent two Ships, one to the Governor of Campeachy, and the other to the Havanna, to demand Restitution of two Ships taken, and of Goods plundered from a third; and that if these Demands were not comply'd with, he should then proceed to the farther Execution of his Orders. That his Majesty's Ships had been cruising, some Time, against the Privateers, commonly called Guarda Costas; one of which

had been taken and brought into Jamaica, and another forced on Shore in a Storm.

It is added, that Rear Admiral Stewart had received Advice from St. Jago de Cuba, that a Guarda Costa, belonging to one Henriquez a NOTED PYRATE, having put into that Port to rest, the Southsea Factors there, who had received considerable Damage from him, applied to the Governor, who stop'd the Ship, and, upon Trial before the proper Court, she was condemned and sold, and the Money paid to the Factors, towards making good their Loss; that the said Henriquez, who is an Inhabitant of Porto Rico, had offered the new Governor of that Place a considerable Present, to purchase his Favour, as he had done that of his Predecessors; but that the Governor refused it, and upon the Complaints, that had been made to the King of Spain against Henriquez, he had been oblig'd to pay a very large Fine.

Fog's Journal, July 8. N<sup>o</sup> 192.

D THIS Paper contains some additional Remarks on the London Journal of Feb. 26. (See p. 121.) One who signs himself Orthodoxo-Christiannus inveighs against Osborne, for saying, 'Tho' we have a just Value for the Church of England, yet we honestly acknowledge, we have a much higher Value for the State.' He believes few will question his Sincerity in this Declaration; nay, if he had said he valued his Pension more than Christianity itself. But must we pin our Faith upon Mr. Osborne's Sleeve, when he says, Our Liberties by Law established are vastly more important than a Church by Law established?

Indeed this Position would have been true, in the Days of the ancient Druids, who taught our Ancestors to worship the Devil; and perhaps in some of those dark Times before the Reformation; nay, (with Reverence be it spoken) when the blessed Assembly of Divines met at Westminster. But



But to assert this of the present Church of *England*, that he himself has on some Occasions own'd to be the true Religion, is little Sign he is of any Religion himself.

*The Family of the Stuarts, it seems, were ruined, by depending on this traitorous Position, that the State can't stand without the Church.* So then *K. Charles I.* was guilty of Treason against his sovereign Lords, the People, in standing up in Defence of the Church.

When he mentions the Revolution, pray observe his *Logic*: The *Stuarts* were ruined by trutting to the above Position, or, *no Bishop, no King*: But *K. William* came over to defend the Church of *England* from Popery, and right the injured Bishops; therefore, 'tis evident, the State may stand without the Church, &c.

The Point was whether the State has ever stood without the Church. Of this there is one remarkable Instance, and but one, in our History; which I don't wonder Mr. *Osborne* should overlook: He deemed it wisest to stop while he was well, for fear of the Lash of the Law, or incurring his present Majesty's Displeasure, who certainly must have an extraordinary Opinion of their Loyalty to himself, who treat his injured Predecessor in the most shameful Manner, and applaud and justify his Murderers.

What Harm, Mr. *Osborne*, has Episcopacy done you, that you express so much Enmity against it? The Scripture informs me, 'tis an Apostolical Institution. It has already continued 1700 Years, and is likely to continue to the World's End. For all this, Mr. *Osborne* is positive 'tis a very useless Thing, and does more Harm than Good. But some Sort of Church, it seems, we must have: By a Church, I presume, he means any Body of Men that have a general Belief in Christ. Let us then make Choice for a Church from our own Sects. I am sure, there's Variety enough. And here the Ma-

bometans bid as fair as a great many that bear the Title of Christians. But I fear, after all, those Sects, who are easy in their present Station, would think themselves highly injur'd, if their Fellows were promoted above them. And here, by the way, when I once asked a sociable Quaker, what Church he would soonest choose to live under, provided the Quakers could not be the national Church, he reply'd, Certainly the Church of *England*: And at the same time mentioned several Instances of Severity they had met with from Dissenters of different Opinions.

The rest of the Paper inveighs against the Dissenters, and particularly ridicules the late Project (which he ascribes to their Whim and Caprice) of erecting a Statue to *K. William*. They well know, says he, the Thing itself is trifling and insignificant, and were it not to serve a present Turn, the Memory of their Hero, for what they care, might lie buried with his Carcass to Eternity.

*London Journal, July 8. N° 680.*

*Slavery, Liberty, and Abuse of Liberty.*

THIS Paper is designed as a Match for the Craftsman's fictitious Letter from the Persian Usbeck. (See p. 136.) Why, Ezron, (says he here) did I begin my last Letter with Questions about Love of Country, Virtue, and publick Good? Why did I speak to thee of these, who art a Slave in one of those vast Eastern Monarchies which ride triumphant over all the Rights and Liberties of Mankind? For what Country should one die, where there are no Laws, but the absolute lawless Will of the Prince? What can be valuable, where nothing is secure?

'Tis impossible, Ezron, that such hereditary Vassals as are now thinly spread over all the Eastern World, (which, when under Liberty, was full of People) should have any Notion of Publick Good; which, in their

their Apprehension, is as little the Measure or Rule of Government in the *Universe*, as in the *State*: They have not a Notion of what is *good* or *just*, other than as *meer Will* has determin'd.

But thou, *Exron*, hast a Ray of A Divinity left in thee: Reason, which is the *natural Inspiration* of the Most High, is sometimes awake, and shews thee faint Glimmerings of that *Liberty*, which in *this Island* they so fully possess, by Means of that *glorious Prince*, who towards the Close of the last Century, was invited hither, to *reform* or *drive out* the chief Magistrate, who had grievously oppress'd the People. He came, he expell'd him; the Consequence of which was, that such a *Balance of Power* was settled between Prince and People, as hath *firmly* settled their, till then *precarious*, Liberties. Here, *Exron*, every Subject (for there are no *Slaves*) is subject only to the *Laws*. No Man, not the highest, can hurt him, till he *injures* others. He has every thing to *hope* from his Honesty and Industry, and nothing to *fear*. That dreadful Passion, *Fear*, which always hangs like a Sword at the End of a Hair over your *devoted* Heads, knows no Place in this Country. And yet this People, with all this *Felicity*, are always murmuring; they are grown weary of being *happy*; for Happiness, like Health, for Want of *Change*, becomes *Disease*; and such is the Nature of Man! *Ills* he will have in Spite of all the *Good* which arises from *Laws*, *Liberty*, *Reason*, *Philosophy*, and *Providence* itself.

Opposition is indeed necessary in a *free Government*, and is the *Child* of *Liberty*: But, methinks, *this Child* should not be always crying. 'Tis a Maxim with these stout Sons of *Liberty*, that they should oppose the *best Governments* as well as the *worst*; that 'tis always reasonable to be *jealous*, tho' there appears no

Reason for Jealousy; and that 'tis manly and heroic *Patriotism* to *oppose*, when there is no Cause for the Opposition.

What dost thou think, *Exron*, of these Men? Wilt not thou be apt to imagine, the poor, humble, quiet, harmless *Slaves* of *Asia* have as much *real Pleasure* as the turbulent, impetuous, high-fed, discontented, complaining *Britons*? Perhaps so; I won't dispute it; God, for ought we know, may have *equally diffus'd Good* thro' the *Universe*, tho' after various Manners; 'tis *reasonable and pious* to believe so. If you *Asiaticks* are without their *good Things*, you are without *their evil* too; you eat temperately, breathe freely, and sleep soundly. But these *Europeans* make even *Liberty* itself a Curse to them; they are neither *happy* without, nor with *Liberty*.

The Prince above mention'd came and sav'd them, when their Liberties were in *real Danger*; and yet now they traduce his Memory, attribute his *glorious* and *immortal Actions* to the *vilest Motives*, and refuse their Deliverer a *Statue*! For, tho' the best Way of perpetuating his Memory is to preserve the *Liberties* which he restor'd; yet 'tis a natural Way of preserving those Liberties, to shew the highest Honour to their Deliverer, to record his Actions with a *Pen*, and cut out his Person with a *Chizzel*.

Daily Courant, July 11.

F Great Britain's Interest in Ireland: Extracted from a Book privately handed about, on the Trade, Condition and Interest of his Majesty's Dominions.

Ireland, always reckon'd one of the *British Islands*, plac'd by the great Creator nearest to *Great Britain*, the Envy of *France* and *Spain*; this noble Island, much neglected in former Reigns, well deserves our Care, after we have been

neglected by our Masters

Masters of it 559 Years. But such is our Temper, that mere Necessity, nay general Calamities, can seldom rouse our Attention to the Publick Weal; witness the Behaviour of our divided Ancestors, who were subject to the *Romans* about 500 Years, then to the *Saxons* and *Danes* above 500 Years; and *Britain* flood divided into two distinct Monarchies above a third 500 Years.

Many of the old *Irish* Nobility are indeed extinct, but not a few remain, descended from their antient petty Kings, &c. who, tho' now in low Circumstances, wait for an Opportunity, knowing they have above 100,000 stanch Friends in *Ireland*, and perhaps not fewer in *Britain*, among *Papists* and deluded *Protestants*. Now, if the *Papish* Powers should unite in a *Catholic League*, where must our Security be? I know none, under God, but a firmer Union amongst ourselves, and the Discharge of our national Debts.

The first good Step towards both, may be the Union of *Ireland* with *Great Britain* in Burdens, Privileges, and one Parliament. As to Religion, 'tis to be hop'd the Bishops and Clergy will take more Care of the poor *Natives*, after a Neglect of near 200 Years.

The native *Irish* are *Britons* by Descent, as appears from their Language, Customs, &c. And the *English* and *Scots* lately settled there (who possess four Fifths of the Lands) are very desirous of enjoying the Privileges of *Britain* in *Ireland*. The Inhabitants are about 1,200,000, and the Acres about 17,000,000. The *Protestants* are about 1 6th Part, and the *Papists* 5 6th Parts of the whole Nation; the latter implicitly subject to the Pope in *Spirituals*, and too well affected to the *P——y* in *Temporals*; easily led in former Times by *Spain* and *Rome* into great Disorders; and kept in Readiness by blind Zeal, and a total Resignation to their Priests, to

execute the Commands of their *Spiritual Fathers*. Is a Party so numerous to be always slighted?

Mr. *Cambden* tells us, the Reducing of *Ireland* in *Q. Elizabeth's* Time cost 1,198,717l. Sterling. Sir *John Burlace* computes the Rebellion in 41 to have cost 400,000 Lives on both Sides, and above 22,000,000l. Sir *W. Petty* reckons the Damage at 37,000,000l. Mr. *Dean Story*, in his History of the late War in *Ireland*, reckons our Expence then at above 6,600,000l. Are we in a Condition to spare more Millions? Our Debts and our present Burdens do loudly demand perfect Union with *Ireland*.

Their Representatives for the House of Peers may be four Archbishops, and 20 or 24 Temporal Lords; and for the 32 Counties 32 Knights; four Burgesses for *Dublin*; and for *Cork*, *Kilkenny*, *Waterford*, *Galloway*, *Drogheda*, *Londonderry*, and *Limerick*, two each; and one for all the Petty Boroughs in each County; or such other Proportion as the Revenue of *Ireland* shall bear to that of *Great Britain*.

The several petty Kingdoms in *Spain*, and little divided Sovereignities in *Britain* and *France*, bred endless Wars and Confusions, which since their Union and Incorporation have ceased. *Wales*, before its Union with *England*, was always an open Enemy, or uncertain Friend; but since, it has continued a most dutiful Part of the Commonwealth. *Ireland* has in some Respects a better Title to an Union with us, being now perhaps more than five Times the Weight in Balance of Wealth and Power than *Wales*, and still capable of much greater Improvement.

Such an Union with *Ireland* would have these necessary and desirable Consequences:

1. It would give entire Satisfaction and Security to our own Countrymen settled there, and to many who live



in England, but have large Estates in Ireland.

2. *Reduce the Natives* by gentle and wise Methods, from *Popery* and *Idleness*, to our Religion and Method of Living.

3. *Cut off all Hopes* of our *Papists* <sup>A</sup> *Neighbours* abroad and at home, from the formidable Numbers of *Papists*, at present devoted to a *Foreign Interest*.

4. *Increase our Trade*, and consequently *all the Rents*, and also the publick Revenue in Ireland.

5. *Hasten the Discharge* of our <sup>B</sup> *great Debts*, and enable us to make a much greater Figure in *Christendom*.

For Ireland, consider'd in its natural State, when compared with England and Wales, is near half in its Dimensions, and the Richness of its Soil; and equal to Scotland in Number of Acres, but *above double its native Capacity for Improvement*.

Ireland therefore being equally improv'd with England, may produce a Revenue, at least near equal to  $\frac{1}{3}$  of that of England, ordinary and extraordinary: And then, whenever the publick Occasions, which must be *very rare*, if ever, require the largest Contributions;

	l. per Ann.
Britain can raise by 4s. on Land	2,000,000
And by Duty on Malt	600,000
By the Funds now mortgaged, about	3,000,000

	5,600,000
And Ireland at the lowest one $\frac{2}{3}$	1,860,000
Third, when improved fully $\frac{3}{4}$	7,460,000
In all	7,460,000

Which is a Revenue far above any Prince's in *Christendom*, except the French King's; but *his was always overstrained*.

Free Briton, July 13. N<sup>o</sup> 137.

Observations on the Craftsman. (See p. 171.)

THE Craftsman represents the Ministerial Writers as commonly concluding a Session with a Review of the parliamentary Pro-

ceedings, and a Panegyrical Comment on the Conduct of an *honourable Person*. Walsingham says, that long before he began to write on publick Affairs, the Author of the *Craftsman* took it upon himself to be a Parliamentary Historiographer; and yet has the Modesty to make this Practice seem forc'd upon him by the Custom of his *Adversaries*.

The Craftsman says, He does not think himself intitled to the same Privilege with Walsingham, of telling Tales out of Parliament, &c. If he had not done this, says Walsingham, more than any Man ever did, I should never have done it at all. I can truly say, I never was inclin'd to fatigue myself with Attendances in either House of Parliament, till the Authors and Patrons of the *Craftsman*, by their Misrepresentations of those Proceedings, made it absolutely necessary for me to be present on those Debates, without which I could not have engag'd with Writers who allow'd themselves such Liberties.

<sup>D</sup> Whilst only these Men told Tales out of Parliament, it was reckon'd a laudable Practice; but when once the Friends of the Government began to relate what was said and done on both Sides, it was immediately decry'd and declaim'd against. And such was the Justice of certain Persons, that if *those in the Administration* had not avow'd their Desire to have all the World Spectators of their Proceedings; if likewise that Hon. Person, who so worthily fills the Chair of the House, had not indulg'd the large Attendances which follow'd the Parliament the last Session, the Gallery had been always shut: Such was the determin'd Resolution of certain Patriots.

<sup>E</sup> These Men were much enrag'd at the Letter to a Freeholder on the Reduction of the Land-Tax, and publish'd the Case of the Revival of the Salt-Duty, as an Answer to it; which I will venture to affirm is the worst Piece

*Piece* they ever produc'd: And yet I might be tempted to answer it, could I once hear it commended or mention'd in good Company; but *gravely* and *seriously* to answer so *trifling* and *piteous* a Performance, would be like the Conduct of a foolish People mention'd by *Ælian*, who sacrific'd an Ox to a Fly.

I find in the *Craftsman* before me, a very invidious and sparing Spirit, with Regard to the Share of the Ministers in the Enquiries about the *Charitable Corporation*. To do Justice to both Sides, *First*, I utterly disclaim on the Part of the *Administration*, any Share whatever in the *Report*. Heaven forbid I should rob the *worthy Chairman* of his Renown; let him rest in quiet Possession of his *most incomparable incomprehensible* Work. Farther, I must not ascribe to the *Ministers* the putting two innocent Men into the Bill as Criminals. They abhor'd and defeated it, whilst that *great and able Patriot*, who took on himself the leading of the *Enquiry*, and the drawing of the *Report*, stands unrivalled in his Labours to *ruin two* unhappy Persons, against all the *Rules of Justice*. For such was the Judgment of the House of Lords, when they *struck* their Names out of the Bill. Lastly, That others greatly *criminal* were left out of the Bill, was not owing to the Ministers. Whether this, as Scandal says, was owing to *L—— B——ke's* Instances; whether his *Amours* had any Influence even upon Patriots in Parliament, and *guilty Men* were spar'd for their Relation to a *favourite Mistress*, perhaps is not fit for me to determine: But the World knows it to be true, that *innocent Men* were doom'd to Punishment, and *guilty Men* exempted, at the Pleasure and Caprice of our *virtuous Patriots* only.

London Journal, July 15. N° 681.

Remarks on some Writings against the Ministry, &c.

A THE Anti-ministerial Writers having given the most *invidious* Turns to the *best* Actions, and thrown indifferent ones into an *ill* Light, they will not take it amiss (says Mr. *Osborne*) if we in our Turn examine their Conduct, and ask what Good they have done? or, what B Good they ever *intended* to do? They are often challenging us to shew what Good this *Ministry* has done; and their Challenges shall be accepted, if they'll tell us what they mean by Good, and will allow that any Ministry, even the best, ever did any C Good.

Considering the *Treatment* the Ministry has met with, the Question should be, What Ill have they done? For the People are well off where a Ministry doth no Ill. We should not demand of them to be better than D the rest of Mankind; if they are as good, 'tis enough; and they are certainly as good, if they pursue the *Good of the Publick*, with their own *private Self-Good*. This we think they have done; and we the rather believe it, because the *Enemies* of the E Ministry have not been able (notwithstanding their Outcries) to produce the least Proof, that any Thing has been done by them *against the Interest of the People*; so that the *Hon. Gentleman* knowing his own Integrity, did, the last Session, honestly put them on the Proof, and fairly F bid them *Defiance*.

Let us examine a little the Conduct of these Men, who are continually abusing the Ministry, and applauding themselves, as if all the *Good* was done by them. When we were G broken with the *Emperor* and *Spain*, without any Fault of our own, and were forc'd to join with *France*; then these very *Patriots* triumph'd, em-

barras'd all our Affairs, and hinder'd every Step taken to get out of those Difficulties; and at last, when Things were happily accommodated by the late *Vienna Treaty*, they fell foul upon this very Treaty, calling it an *Infractiō of all other Treaties*, &c.

What a monstrous Way of Talking is it, that, because a Gentleman, who is at the Head of Affairs, and full of Business, does not engage his Passions in every Enquiry, therefore he is willing to favour the Guilty? (See p. 172) He behav'd in the Affair of the *Charitable Corporation*, as a Person in his Station ought to do, impartial and inquisitive, willing to find out the Truth, and then fairly leave it to the House. Had he shewn an uncommon Zeal, then they would have said he did it to cover his own Corruption.

A Standing Army is another Topic insisted on by them. But certainly, it would be the Height of Madness, to leave ourselves expos'd to the little Insults of our Neighbours, who, upon every Disgust, would, had we no Forces, threaten an Invasion; and also to divest ourselves of a Power necessary on any sudden Emergency, that may happen at home.

A Rev. Prelate is often abus'd by these Men, for speaking, as they word it, against rendering the House of Commons independent of the Crown; whereas 'tis plain his Lordship spoke only of a Constitutional Independency. His Words were these: 'Now they (the Commons) are Judges, whether their Members are duly elected; but upon the passing of this (the Pension) Bill, they will be Judges also of their moral Qualities; and so, under one Pretence or other, may turn out any Members they don't like; which will be, in Effect, making a House of Commons; for no-body can tell, how far the Words, Reward, Gratuity, &c. may be extended.' Then he added, 'This Power ought not to be in

the House, because it tends to destroy the Constitutional Dependency of the three Powers of the Legislature one upon another; and the House of Commons ought to be no more absolute or independent, than the King ought to be absolute or independent.'

*Universal Spectator*, July 15. N<sup>o</sup> 197.

*The Writer, and Orator.*

MANY imagine the Talent of Writing entirely owing to Nature; which is one Reason we are often puzzled to come at an Author's Meaning, who trusting entirely to his own Genius, writes *currente calamo*, and perhaps will scarce give himself the Trouble to read, a second Time, his Productions.

Plainness and Clearness (or Perspicuity) of Style is one of the greatest Beauties of an Author; (see p. 169.) whereas an Affectation of Technical Words or Terms of Art, a String of synonymous Epithets, and a Number of forc'd Metaphors, bring in Obscurity, and render a Discourse languid.

A Genius is, indeed, so requisite, that whoever aims to be an Author without it, exposes himself to Ridicule; but both Genius and Learning will never raise the Character of a Writer, without Pains and Observation. A great many Preachers have gain'd the Title of Eloquent with the Multitude, who applaud what is blam'd by the Judicious. I myself (says this Writer) heard a Funeral Sermon not a little cry'd up by most of the Congregation, which would hardly bear examining by a *Westminster School-Boy*. The following is a Specimen of it: 'If we would reflect upon, consider, weigh, and examine the Brevity, Shortness, Instability and Uncertainty of this fleeting and transitory Life, we should more zealously, more ardently endeavour to follow the Example left us by our departed Brother; we should



• should imitate him in his Honour,  
• Probity, Justice, Singleness of Heart  
• and Uprightness, in all his Temporal  
• Affairs; and in his Wisdom to  
• lay up a Treasure in Heaven, by  
• Charity, Longanimity, Forbear-  
• ance, Temperance, Sobriety, and  
• other Christian Virgues, which shone  
• so conspicuously in his Life.

A pompous Style amuses only the Ignorant; and a good Author should write with the Plainness that a Man of Sense dresses; and should convey his Meaning to his Reader at first Sight. One Reason why our Translations are very faulty, is, the Haste in which they are commonly wrote. Mr. Addison tells us, there is a wide Difference between putting a Thing into *English* and Translating.

Whoever writes for the Publick, ought to be exactly impartial in relating Matters of Fact, to be divested of all Prejudice and Passion, especially those who write History or Annals. In a Word, an Author who writes for Posterity, ought to be above Want, to be a Man of Judgment, a Scholar and an honest Man.

§. A Censure on the Ladies.

H. BLUNTLY says, The Dutch Ladies first put ours upon wearing conceal'd Breeches; and I hear, at the Intigation des Dames Françaises ours this Summer intended to ride astride; but for some political Reasons they have not done it. In return, the *English Amazones* have introduc'd Romping among the French, and advise the Dutch Ladies to a thorough Neglect of Family Affairs.

In Days of Yore, for a Lady to be dress'd like a Woman, to speak and act like a Woman, was thought decent; but now the Case is much alter'd.

I went once to visit *Stradella*, and found her with a Napkin Cap on her Head, made up like a Man's, with her Hands behind her, whistling, and trying in how many Paces she could

measure the Room. She turn'd upon her Heel, and extending her Right Hand, gave me a friendly Shake, and saluted me with, *How do'st old Hal? Hast breakfasted? Wilt have Tea, Coffee, or a Dram of Nantz? I chose* A Coffee. Here, says she, *Get's a Pot immediately; let the Groom bring the Horses to the Door, and see my Pistols are well-primed.*

But our Ladies don't intend to stop here. *Bob Bratony* has receiv'd Love-Letters from more than one, and Mr. Maidly has been smartly rally'd in two or three for his Bashfulness.

But is it not, dear *Spec* (to be somewhat serious) a melancholy Reflection, that our Females are Women at 12 or 13, Men at 18, and very Girls at 50 or 60? That we find almost an universal Contempt of Religion and Oeconomy in the Fair Sex; and all Virtue is turn'd to Ridicule? This vitiated Taste, so prevalent in Town, spreads itself into the Country, and has almost made our young Girls so bashful, they are ashamed of appearing modest: *Double Entendres*, unseemly Behaviour, and a thorough Disregard for their Husbands and Children (I speak now of the Women) are so much *alamode*, that I fear, if the Fashion should once get among our lower Class of Females, the Farmers will have the Care of the Dairy, as well as that of Husbandry, thrown upon their Hands.

*Weekly Register*, July 15. N° 118.

THE first Part of this Paper contains the Story of *Cornuto*; who coming early to the Possession of a large Estate, hurried up to Town, and thought nothing but Pleasure was fit to be his Business; insomuch that there was not a Woman of ill Fame about the Town but he knew, nor a Brothel but he was acquainted with. In short, he was the Master-Rake and Bully of the Town; till tir'd with the Sameness of the Scene he went down to his Estate

Estate, and there laid continual Snares for all the young Girls of the County, and his own Maids were a Standing *Seraglio* to him. In this Manner of Life he grew old, without daring to think of Marriage at all; for he believ'd the whole Sex might beware of him, and he did not care to have Reprizals made in his own Family. Old Age and the Surfeit of Pleasure had reduced him to a State of Indolence. But at last he doated on a young beautiful Daughter of a Friend of his, and demanded her in Marriage of her Father, who joyfully consented, for the Sake of a large Settlement on his Daughter. And thus the young Lady was made a Sacrifice to Interest, and dragg'd to an Alliance she loath'd. A young Tradesman, her Lover, hearing of this Match, was so disturbed at it, that neglecting his Affairs and giving himself up to Drinking, he soon broke and became poor and miserable. The young Lady, *Cornuto's* Wife, who still had a tender Affection for her Lover, hearing of his Misfortunes, so manag'd the Matter with her old doating Husband, that the young Man was sent for, received, and treated as her Relation, with Honour and Respect; and the Consequence of the Interview was a big Belly to the Lady, and an Heir to *Cornuto's* Estate, who died with Regret at the Injury, without being able to demand any Satisfaction.

§. The next is a Story of a Correspondent, who having an excessive Curiosity of knowing every thing that pass'd, and acquainting himself with every Secret, was very fond of a Tea Table, or the Company of Ladies; frequented Masquerades, which made him mad, as apprehending every body there to be a Secret, and that he could never be acquainted with all; and at last went to the *Ridotto al Fresco*, where he was let into a Secret, which he believed

would make him unhappy as long as he liv'd. He observed a Gentleman and Lady going into a Hackney Coach, who had been very familiar the Evening before. He longed to be let into their Story, for that Purpose called another Coach for himself and Friend, and followed the first Coach a considerable Way, pleas'd and merry at the Hope of his future Discovery. At last the Coach before them broke down, and looking hastily out to observe the Accident, the Gallant was handing out the Lady in a Fright, without their Masques; and who should they be (says this Writer) but my *Friend* and my *Wife*?

*Fog's Journal*, July 15. N<sup>o</sup> 193.

#### Vanity of Titles.

FOG, in order to introduce a Quotation from his Dedication to the *greatest Blunderer in Christendom*, says; I was considering how fond the empty and ignorant Part of Mankind are of Titles: How often does a vain fantastical Thing look big, upon being called *My Lord*, tho' he mortgag'd his Estate to purchase it!—But what is worse, is, that the industrious Part of the People should be infected with this Folly: *Miss* such a one we often read in the News was married to an *eminent* Soapboiler: Sometimes a most *eminent* Tallow-Chandler dies very much lamented. When I read these Things, I doubt not but the Title cost his *Eminence* or his Executors 5s. to the Printer's Man; which I own is better laid out than 10,000*l.* in another Place. Far be it from me to despise either Soap or Candles: They are useful Drugs, and pay vast Sums towards the Support of the Government. But I am sorry that the industrious Part of the People should be as foolish as their Betters.

In *Athens* and *Rome*, there were no Titles of Honour. Some Author has observed, that when true Merit began to cease, Titles of Honour were

were invented in its Room; but before, the People only gave Names: Which I think so just, that lately, when I collected in two Volumes *select Letters* out of these Papers, I chose for my Patron a Person, who was distinguished in this Manner by the general Voice of Mankind, and dedicated my Works to the *greatest Blunderer* in Christendom.

Craftsman, July 15. N<sup>o</sup> 313.

*Advantages accruing from bad Ministers.*

ONE is here represented as blaming Mr. D'Anvers for having been somewhat partial in his *Invectives* against *wicked Ministers*, by denying them any Merit at all; and says there was never a *bad Minister* in the World, who has not done some Service to the Cause of *Liberty*, by those very Actions which drew upon him the general Odium. Honey may be extracted from the most stinking Flowers, and the rankest Poison worked up into wholesome Medicaments.

*Bad Ministers*, says he, have indeed destroy'd many *good Kings*; but they have likewise been the Instruments of Deliverance from the Tyranny of several *bad ones*, who by protecting such Ministers have turn'd the People's *Resentment* upon themselves, and fallen by that Means. Again, tho' *bad Ministers* are the Curse of the Times in which they liv'd, yet they are of some Advantage to succeeding Ages, and stand in History like Sea-Marks, to warn us against those Rocks, upon which our Predecessors split.

*Male-Administration* has likewise given Rise to several excellent Laws, by putting the People upon insisting upon their Rights. To this was owing our *Magna Charta*, the *Habeas Corpus Act*, the *Bill of Rights*, &c.

The Measures of *bad Ministers* have also discovered the Strength and

Riches of the Nation; for if we had not been put to the Trial, no body would have believ'd the *English* were able to bear so many burdensome Taxes as have been laid upon them in some Reigns.

A *Wicked Ministers* may also prove of great Advantage to the publick Revenue, by inhancing the Duties on Paper and Stamps. We may imagine how great this Sum would be under a *bad Administration*, by considering how far *these Duties* have been increased by the late Opposition to a certain Gentleman, whom we are oblig'd to acknowledge a *good Minister*. I think this Article cannot be less than 100,000 *l.* in about 10 Years past.

C These Gentlemen have also furnish'd the Kings of *England* with some of their finest Palaces. Thus the Crown is obliged to Cardinal *Wolsey* for *White-Hall* and *Hampton-Court*, which *Hen. VIII.* seized into his Hands upon the Disgrace of that *insolent Favourite*. 'Tis on the same Account that some of our *Historians* have recorded an Observation of *K. James I.* who passing by a Nobleman's Seat, upon his Arrival in *England*, and being told of his great Possessions, reply'd with an Oath, *that he would make a bonny Traitor*.

E *Bad Ministers* have also given great Encouragement to Learning. History furnishes us with several Instances of great Offenders, who founded Hospitals, Colleges, and publick Schools, by Way of Commutation for their Sins. In later Times indeed this seems to be grown out of Fashion; and they have shewn their Regard for Letters, by establishing an Order of mendicant Scribblers, intirely dependent on their Charity and Benevolence. Notwithstanding all these Advantages, I am far from recommending *bad Ministers* to be employ'd in a State, or from thinking it advisable to pray for a Curse, because it may happen to draw a Blessing after it.

Fris



Free Britain, July 26, and 27. N<sup>o</sup> 138.

*The Genuine Blunderer.*

**A**S a Counter-Dedication to that of *Fog's*, mention'd p. 186. this Paper is address'd to the *Genuine Blunderer*, in Substance as follows:

You will easily acquit me, Sir, of dedicating to you in hopes that you will be a great Man, and readily believe me, when I assure you, that I neither desire nor expect to see you above your present Condition.

An honourable Person told us indeed last Summer, that Party Prejudice has been the Cause of your Depression; that hereby you have been prevented from exerting your unquestionable Capacities, whilst such a Pedlar in Politics as the present Minister has been thrust up into the highest Station.

He had however assured us before, that he could never approve of the Treaty of Utrecht; and that he condemned all the Measures of those four Years, wherein you was a Minister of State; yet he thinks the Conduct of those at present in Power is an ample Apology for you.

On the first Day of this Session, the same Person speaking of that Treaty, said, he heartily wished it had been better than it was; but that whatever Objections might have been made against it, he could not see why it should be declaim'd at, it being the great Foundation of all the Treaties since made.

There is no Way of accounting for this Strain of wretched ridiculous Contradiction, but by supposing that he is not able to defend you, and yet compelled to support you. This very Person, who would now have you at the Head of Affairs, would but a few Years ago have taken your Head from your Shoulders; and he may one Day revert, with equal Consistency, to his former Opinions, and think it a great Misfortune, that you continue unchanged. I who am less complaisant to you, but more consistent,

have constantly wish'd that the Reward due to the Merits of your Administration might follow you, and I am even still willing to hope, that it may one Day overtake you.

Were not you, Sir, a principal Minister in the four last Years of the late Queen? Were not you a principal Adviser of the Treaty of Utrecht? Were not all our publick Misfortunes derived from your fatal Measures? Did not the long unhappy Differences between the Emperor and Spain, and all the Ruptures and Misunderstandings, which have affected Britain ever since, take their Rise from the infamous Negotiations of your Ministry? Are you then the Man who labour to distress the present Ministers, whilst they are retrieving the Damage of your own wild Projects?

I believe you are not to be parallel'd in all History, and will be the Wonder of all Posterity. We have seen you in a high Station, betraying every Interest committed to your Care, and sacrificing the Honour and the Allies of Great Britain; pursued for this by an injured People, and flying from the Justice of your Country; enlisting yourself in the Service of the Pretender; defeated in your execrable Treasons, submitting to the Prince, whose Life and Throne you had invaded, and suing for Pardon; distinguished by the Clemency of your forgiving Sovereign, and by the Lenity of your indulgent Country, received again to breathe your native Air, and to enjoy the Fortunes of your Family; abusing this Mercy, and returning this Goodness by the blackest Ingratitude and the vilest Injustice; wickedly using that Liberty to which you had been restored, basely employing it against an Administration loaded with the Difficulties of your own pernicious Treaties, and defaming them as the Cause of those Misfortunes, which the Nation struggled with in Consequence of your destructive Measures.

You

You are continually talking of *Blunders* and *Blunderers*. We allow there have been *bad Treaties* and *horrible Blunders*; but then we maintain that you was the *Blunderer*, and made the *bad Treaties*. Your Hon. Friend is often sarcastical on that *plentiful Crop of Treaties* produc'd the last 16 Years. It might perhaps much better employ his admirable Talent of Ridicule, would he consider that *plentiful Crop of Blunders*, which one single *Treaty*, viz. that of *Utrecht* produc'd. Recollect how you left the *Interests of Europe* provided for: The *Emperor* and *France* in a War; the *Emperor* and *Spain* in a State of War; the *Island of Sicily* a disputed and uncertain Possession; the Succession of *Tuscany* wholly neglected; the Neutrality of *Italy* thus miserably precarious; and the *British Trade* with *Spain* under such loose Stipulations, that no Merchant thought it safe to carry on a Commerce under your *Treaties*.

Might not all the jarring Interests have been well regulated by a wise and honest Mediation in one single *Treaty*, whilst that *Treaty* was supported by the Arms of many Nations, the *grand Alliance* itself? But when the *Confederacy*, which gave the Law, became dissolved, how was your *plentiful Crop of Blunders* to have been retriev'd, or whom are we now to upbraid with that *plentiful Crop of Treaties*, which your *Blunders* obliged us to make for the Redress of our *Grievances*? One *Treaty* upon another gains in these Times, what *Blunder* upon *Blunder* lost in yours. It requir'd many *Treaties*, after you had broke the *Grand Alliance*, to make those Princes Friends, whom you left at Variance, to reconcile their Interests, and secure the publick Tranquillity. All this hath been *effectually* done, and the Work of Peace is perfect: And whom are we now to reproach? You, who by one *Treaty* caused so many *Evils*, or

those who, by their numerous *Treaties*, have redress'd those *Evils*? How much to your Credit will it appear, that by the *Blunders of four Years*, you embarrass'd all the Affairs of 16 Years afterwards?

A  
London Journal, July 22. N<sup>o</sup> 682.

Religion and Government: Occasion'd by several Journals and Pamphlets, since the 30th of January.

B THE common Way of abusing all Men who oppose arbitrary Principles, (says Mr. Osborne) is to call them *Deists*, *Libertines*, *Republicans*, &c. This is done by those who call themselves Friends to *Monarchy* and *Episcopacy*, i. e. the *Monarchy* and *Episcopacy of France*, *Spain*, or *Rome*; for they say, All Governments are alike *lawful*, and ought never to be resisted upon Pain of eternal Damnation.

I will answer for myself, and the Gentleman aim'd at in some late Journals and Pamphlets, that we are Friends to *Christianity*, as it contains none but *reasonable Doctrines*, and commands nothing but *Virtue* in Obedience to the Will of God; and we are Friends to the Clergy, while they preach the *same Doctrines*, and practise the *Virtues* they recommend. We have a high Esteem for the Clergy of the Church of *England*, because they were, till some late *episcopal Management*, growing into *just Sentiments* towards the Publick: Many of them are thoroughly in the Principles of *Liberty*; Men of *Learning*, *Judgment* and *Probity*. But our Reverence for *wise* and *good* Clergymen, shall never hinder us from shewing the *Wickedness* of *slavish* Principles, tho' deliver'd by Clergymen themselves.

We have also a *just Value* for the Church of *England*, but don't think *true Religion* lock'd up within the *Pale of the Church*. The Church of *England* shall be acknowledged to be

as good a *National Church* as any in the World; and, as we have been long us'd to it, the *best* for us that can be: And I am so good a Churchman, that I would not have the least Alteration in *Doctrine* or *Discipline*; not a *Creed*, not one Word of a *Creed*, alter'd: But notwithstanding, I believe another Form of *Doctrine* and *Worship* would have done full as well for the State in Time to come, had not some Circumstances at the Reformation made it reasonable to depart no farther from *Papery*. If instead of *Calvinistical* Articles and Liturgy, we had *Arminian* ones, I believe nine Tenths of the present Clergy would have subscrib'd as *sincerely* and *heartily*: And if, instead of 26 *Bishops* in the House of Lords, we had 26 *Presbyters*, or *spiritual Men* of any other Denomination, expecting farther *Preferment* from the King, the Crown would be as well fix'd; so far is any particular Church from being necessary to Monarchy.

In political Affairs our Principles are, that the Original of all Power is in the People; that Governments, and Governors too, were made for the People; and not the People for them: That there should be Laws for the Security of *Person* and *Property*, and about nothing else; and that these Laws should be the standing Measure of the Prince's Government, and the People's Obedience; that the People have a Right to defend their Laws, by all necessary Means, against any Power who shall invade them: And that the present Government of England, as the Monarchy is limited since the Revolution, answers all the valuable Ends of Government, even much better than any *Commonwealth*.

Notwithstanding these Principles, we are charged with being Enemies to the particular Friends of the present Government. Who are these particular Friends, so particularly mention'd by the Examiner Examined? Can such Men who affirm, that

'twould be a Breach of God's Laws, if the French should endeavour to recover their Liberties, and restore the Power of their Parliaments; or that K. Charles I. whose Reign was one continued Violation of the Laws, did every Thing by Virtue of Law, and only exercis'd legal Prerogatives; and who revive the old slavish Doctrines of unlimited Obedience, be Friends, nay particular Friends to a just and legal Government? Can Enemies to the Constitution be Friends to his Majesty? Can Enemies to the Revolution be Friends to the present Royal Family? No: These are Wolves in Sheep's Cloathing; they are Enemies in Masquerade. The Jacobites see plainly the Tendency of these Doctrines, and strike in with them heartily: That infamous Journalist, who has been employ'd several Weeks together in disgracing the Revolution, and denying all the Principles on which it is established, has spent several Papers in defending the Sermons and Doctrines of these particular Friends of the Government.

Craftsman, July 22. N<sup>o</sup> 316.

#### Struggles for Liberty.

LIBERTY is so natural to all Men, that it exerts itself, upon particular Occasions, in the most slavish Countries. To this are owing the late Revolutions in Turkey, Persia and Morocco; tho' the Government in those Countries is so absolutely despotick, that the People seldom gain any more by their Struggles, than the Pleasure of being reveng'd on one Tyrant, and making him give Way to another. But in Europe such Struggles have often ended in the Establishment of popular Liberty.

Our Gothic Kings left the same Form of Government in all the Nations they conquer'd; and tho' it has been perverted by succeeding Princes, yet the Shadow of Liberty still subsists even where the Substance has been



been long sunk. About 150 Years ago there seem'd to be a general Disposition to recover their antient Constitution, in most Parts of *Europe*. *England* and *Holland* prov'd most successful in those glorious Attempts, having settled themselves into such Forms of Government as nothing is ever likely to destroy, but their own Degeneracy and Corruption.

The poor *Corficans* have always had my good Wishes (says Mr. *D'Anvers*;) and I hope, for the Honour of the *Emperor*, that *Genoa* will not be suffer'd, by any treacherous Methods to destroy those *brave Men*, whom they could not reduce by Force.

The noble Stand of the Parliament of *Paris*, in Defence of their antient Rights, is very observable. The Parliaments of *France*, according to the Court Doctrine, are only *Courts of Judicature and Record*; but they have always claim'd much higher Privileges.

The Bull *Unigenitus* has occasion'd sharp Contentions in *France*. Many of the Clergy, and even some of the Bishops refus'd to accept it, as contrary to the Liberties of the *Gallican Church*. They were encourag'd at first in this Opposition, under the Regency of the *D. of Orleans*; but the *Ministers* since his Time have labour'd for a general Acceptation of that Bull. Most of the *Appellant Bishops* immediately conform'd, and endeavour'd to reduce their Clergy to the like Submission: But instead of obeying the *Mandates* of their *Diocesans*, they appeal'd to the Parliament of *Paris* for Redress; who receiv'd their *Appeal*; and order'd some of those *Mandates* to be suppress'd; and it was even propos'd to have one of them burnt by the *Hangman*. Upon this the *Bishops* petition'd the King; who was easily persuaded to take the Part of the *Constitutionists*, and by an *Arret* forbid the Parliament to meddle any farther

in that *Affair*, and reserv'd the Cognizance of it intirely to himself. From hence proceeded those dutiful Remonstrances on one Side, and peremptory Replies on the other, which have agitated the whole Kingdom of *France*, and engag'd the Attention of all *Europe*, for above a Year. (For this see p. 169.) The Parliament, notwithstanding the King's Menaces, renew'd their Complaints, and insisted on their Claims, with a Firmness, which would have done Honour to the antient *Romans*. At Length, many of them resign'd their Employments, rather than give up their antient Rights by a servile Compliance. Some of them have been already banish'd, and others imprison'd on this Account; and how the *Affair* will end, none can pretend to determine.

*Fog's Journal*, July 22. N<sup>o</sup> 194.

Marks of bad Ministers. Extracted from an old Treatise.

1. **W**HEN they take no Care of the Publick Revenue. 2. When they have made a false Step, and do not own it nor recede; but rather call in the Prince's Authority, and all his more immediate Dependants, to help them out, and to countenance their Errors. 3. When they enter upon new and desperate Counsels, which, if they succeed, will redound to their proper Glory; and if not, may hazard the Prince's Ruin. 4. When they conceal from him Truths which he ought to know. 5. When they are ready to do any Thing, tho' ever so hurtful to their Master, provided it square with the Interest and Measures of the Party, of which they are at the Head. 6. When Man to Man, and singly, they are willing to own any Errors, but say at the same Time, that they were against this and that bad Measure, accusing their Brethren of the State, of every Miscarriage. 7. When they

they are for proposing dishonourable and unjust Shifts for raising Money. 8. When, contrary to the Constitution of the Land, they promote Counsels, which tend to the keeping up an armed Force.

*Weekly Register*, July 22. N<sup>o</sup> 119.

*Of Wit.*

**W**IT, in Charles II's. Reign seem'd to be the Fashion of the Times. In the next Reign it gave Way intirely to Politicks and Religion. While K. William was on the Throne, it reviv'd under the Protection and Encouragement of Lord Sommers, &c. when those Genius's receiv'd that Tincture of Elegance and Politeness, which afterwards made such a Figure in the *Tatlers*, *Spectators*, &c. thro' most of Q. Anne's Reign. From that Time to this it has only broke out by Starts, and, for Want of being the Mode, is now seldom or never heard of at all.

*Wit* is a Start of Imagination in the Speaker, that strikes the Imagination of the Hearer with an Idea of Beauty common to both; and the Result is the Flash of Joy that attends it: It is the same to Sense or Wisdom, as Lightning is to the Sun. It is dependent on the Constitution, and not to be acquir'd by Study or Art. Volatile and Mercurial Minds abound with it most; and it as often arises from a Defect in the Mind, as from its Strength and Capacity; witness those who are *Wits* only, without the Power of being grave or wise. Just, solid, and lasting *Wit* is the Result of fine Imagination, finish'd Study, and happy Temper of Body.

The Use of *Wit* ought to be to render the Owner agreeable, by making him instrumental to the Happiness of others; this he has at Command more than any other, if his *Wit* be us'd with Discretion: Whence, as soon as such a one appears amongst his Friends, an Air of Pleasure and

Satisfaction diffuses itself over every Face. Another Use of it is to expose Folly and Affectation, when they become troublesome and offensive. Many have been stopp'd in a full Career of Absurdity by one seasonable and humorous Reproof: Tho' there is at the same Time an humble Ignorance, and modest Weakness that ought to be spar'd.

In a Word, *Wit* is a Quality that some possess and all covet, what many enjoy and few manage with Discretion; it pleases and offends, gives Joy and Pain, is prais'd and hated; and like Gold in its greatest Purity stands in need of Alloy.

*Universal Spectator*, July 22. N<sup>o</sup> 198.

*Refignation to the Will of God.*

**I**F Men would impartially examine their Conduct, I believe (says Mr. *Spectator*) more would lay their Misfortunes to their Indolence, Vanity, Folly and Credulity, and we should hear fewer Exclamations against the Stars, &c. we should find those who are now ready to revolt against Heaven, humbly acknowledging its Mercies, and thankful they are not more depress'd; I won't say miserable, since no Man can be so, who looks up to the Almighty, trusts in him, submissively bears Afflictions, and blesses the Hand that holds the Scourge.

Would we look upon ourselves as we really are, and upon that tremendous *Ens Entium* who has given us Being, with a just Reflection upon his Attributes, it would greatly help us in governing our Passions, and we should be contented in every Condition.

I know a Gentleman, who by his Resignation to the Divine Will, and from this Reflection, *He who made the World, best knows how to govern it*, is the happiest Man living. He was stripp'd of a plentiful Fortune, and may be said now to be one of your very rich

rich Men not worth a Groat; who is little known, and much esteem'd; thankful for what Mercies he receives, and humble under Chastisement: He is despis'd by the World for his Poverty, and pities the World for its Weakness; is a Friend to Mankind, and an Enemy to nothing but Vice.

I never made him a Visit, but I came away both pleas'd and instructed. I found him last Feb. in a very cold Day without a Fire; he without Ceremony confessed the Reason, and said, could his Penury be attributed to his Vice or Folly, he should perhaps have cloaked the real Cause with a fictitious Reason. I told him I was sorry a Man of his Merit should, by his Misfortunes, be drove to so great Streights: He replied, 'And I am sorry a Man of your good Sense should pretend to set Rules to Omniscience, and should use Terms without Ideas. Take this for a Maxim, the Almighty has no Delight in the Misery of his Creatures; and therefore, whatever we suffer here, is either to prevent a severer Punishment, or to fit us for greater Blessings. We are like Mariners, who by fair Winds might run into the Way of Pirates, and by those contrary to their Wishes, reach their Port in Safety. If we think the Ways of Providence grievous, the only Way to prove them otherwise, is to submit to them with an entire Resignation; a contrary Procedure, and using indirect Means to ease ourselves, will not alleviate but increase the Burden. Chance, Misfortune, and good or bad Luck, are Words without a Meaning, or they signify the Direction of Providence. If you have no Meaning in these Words, you tell me you are sorry for nothing; if you have, 'tis impious; for 'tis thinking the Source of Mercy cruel. But, as I think better of you, I take 'em to be Words of Course. He who depends on Providence can never want

a Support: But say we are neglected; and that all our Endeavours for Support prove fruitless; he who considers that Death will soon relieve him, will by that Reflection find his Constancy supported.'

*A We're all but actors on the world's great stage,  
Some play without, some with an equipage:  
Death drops the curtain, and the farce is o'er,  
And all distinctions cease 'twixt rich and poor.*

Another Gentleman, whatever happen'd to him, used to say, and think, 'twas all for the better. Coming once from Ireland to England, and going into the Packet-Boat, the Ent'ring-Rope broke, he fell into the Pinnace, and broke his Leg. Well I said he, *it's all for the better*. His Friends asked him, how he could think breaking his Leg, attended with the Loss of his Voyage, &c. could be for the better? Providence, reply'd he, *knows best: I am still of Opinion, 'tis for the better*. He was carry'd back, the Packet-Boat failed, foundered in her Passage, and but one Man was saved.

*Grubstreet Journal, July 27. N<sup>o</sup> 134.*

*Prescience and Free-Will. Occasioned by a lately reviewed Dispute on those Subjects.*

**A**S to the Decrees of God, *secret Things belong unto the Lord*, and therefore are not the proper Objects of our Enquiries; but, as for those Things which are revealed, which belong to us, we find not any such Representations of them, as would make us look upon ourselves under a fatal Necessity in all our Actions.

As to the Prescience of God; if upon other Accounts the Actions of Men may be free, the bare Certainty of the Divine Foreknowledge can never be proved to destroy that Freedom.

All that the Opposers of Liberty have ever urged, or can urge, upon this Head, amounts only to this, 'That Foreknowledge implies Certainty,



'tainty, and Certainty implies Necessity.' But neither does Certainty imply Necessity, nor does Foreknowledge imply any other Certainty, than would be equally in Things, tho' there was no Foreknowledge. For (*first*) the Certainty of Foreknowledge does not cause the Certainty of Things; but is itself founded on the Reality of their Existence. Whatever now is, 'tis certain that it is; and it was Yesterday, and from Eternity, as certainly true, that the Thing would be to Day, as it is now certain that it is. And this Certainty of Event is equally the same, whether the Thing were foreknown or not. The Manner how God can foresee future Things without a Chain of necessary Causes, is impossible for us to explain. Some indeed have undertaken this; some say he foresees them in *specula voluntatis*: Others say, the Eternity of God is actually commensurate to all Duration, and that he does not so properly foresee, as see future Things. But this is but to darken Difficulties with a Shew of Knowledge. (*Secondly*) Certainty of Event does not imply Necessity. For, let a Fatalist suppose, that there was in Man a Power of beginning Motion, *i. e.* of acting freely; and let him suppose farther, if he please, that those Actions could not be foreknown; will there not yet, notwithstanding this Supposition, be, in the Nature of Things, the same Certainty of Event, in any one of the Man's Actions, as if they were never so fatal and necessary?

§ Of Play-House Writers.

DRAMATICUS says, Authors in general (particularly *Dramatic*) may be divided into two Classes, the Venal, and the Gentlemen Writers. The first of these have a numerous Off-spring, and contrary to all other Parents, instead of feeding, are fed by them; and if any one of them fail herein, tho' it be the Parents

favourite Brat, they'll knock it on the Head, to save another they are not so fond of: Witness the *Covent-Garden Tragedy* (See p. 129.) which was cruelly abandon'd by its Daddy, to save a Twin-brother not so obnoxious to the Town. Farther, these venal Parents are not anxious, whether their Children are good for any Thing or no, but only whether they will bring any Thing in. Whence if any of these half-begotten Children are attacked in publick, instead of defending them, they give them up; or if they offer at a Justification, are ashamed to do it in their own Names. But I think the Town has a Right to insist upon the Poet's Justification of his Work, or Acknowledgment of his Accusation; and that the most effectual Way to restore the Stage to its former Decency and Dignity, would be for the Town to join, never to admit on the Theatre a second Production of an Author, who shall have refused to vindicate his first.

Weekly Register, July 29. N<sup>o</sup> 120.

Education, and the Power of Love.

HELI, the *Turkish Traveller*, to *Osmyn*, Governor of the Royal Pages at the *Seraglio*, writes thus: The forming of Youth is one of the most difficult Tasks in the Universe, and requires the greatest Delicacy and Strength of Mind to perform it as it ought. In the Beginning 'tis exceedingly hard to pry into the Souls of Youth, and discover the particular Bent of Genius in each; not to say that the Dawn of Genius is often as flattering as the Serenity of an *April Morning*, or the Bloom of a forward Flower, seen and admired one Moment, and lost in the next: Hence many a surprizing Boy has made a worthless Man. Besides, the Tyranny of Custom in the present Laws of Education is against us, and the wisest Innovation

is too often the Ruin of the Inventor. Youth at present are taught rather Words than Things, and the first Principles they imbibe are rather Prejudices than Truths, which 'tis the Business of their advanced Years to unlearn. We struggle with perplexed Systems in our Childhood, that the oldest and wisest Heads cannot explain. Simple Truths are easier to be understood than the Jargon we are now perplexed with, and no doubt they will be infinitely more serviceable. What I mean by simple Truth is this: To honour the eternal and immutable First Cause, and prefer their Country to all human Considerations; to be friendly and beneficent to all, and love themselves with Decency and Propriety, so as to covet only what tends to Glory, and avoid whatever is base or infamous.

But suppose thou wert lucky enough to have none but ingenuous Minds under thy Tuition, and thro' thy sublime Dictates, they had attained the highest Excellencies that their Youth and Capacities were capable of; yet even then the hardest Part of the Toil is still behind. 'Tis easier to make Men wise than honest, and Passion begins its Reign, where Ignorance and Folly end theirs. The *Lybian* Lion is as easily tamed as the mad Desire of Pleasure, and Precept is of little Effect where the Ear is deaf and the Judgment blind. Some Passions perhaps may be tamed, or altered into Virtues: But what wilt thou do with Love, which enters into every Heart, and blends itself with every Constitution? It promises the most Pleasure, and tho' attended with Pain, we had rather bear it than be cured. Here thou wilt find all thy Knowledge fruitless, and all thy Caution vain. One fine Woman will undo in a Moment all the Toil of thy Life, and thy Pupil will prefer a Smile from her to all his Reputation. To this purpose is the Story

of the Santon *Selym* in *Arabia Felix*; who being blest'd with a sublime Capacity, and diligently pursuing the Study of the Sciences, before he was quite 18, surpass'd the wisest of his Masters. He seemed wholly devoted to Study, and fond of no other Joy but that of Wisdom and Virtue. He withdrew from the World at once in the Prime of his Youth, made a Cave in the Edge of a most delightful Valley his Retreat, lived on the Fruits of the Earth, and drank the living Water of the Rock. Here he was rapt in Contemplation, and his Fame being spread thro' the neighbouring Provinces, he was visited, consulted, and almost adored by the Inhabitants of all. Several of the Princes endeavoured to draw him from his Desert by large and splendid Offers, but to no Purpose; he was Proof against them all. Thus he was the Admiration and Wonder of the *East*. But once as he was ruminating on the most abstracted Points, a young beautiful Shepherdess happened to pass by his Cave, and for the first Time diverted his Attention; the Girl pass'd carelessly on, and he remained perplexed and confused, wondering at the Occasion. Thus he continued till the Morning, when the Shepherdess returned, and he became totally enamoured with her. His Books were from that Moment neglected, he despis'd Study, hated Knowledge, and lov'd Solitude only because it was favourable to Love. He sung his Goddess Songs of his own composing, and learned to play upon the *Arabian* Flute to entertain her. He saw himself fall from Honour to Ignominy at once; but, happy still in the Smiles of his Mistress, he sacrificed his Glory to his Passion, and laughed at the Censure of the World. N. B. *This was falling from one Extreme into another; for certainly virtuous or conjugal Love is very consistent with the just Pursuit of Wisdom and Virtue.*

*Universal Spectator*, July 29, N<sup>o</sup> 199.

*Inconstancy and Fickleness of Man.*

MR. *Spectator*, in order to set forth the fickle Temper of some People, to whom every Thing new is engaging, and who take the Impression of their last Company, as the Wax does that of the Seal; tells a Story of Mr. *Whirl*, an Acquaintance of his, who, last War, was so delighted with the Account given of a Campaign, that he resolved nothing should hinder his making one the next Summer. Unluckily a Captain of a Man of War extolling a Sea Life, as much more honourable, put him quite out of Conceit with the Land Service, and made him resolve upon taking a Voyage with the Captain, who was ordered to the *West Indies*. A grave old Gentleman at Table, asked Mr. *Whirl*, if he thought Heaven too indulgent to him, that he must needs go in search of Misfortunes, because he was not subject to them; recommended to him a Country Life, as affording a Number of innocent Diversions; and advised him to go down to his Seat, to look into his Affairs, and not to trust the Management of his Estate to Stewards, who commonly make Fortunes for their own, by begging the Families of their Masters.

Mr. *Whirl* was so affected with what the old Gentleman said, that he resolved to leave the Town the very next Morning, and give himself up to a Country Life. *Bob Saunter* hearing this Resolution, immediately endeavoured to dissuade him from it, using all his Art to ridicule and expose the Manner of Living in the Country, and to recommend the Pleasures of the City, Wine and Women, Musick and Wit, Shew and Equipage. Name me one Thing, says he, a Country Squire is good for, except to furnish a Theme for the Theatre, for us Men of Taste to laugh at. That's true! reply'd *Whirl*; not the Country; I don't want to save; my Estate will answer my Way of Living, and why should I be always poring over Accounts and Leaves, like a miserly old Money-Scrivener? Or (said *Bob*) a Hackney-Writer; you have resolved like a Man of Spirit.

This Resolution was scarcely taken, when Mr. *Plainly* asked *Bob*, to what End his Reason was given him? and told him he was scandalized at his Discourse, and more so at his endeavouring to propagate his infamous Tenets. Do you know any thing of yourself? says he; any Thing of this Universe? Have you ever enquired what you are, or how you came into Being? Have you ever examined into the Nature of the Deity? Have you any Notion of Eternity? I see by your Looks you have gloried in your Ignorance; like a Swine you find your Wash in the Trough, and never consider how

it came there, but suck it up, and lie down again to wallow. Endeavour to learn then you are a Man, and be ashamed to act longer like a Brute. *Whirl* was touched with this, and cried out, he had often paid dear for a Debauch, and was sensible such a Course would soon ruin his Constitution; that he was ashamed of his Ignorance, and for the future would apply himself to Study, till he was fit to travel; then he'd make the Tour of *Europe*, and come home qualified to serve his Country in Parliament.

This fickle Temper is owing to what all Follies spring from, *viz.* Want of Consideration. But as these People never go farther than Designing; so there are others who can never be diverted from a Resolution, when once taken, by the most powerful Remonstrances, and the strongest Reasons that can be afforded.

*Applebee's Journal*, July 29.

*Liberty and Property.*

LIBERTY and Property are not only joined in common Discourse, but are in their own Natures so nearly ally'd, that we cannot be said to possess the one, without the Enjoyment of the other; and yet there is this Distinction to be made between them: All Men in their natural and primitive State, had an equal Right to Possessions; but when Mankind were increased, and formed into civil Communities, and the whole Mass of Property became unequally divided amongst them, according to every one's Industry and Merit, they made Laws unanimously for securing each other in their respective Acquisitions. Hence it came about, that all Men have a Right to whatever Property they can acquire by the Laws of a free Country; and the Principle on which this is founded, is the common Good of Mankind.

But Liberty, the Source and Pillar of all true Property, cannot be preserved in Society, while the Members possess it unequally. It can no Ways exist but in its original and native Capacity. All Men are equally entitled to it. He who assumes more than his just Share of Liberty, becomes a Tyrant in Proportion to what he assumes; and he who loses it, becomes so many Degrees a Slave.

THE *Hyp-Doctor* of the 18th lathes Fog for saying there were no Titles of Honour in Athens or ancient Rome. (See p. 186.) Is not King a Title of Honour? And there were Kings among the ancient Romans: The Senators were called *Fathers*. Nay there were Pontiffs, or High-Priests; *Patricii*, or Nobles; *Tribuni*, *Consuls*, *Dilectores*, *Prætors*, *Censors*, *Quæstors*, *Ædiles*, &c.

In Athens they had their *Archontes*, their *Basileus*, their *Polemarchus*, their *Presidents of Tribes*, their *Proedri*, *Nomothetæ*, *Prytanes*, *Poleta*,



*Palæte, Apodectæ, Senate and Court of Arcopagus, &c.* Yet *Fog* affirms there were no Titles of Honour in old *Athens* or *Rome*. O thou impenetrable *Fog of Fogs*! Thy Statue shall be erected in *Blanderland*, embellished with all the Hieroglyphicks, which the Deities of Ignorance, Darkneſs, Stupidity, Abſurdity, Blindneſs, and Error can beſtow upon thee!

London Journal, July 29. N<sup>o</sup> 683.

Of bad Kings making bad Miniſters.

MR. D'Anvers (ſays *Oſborne*) has almoſt ſurfeited us with old Tales of bad Miniſters making bad Kings; but never yet harangued upon the Subject of bad Kings making bad Miniſters.

If we conſult *Faſts, Experience, or Reaſon*, we ſhall ſoon be convince'd, that bad Kings have oftener made bad Miniſters, than bad Miniſters bad Kings. King *Elizabeth* (if I may be allowed to call her ſo) being wiſe and good herſelf, had always a wiſe and good Miniſtry; but her inglorious Succeſſor, who was the Reverse of that renowned Princeſs, had always a fooliſh and wicked Miniſtry.

Miniſters will certainly find out the prevailing Inclinations of their Royal Maſters; and if they find them good, will, for their own Sakes, ſtrike in with them; becauſe 'tis the higheſt Intereſt, and only Security of Miniſters to keep within the *Laws and Conſtitution*. And we ſhall find it true in Fact, that in moſt of thoſe Reigns which were wicked and arbitrary, the Kings were of wicked and arbitrary Diſpoſitions; the Miniſters ſuiting their Meaſures to the Prince's Inclinations.

This is true of all the *Stuarts* Reigns, but more eſpecially of *K. Charles I.* For he ſeem'd to have nothing ſo much at Heart as ſetting up arbitrary Power upon the Ruin of all our Liberties, (as appears by Lord *Clarendon* himſelf, if we read the 2d. and 4 or 5 following Pages of Vol. I. Fol. Edit.) He began his Reign by treating his Parliaments as his Slaves and Creatures: He called three in the firſt three Years of his Reign; and becauſe they would not give him all the Money he aſked, till ſome publick Grievances were redreſs'd, he called them *Vipers*, and their Refuſal *Sedition*: He tells them, if they don't give the Subſidies he aſked, he muſt uſe thoſe other Means which God had put in his Power; that he was accountable to none but God for his Actions; bids them remember they were to be, or not to be, at his Pleaſure; and then concludes, Don't think I threaten you, for I ſcorn to threaten any but my Equals. Theſe are the very Expreſſions of the Speeches in the three firſt Years of his Reign, 12 or 13 Years before the Civil War broke out (all which Time he governed without a Parliament, and againſt Law.) When he diſſolv'd the laſt of

theſe three Parliaments, he put out a *Proclamation*, forbidding the People, on Pain of his higheſt Diſpleaſure, to talk any more of Parliaments. We have nothing to do with his private Life: His ſcaviſh Panegyriſts ſay he was a good Man: and we ſay he was a bad King, and the worſt that ever ſate on the Engliſh Throne, becauſe he had the moſt fix'd

A Reſolution (as appears by all his Actions) to deſtroy the Conſtitution. When *Buckingham* was dead, he had no Favourite (as *Wetwood* obſerves) all the reſt of his Reign, and ſo could not be ſaid to be managed: But he managed off Men to ſerve his own moſt wicked Purpoſes of reigning without a Parliament. So that 'twas this King made his Miniſters wicked, not the Miniſters him.

The ſame may be ſaid of his two Sons; the Eldeſt of which had neither private nor publick Virtues; but ſacriſic'd the true Intereſts of his Country to his Pleaſures throughout his whole Reign, and procur'd Miniſters wicked enough to carry on his infamous Projects.

King *James II.* who was a ſincere Bigot, and a much bonſter Man than his Brother, yet was ſo bad a King, that he leapt all the Bounds of the Conſtitution at once, and boldly diſſolv'd all the Laws, by ſetting up a diſpenſing Power. It was not Miniſters that ruin'd theſe Monarchs, but they ruin'd themſelves, and would have ruin'd the Nation too, had not the Revolution prevented the fatal Stroke.

By the Revolution, ſuch a juſt Balance of Power is ſettled, and the Prerogative of the Crown and Liberty of the Subject ſo well adjusted, that we ſeem as ſecure as the Nature of human Affairs will permit: Nor have there been any Encroachments upon our Rights and Privileges, ſince the Settlement of the Crown upon the Prince of *Orange*, unleſs in the four laſt Years of *Q. Anne*; when wicked Miniſters, laying hold of the Weakneſs and Prejudice of her Majeſty, began to pave the Way to arbitrary Power.

'Tis our peculiar Happineſs we have a Prince on the Throne, who knows that his own bigheſt Intereſt, and the Security of his Family, conſiſt in firmly adbering to the Conſtitution, and governing by the Laws. And we have a Miniſtry grown old in the Principles and Practice of Liberty, and in the Service of their King and Country.

#### §. *Compaſſion to the Diſtreſſed.*

THE giving Succour to the Afflicted, even before they aſk, is a moſt glorious Action; and if we conſider it as flowing from the Chriſtian Motive, Charity, it meets with a Reward even in this Life, and ſecures a preſent internal Happineſs, by the Assurance of a perpetual one hereafter.

Separate from the Motive of a future Reward, Things are ſo order'd by Nature, that as the Love of Mankind prevails more or

less, the State flourishes or declines. In the Time of *Scipio Africanus*, the whole Roman People had a noble Tenderness for the Miseries of others. When *Cicero* says, *Homo sum: humani nihil a me alienum puto*, the crowded Theatre wept and applauded.

I do not quite despair of our Times, tho' bid enough, (says this Writer) since I see not only particular Instances of Good-nature, but Numbers associated to carry on the common Cause of Humanity. The Case of the persecuted Protestant *Salzburgers* is very moving; and I was pleased wonderfully to find a Number of Gentlemen in *England* making the Afflictions of their Brethren their own. The poor Wanderer, banish'd for his Religion, with his starving Babes crying round him, will, in the Suburbs of *Frankfort* and *Ausburgh*, be preserved from perishing, by Charity perhaps given in some inland County of *England*.

There is another Society, the Trustees for the Colony of *Georgia*, whose Design is to save wretched People, and give them once again an Opportunity, by their Industry, of living comfortably. Want first reduces Men to Sickness and Prison; and when the Man's Industry is useless, the Wife and wretched Children must either perish, or ask Relief of their Parish, which perhaps disowns them,

perhaps allows them enough to prevent their being famish'd to Death, but not enough to prevent Sickness, the constant Companion of Famine. I have heard that 2000, not including Prisoners, (of whom are computed double that Number) perish yearly of this Kind of Distemper. To avoid it, the unfortunate *Richard Smith* not only destroyed himself, but out of a dreadful Fondness to free his Wife and Child from a wretched World, killed them also. (See p. 37.) How generous and christian an Action would it be to preserve such Multitudes; who at the same Time might be very useful to the State!

If these Trustees give Liberty of Religion, establish the People free, fix an *Agrarian* Law, prohibit the abominable Custom of Slavery: In fine, if they go upon the glorious Maxims of Liberty and Virtue, their Province, in the Age of a Man, by being the Asylum of the Unfortunate, will be more advantageous to *Britain* than the Conquest of a Kingdom.

The Profit and Gain that will arise from hence is the meanest Motive. The saving such Multitudes from Destruction here, and perhaps hereafter, are Motives that would sway every tender, generous and christian Soul, to give their utmost Assistance to so noble a Work.

## POETICAL ESSAYS.

The Devil defeated: A Ballad. To the Tune of the Abbot of Canterbury.

GOOD people of E—ing, and of C——e!  
Give ear to my ditty, I'll tell you a tale,  
'Twas of a poor parson, whom each of you  
knew.

Who by devilish disaster was hurt without blow.  
Derry down, &c.

This priest, who was willing to serve an old  
friend

In a neighb'ring parish, a corpse did attend.  
He read o'er the service with reverend grace,  
And sent the deceas'd to an happier place.  
But Satan who always is watchful and sly,  
Attended incoz. as the burial pass'd by:

He hover'd about round the corpse like a kite;  
When the parson, who spy'd him, cry'd Satan  
a kite!

Enrag'd, disappointed, revengeful old Nick  
Resolv'd to be up with the priest for his trick;  
So changing his form, as you know he can do,  
He sav'd the poor parson his courage should rue.  
'Twas thro' a dark lane, where the priest took  
his way,

Where often he'd rode, both to preach and to  
pray;

There, clad in disguise of a parcel of stones,  
Did Belzebub tarry to break the priest's bones.  
As musing and thoughtful he rode on his way,  
Old Nick rais'd his back, like a cat set at bay;  
Then over the lump the poor priest got a fall,  
Broke his nose, cut his face, and the knees of  
poor Ball.

O ho! quoth the D——l, methinks you are  
down;

Lie there without help, and I'm sure you're my  
own:

No, no, quoth the parson, old Satan you're out;  
You've only defac'd me, and batter'd my snout.  
And now, to be up with your trick, I'll conspire;  
I'll preach down next Sunday your brimstone  
and fire:

No child in my parish shall e'er be afraid  
Of you, nor your booby, nor your horns, nor  
your trade.

Nay, I'll preach twice a day all my friends to  
alarm,

To defeat your designs, and to keep them from  
harm.

Hold hold, quoth the D——l, yourself you'll  
undo.

Kiss mine A—e, quoth the priest, I'll be even  
with you.

And now ever since he's as good as his word,  
He cries down the D—l, and sets up the Lord.  
And Satan defeated is forc'd to take flight;  
And the priest without fear travels safe in the night.

Derby down, &c.

### A Thought on Cælia. MS.

THE sounds from Cælia's tongue which  
sweetly flow,  
Each other virgin's brightest eyes disarm,  
The charms which o'er my silent Cælia glow,  
Make others softest words want pow'r to warm.  
Might I my Cælia's lips alone enjoy,  
And thou next her the fairest virgin's waste,  
Pleasures superior should my soul employ,  
While, envying me, thy joys would want a taste.

### To a Lady, who asked, what is Love?

THIS somewhat, that exists within,  
By pedants confin'd into sin;  
A subtle particle of fire  
Which heav'n did with our souls inspire;  
Of such a mix'd and doubtful kind,  
It pleases while it racks the mind;  
In lightening thro' our eyes it breaks;  
In blushes glows upon our cheeks;  
Pants in the breast, dilates the heart;  
And spreads its pow'r thro' ev'ry part;  
We feel it thro' at every kiss,  
Yet know not why, nor what it is.

### The Snow-Ball.

JULIA, young wanton, flung the gather'd  
snow,  
Nor fear'd I burning from the wat'ry blow:  
'Tis cold, I cry'd; but ah! too soon I found,  
Sent by that hand it dealt a scorching wound.  
Resistless fair! we fly thy pow'r in vain,  
Who turn'st to fiery darts the frozen rain.  
Burn, Julia, burn like me, and that desire  
With water which thou kindest, quench with fire.

### Carshalton-Fair. A rhapsodical Fragment.

ALL human-kind must ease the lab'ring  
soul,  
And care and business justly meet controul;  
For there's a time, that e'en the meaner sort  
Rejoice, are gay, and make each other sport;  
When the bright morn is usher'd in with shouts,  
And the shrill bag-pipe glads the country louts;  
When ev'ry swain with kisses greets his lass,  
And throws her gently on the tender grass;  
This time was come, this scene of rural joy,  
The spleen's destroyer, and the maid's decoy.  
Behold the lads and lasses all a-row  
First one by one, then two by two they go;

Here Jane with Jock, there Nan with Colia  
byes,

While Susy, jealous nymph, their actions spies;  
And fumes and frets, at the caressing words,  
That Col to Nan, and Nan to Col affords.

She swells to rage, and favours with ardent  
bate,

And tries her ev'ry art, to know her fate;  
But vain each mean effort, each trifling scheme,  
Where hearts join hearts, and mutual meet  
esteem.

Now to the fair they go, where each kind  
swain

Takes round his last to view the gaudy plain,  
Adorn'd with booths of various sorts and bus;  
Fine toys grace these, from France with hick-  
shaws new!

(The gentry these frequent, for gentry's mad  
For ought that's foreign, be it ne'er so bad.)  
These ribbons sell, the swain his last now  
plac'd,

Here the circumference measures of her waste;  
Then from his job he plucks the argent coin,  
And throws it, wanton, on the counter's shrine,  
Quick to the booth of toys impetuous flies,  
The nymph close elbow'd to his body lies;  
There chafes out a buckle, wrought with care,  
To deck the girdle of his gracious fair,  
Then pays the cost; and his just love is such,  
He never scruples that the price's too much.

From thence she flies, with her spruce coun-  
try loon,

To see the party-colour'd fly buffoon,  
Where crowds of gazers catch his half-crown'd  
sense,

And laugh at him who shears away their pence.  
Here ply a troop, the law less guilely made  
Than highwaymen, tho' robbing is their trade.  
While swains intent on what is said or done,  
These drive in jobs, and watch and all are gone;  
Then take a turn around the fairy plain,  
And quick return to their fly posts again.

A small digression where plain truth prevails,  
Has often added grace to many tales.

As once Carshalton fair I stood to view.

Towards merry andrew's tricks my sight I drew;  
When by my side, a youth scarce ten years old  
Intensely seem'd his actions to behold;

With me he turn'd and when I smil'd he smil'd,  
Watch'd my regards; was affable and mild:

At last, he thought that time was his secure,  
So pluck'd a six-pence, which was all my store!

I felt his hand, so caught his fleecing fist,  
In vain his weaker strength strove to resist;

Up to the savage crew I gave the boy,  
The savage crew becomes his sad convey.

So now behold the youth in triumph led,  
And tears for pity plead, but vainly shed.

One spurns the youth, and hurls offensive dirt,  
Another tears his coat, a third his shirt:

At last they drag him to the country pond,  
And duck him thrice, for being vagabond.



Jack's tricks being done, the master of the show

Descends from the parade to croud below:  
With his hoarse lungs he summons to the play,  
And at his trumpet's call they all obey:  
The lads and lasses, in one mingled groupe,  
With hasty flying steps, together troop,  
To the show-ster; now two by two they pass,  
And each swain pays both for himself and lass.

But turn we now unto another side,  
And view the Roman genius in its pride:  
Where bold Athletick games some swains pursue,  
And make their skins appear both black and blue:

While gold-lac'd bat, for breaking head's the prize,

Or bandy-cuffs beat out each other's eyes;  
Thus sometimes this, or that, the mind joy warrants.

As crab-tree leaves do honour to knight-errants.  
The show is done, so ev'ry one departs,  
Well pleas'd and humour'd to their inmost hearts.

To where the fiddle summons they advance,  
And pair by pair, lead up a country dance;  
Rithyme and gay as lords with fumes of wine!  
Or poets wandering in some new design!

Here vagrant nymphs from Drury quarters come,

With pink'd up stays, and without noses some,  
With Monmouth cheeks bedeck'd, with pateben, paint,

And borrow'd coyne of a prudish saint.  
Now these the swain (o'erpow'r'd by potent ale,)  
Will dally with, when all their senses fail:  
They'll wanton rove to loose and lewd desires,  
And sue these nymphs to quench their am'rous fires;

When strange to think! infection is so great,  
The swain may rot, and rue his hapless fate;  
Thus when the fit is o'er, his crime he sees,  
When 'tis too late, perhaps too late for ease.  
At last the morn appears, then all is o'er,  
And each returns to labour as before.

**The Mistake:** Or, St. James's Palace and the Stables now building in the *Mouje*. From a MS of the Dramatick Poetasters.

A Stranger gazing on the stables, cries,  
With air august these royal mansions rise:  
Spying anon St. James's awkward pile,  
Indeed, says he, the stables grace the isle:—  
Concoinc'd, that instant of his gross mistake,  
Imag'd these words like lightning from him brake.

Full worthy this of bounyhymns and brutes,  
But nearly with the British genius suits.  
Say you're a nation whence this caprice springs,  
Kings lodg'd as horses, and as horses kings!

### The Retirement.

ALL hail ye fields, where constant peace attends;

All hail, ye sacred solitary groves;  
All hail ye brooks, my true, my lasting friends,  
Whose conversation pleases and improves!

Could one, who studies your sublimer rules,  
Become so mad to seek for joys abroad?  
To run to taverns, to herd with knaves and fools,  
And undistinguish'd pass among the croud?

To wild ambition many there a prey  
Think happiness in great preferment lies;  
Nor fear for that their country to betray,

Gaz'd at by fools, and laugh'd at by the wise,  
More still, whom eager hopes of wealth bewitch,  
Their precious time consume, & increase their gain;

And fancying wretched all that are not rich,  
Neglect the end of life to get the name.

But most of all soft pleasure's charms twine  
In one gay scene of sensual joys to live,  
Who vainly hope to find that long delight

In vice, which virtue's charms alone can give.

But born perplex'd, alas, is human fate!

I, whom nor sordid pelf, nor pleasures move,  
Who view with scorn the trophies of the great,

Am made myself a wretched slave to love.

If this dire passion never will be gone,

If beauty always must my heart imbral,

O! rather let me be confin'd to one,

Than madly thus become a prey to all.

One, who has early known the pomp of state,  
(For things unknown 'tis ignorance to condemn)

And after having view'd the gaudy bait,  
Can coldly say, the trifle I contemn.

In her bliss arms contented could I live,

Contented could I die. — But O my mind

Imaginary scenes of bliss deceive,

With hopes of things impossible to find.

In woman how can sense and beauty meet?

The wisest men their youth in folly spend:

The best is he, who earliest knows the cheat,

And finds his error while there's time to mend.

### The Lady and Caterpillar.

Occasion'd by the latter's falling upon her Gown,

CURST caterpillar! filthy creature,  
In Sylvan shades sworn foe to love;  
Leaf-bane, deform'd in ev'ry feature,  
Bless me! what's fallen from above!

The insect lay upon her gown,  
Conceal'd 'till her rage was spent:  
Then courtier-like, without a frown,  
Gave the coy dame this compliment.

True, I'm deform'd, but that will pass,  
A lovely change you soon shall see:  
Not all the colours of your glass  
Reflected, shall out-rival me.

But

But why should I offend your sight,  
While vested in this infant frame,  
Since, if same speaks not out of spite,  
The case of many a Belle's the same?  
Like me from naked bed they rise,  
The toilet makes 'em butterflies.

Love and Reputation. A Fable.

ONCE on the way, as fable tells,  
Love Reputation greeted;  
The first, like modern friends, seem'd frank,  
The other, shy, retreated.  
Sir Gravity, said sprightly Love,  
Shall I my scheme unravel?  
Companions rare! yet once for whom,  
Together let us travel.  
Nor is this league with empty views,  
On either side, invited;  
Pretence shall in vain assay  
On you, or me united.  
Agreed:—Away flies eager Love,  
His wings outstrip the wind;  
Whilst Reputation, slow of foot,  
Came lagging far behind.  
Love stop'd, impatient at his stay,  
And cry'd, if thus I tarry,  
How many matches shall I spoil?  
How many prudes miscarry?  
How many waives shall I lose?  
Yet not my faith to fussy,  
I'll teach thee, my dear friend, tho' new,  
To mark my progress duly.  
When towns I seek, a wing I'll plume,  
Your guide to trace me thither:  
At masquerades, assemblies, balls,  
You ne'er shall miss a feather.  
Soft! soft! said Reputation, child,  
To these I rarely come:  
So, Master Love, again you're free,  
In random flight, to roam.  
Yet ere we part, well weigh my words,  
With strict attention mind me;  
Those whom I meet, and me desert,  
Again shall never find me.

The Lady and the Caterpillar.

DELIA sitting in a grove,  
Scene of solitude and love!  
There a caterpillar saw  
Near her dainty person draw;  
And, enrag'd, in words like these,  
Chid the insect:—For to trees,  
Noxious inmate of the wood,  
Why so troublesome and rude?  
Touch me not, detested creature!  
Little compend of ill nature!  
—Unconcern'd, what Delia said  
It bad beard, and answer made;

A term made use of in the

Scornful lady, tho' to view  
Ugly looks my present hue;  
You shall see me bye-and-bye.  
Chang'd into a butterfly,  
Deck'd with beauties exquisite,  
Blue, vermilion red, and white,  
Fair and pleasing to the sight!  
Many of your sex, they say,  
Me resemble every day;  
Caterpillars when they rise,  
And at dinner butterflies.

Hor. Epode VII. Imitated in English.

Humbly inscribed to the honourable  
Capt. B—, Glazier in Covent-Garden.

WHERE are you marching, Soldier, where,  
With such a fierce tremendous air,  
Neglecting shop and bargain?  
From Tothill Fields, with pike in hand,  
Do you advance along the Strand,  
To dine in Covent-Garden?  
Why sticks that bayonard by your side,  
In fields of bloodshed never try'd?  
What means that look so bluff, Sir?  
Why nods that plume upon your head,  
As if in battle stain'd with red?  
Or why that coat of buff, Sir?  
Ha'n't you already drain'd whole buts,  
And cram'd your huge, unwholy guts,  
At Luffingham's and Mitchel's?  
Will that keen stomach never cease  
To tax us thus, in times of peace,  
'Till you have left us \* Nitchils?  
You're not now summon'd to your post,  
As when Sacheverel rul'd the roost,  
To quell contentious riot;  
For by a salutary law  
The mob hath since been kept in awe,  
And Brunswick reigns in quiet.  
Nor does Sir John require your aid,  
But wishes you would mind your trade,  
Whilst he alone can serve you;  
For by his own unwaried pains  
Sharps and Whores he leads in chains,  
And triumphs o'er Moll Harvey.  
This is what Papists wish'd of old,  
And Jacobites with joy behold;  
That this good town of London,  
So often snatch'd from ruin's jaws,  
Should by her own insatiate maw  
At last be wholly undone.  
Worse could our deadliest foes devise,  
Whilst trade decays and charges rise,  
To serve their trait'rous ends, Sir?  
What more could ev'n Belloni do,  
Or Thomson's charitable crew,  
For Pop'ry and Pretender?  
The fiercest beasts, or birds of prey,  
And lawyers, more canine than they,  
Devour not one another;  
Nor does Sir Hans or Doctor Mead  
Excquer for nothing,

Expost

Expect a fee in time of need,  
 To practise on a brother.  
 Shall tradesmen then on tradesmen prey?  
 Consider what your friends will say;  
 Consider what your fees, Sir;  
 If in this dreadful time of need,  
 A \* BAKER should on Taylors feed,  
 And † CHANDLERS eat up Grocers.  
 O, say from whence this rage proceeds,  
 This fury for heroick deeds,  
 Whilſt Fighting's out of fashion!  
 Do thirst and hunger arm your hand,  
 Or are you sent to scourge the land,  
 A judgment to the nation? —  
 'Tis so; 'tis so; as Doctor H —  
 Did from the pulpit late declare,  
 In sermon wondrous fitting,  
 The Martyr's blood for vengeance calls,  
 Which long ago disdain'd our walls,  
 And speeds the fate of Britain.

A Panegyrick on Cuckoldom. From  
 a MS.

**M**YSTEROUS cuckoldom! almighty pow'r!  
 To thee all nations bow, all ages join  
 In adoration, and proclaim thy reign.  
 Ev'n sceptred monarchs bend the neck to thee,  
 Nor disdain thy branching ensigns, interwove  
 With laurel wreaths and starry crowns, to bear.  
 Strange! none of all my sons should grateful  
 rise,  
 Assert their fire, and filial duty pay!  
 Strange! that vain mortals should with blushes  
 bide  
 What gods themselves with pride have greatly  
 worn!  
 Ev'n good Augustus, who with pompous fanes  
 Each godhead honour'd, (tho' Priapus stood  
 Duly erected on a marble base,)  
 To thee nor temple rear'd, nor altar pil'd  
 With od'rous sacrifices — yet not unbless'd by thee, —  
 Ripe as his laurels thy large honours spread  
 On his distinguish'd head, Olympus high.  
 Thou sov'reign good! me all unfit I woen,  
 A stranger to thy rites, my brow unbless'd,  
 T' approach thy altars with unbloody feet.  
 What gentle nymph could make a marriage  
 vow,  
 Were thy dispensing pow'r of force borrow'd?  
 What tender spouse could bear the nuptial cord's  
 Too strict embrace, didst not thou make the  
 bands  
 Sit easy, and thy filten threads entwine?  
 Hymen himself calls in thy needful aid,  
 Left his extinguish'd torches should expire:  
 'Tis thine to trim his lamp, to lose the knot,  
 And deck with flowers the matrimonial bed.  
 Tho' thou, like beav'n, pour'st out thy gifts  
 unseen,  
 With modest caution from the day retir'd;  
 Tho' thousands of bright deeds in thickſt night

Lie undistinguish'd, and unnoted die,  
 (The godlike action its own great reward,)  
 Ten thousands still tell out thy wide command,  
 Thy sons recorded in the book of fame.  
 Great Vulcan first amongst th' immortal race  
 Proudly reveal'd thy holy mysteries,  
 And summon'd ev'ry god to bless thy pow'r.  
 Jove too in thousand shapes on mortal man  
 Unsparring has diffus'd the mighty doom,  
 Unask'd, unmerited. For bounteous beav'n  
 Knows all our wants, nor shuts its liberal hand,  
 Tho' man thro' ignorance the gift despise.

After the great example of their sire,  
 Kings, Jove's viceregents, propagate thy race;  
 From hence the fathers of their people styl'd.  
 Nor lest the glory from these acts of peace,  
 Than that by warriors reap'd in fields of blood,  
 Better to scatter plenty thro' a realm,  
 And multiply a nation, than consume  
 On shores remote, and thin a desert land.  
 Here the soft toil of a delusive smile,  
 A few feign'd tears, or well dissembled sigh,  
 A Helen win; without the tedious pain  
 Of marching armies, crossing stormy seas,  
 Bearing the noon-day suns and mid-night watch,  
 Let others shine in council, or in fight  
 Foremost appear; be their remembrance dear  
 (A William's or a George's) to mankind!  
 Thou, Charles, in closer ties of amity  
 Know'st living to engage thy people's love,  
 And troops of nymphs for a young monarch  
 burn'd!

Then, Cuckoldom, some planet rul'd the skies,  
 Propitious to thy friendly intercourse,  
 And stooping from his sphere bebold with smiles  
 Husbands and wives fall down before thy shrine,  
 O may thy crowded altars ever blaze!  
 May no unballovd prude reluctant fly  
 The sacrificing flames, nor averse  
 Thy solemn lechisterniums disgrace!

The Craftsman always in the same  
 Story.

**B**AD corrupt ministers, corrupt and bad,  
 Pension and place, and none for us, O sad!  
 Bribery, pension, place they make us mad:  
 Where'er we Craftsmen turn our patriot eyes,  
 Taxes and debts, yea, debts and taxes rise:  
 A peace we censure and dislike a war,  
 And Dunkirk down, we up with Gibraltar:  
 Our land is pepper'd with dead caterpillars,  
 Gaveſton, Wolfey, de la Pole, and Villars;  
 Nay more, to vex grave Caleb's righteous soul,  
 Gaveſton, Wolfey, Villars, de la Pole:  
 Court scriblers maul us, ministerial writers,  
 And sing triumphant, they have bit the biters:  
 New journals multiply from old opinions  
 Of minions, saw'rites, favourites and minions;  
 Spithead and Spithead, salt and salt abound,  
 And to compleat our grievances around,  
 We're loaded with one shilling in the pound!

\* The name of a militia captain.

† The name of another.



# The GENTLEMAN'S Monthly Intelligencer.

JULY, 1732.

SATURDAY, July 1.



SEVERAL Prefs-Warrants were sent from the *Admiralty* to the Masters of the Watermans Company, for them to impress proper Persons for his Majesty's Service; which they accordingly executed: Whereupon several Watermen quitted their Employment for the Time. (See p. 150.)

MONDAY, 3.

A Cause was tried at *Dockers-Commons*, concerning a Marriage pretended to be solemnized at an Alehouse, between Mr. *Luff*, a Brewer at *Westminster*, and a Woman with whom he had had some Intimacies: And notwithstanding a *Fleet* Parson swore he married them, and a certain Woman depos'd she was present; yet upon the whole Matter, and considering how little Credit is given at Law to *Fleet* Marriages, it was set aside by the Judge; as several have before been.

WEDNESDAY, 5.

The Grand Jury at *Hicks's-Hall* found a Bill of Indictment against *Benj. Dalton*, *Laurence Hughs*, and others, for the Murder of *John Waller*, in the Pillory, at the *Seven Dials*. (See p. 149.)

THURSDAY, 6.

At a General Court of the *York-Buildings* Company, it was resolved, 1. To lock up the Seal. 2. To have

an Account rendered of their Cash and Bonds. 3. To have a particular Account stated of the whole Affairs of the Company, signed by the Directors. 4. That three Trustees should be added to them, to inspect the Accompts. And, 5. That the next General Court shall be held the 19th Instant.

The *Danish Dwarf*, lately brought to Court, was about this Time taken into the Service of his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, who put him into the Dress of a *Polander*. (See p. 90.)

FRIDAY, 7.

At the Sittings of the Court of *King's-Bench* at *Guildhall*, was tried an Information directed by the Court of *Chancery* against the *Skinners* Company, to try the Right to a Passage out of *Lime-Street* into *Leaden-Hall* Market, when they were found guilty of the Information, which was tried by a special Jury.

The Lords of the *Admiralty* about the same Time receiv'd new Models from the Master-Builders of *Deptford*, *Woolwich*, *Chatham*, *Sheerness*, *Portsmouth*, and *Plymouth* Yards, for the Building of 8 new Sloops, which are to go on the *Irisb* Station, to prevent the Running of *Wool*; and three of them are to be built at *Deptford*, and one at each of the other Yards.

SATURDAY, 8.

The Sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*.

ly, when the nine following Male-factors receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *John Gillet* alias *Mouth*, for a Street-Robbery; *John Gladman*, for stealing a Mare; *Daniel Tipping*, for a Robbery on the Highway in *Stepney-Fields*; *Robert Ellement* alias *Country Bob*, for Burglary; *John Robins* and *Valentine Robins*, Brothers, *Henry Burdett*, *Joseph Charley*, and *Rich. Dangerfield*, all found guilty of one Indictment for robbing *Samuel Atkins* of his Hat and 3 s. on the Highway, on the Evidence of *William Norman*, one of the Accomplices.

The Opinion of the Court was ask'd by the Jury, in relation to the last five Youths, whether they might not be acquitted of the Robbery and found guilty of single Felony only: To which Mr. Deputy-Recorder answer'd, That if they were of Opinion that the Person was robb'd without being put in corporal Fear, they might acquit them of the Robbery; but it appearing the Reverse on the Tryal, they having presented a Pistol to him, they were found guilty. Two were burnt in the Hand, and 27 cast for Transportation.

## THURSDAY, 11.

At the Sitting of the Court of *King's-Bench* at *Guildball*, came on a Tryal by a special Jury, wherein the *Bank of England* was Plaintiff, and the Executrix of the late *William Morrice*, Esq; Defendant; in the Course of which it was proved that Mr. *Morrice* was indebted to the *Bank* upwards of 28,000*l.* and the Tryal terminated in Favour of the *Bank*.

About this Time we were advis'd, that the Commissioners of the Customs in *Scotland*, received the following remarkable Letter, with a Bill of 50*l.* therein, which they order'd to be publish'd.

Gentlemen,

It has always been my Practice to give unto *Cæsar* the Things that are *Cæsar's*, with Respect to my small Trade; but some Time ago I was

tempted to wrong the Government; I think to the Value of the Enclosed; which I found to bring a Curse along with it, to my great Loss, and continual Vexation of Mind; for the Ease whereof, the Lord having favour'd me beyond my Deservings and Expectation, I do hereby, according to my settled Resolution, make Restitution, in sending to you the enclosed 50*l.* Bank Note, requesting you to apply the same for the Use of the Government, as you in your Wisdom shall see proper.

## WEDNESDAY, 12.

A Petition of the Earl of *Shaftsbury* was presented to the Lord Chancellor and read, and Council heard thereupon, praying, in regard his Lordship was come of Age, that all his Writings, Deeds, &c. might be deliver'd to him; and also that 12,400*l.* *South-Sea Bonds*, and 6000*l.* Cash, lodged in the *Bank* for his Use by Order of the Court, might be paid to him, being Money sav'd out of the Estates in his Minority; all which the Court order'd accordingly, with the Consent of the Lord Chief Justice *Eyre*, his Guardian. At the same Time a Petition of the Lord Chief Justice *Eyre*, the only surviving Trustee and Guardian of the aforesaid Earl, was presented and read, praying to be discharged of the said Trust and Guardianship, and of all Demands relating thereto. The Earl's Council signified to the Court his Lordship's Consent, and that he was well satisfied that the Lord Chief Justice *Eyre* had discharged his Trust, as Guardian over him, with the utmost Care and Fidelity; upon which the Court declared the Trust to be void.

## SATURDAY, 15.

Mr. *Rogers* in *Chandos-street*, *Covent-Garden*, being in a Passion with his Servant-Maid, insisted on her going immediately out of the House; which she refusing, he went to push her out; but she resisted, and fell upon the

the Pit of her Stomach against a Chair, and afterwards with her Temple against an Iron-Grate; whereby she was so bruised, that she died in an Hour after. The Coroner's Inquest brought in their Verdict *Manslaughter*.

About this Time we were advis'd from *Glasgow*, that the Shock of an Earthquake had been felt there and in that Neighbourhood, but no Damage was done, tho' Plates and Cups were observ'd to move upon the Shelves.

THURSDAY, 20.

One Man was capitally convicted at the Assizes at *Winchester*, for stealing 50*l.* out of a Dwelling-House; and four were order'd for Transportation.

FRIDAY, 21.

The Ballot was clos'd at the *York-Buildings* House, when the Question was carried for a Call of one and a half *per Cent.* on their Capital Stock. (See p. 203.)

Her Majesty ordered the Parliament, which stood prorogued to the 27th Instant, to be farther prorogued to the 12th of *October*.

TUESDAY, 25.

A Proclamation was publish'd, prohibiting his Majesty's Subjects from trading to the *East-Indies*, contrary to the Liberties and Privileges granted to the *East-India* Company; and from being unlawfully concerned in any Foreign Companies trading thither.

Three Men receiv'd Sentence of Death at the Assizes at *Hertford*, for Deer-stealing.

Three Men were condemn'd at *Abingdon, Berks*; one for stabbing his Son with a Knife; and the other two for House-breaking and the Highway.

*John Stratton* was condemn'd at the Assizes at *Sarum*, for uttering a forg'd Note of Hand for 10*l.* but was repriev'd by her Majesty, to be transported for 14 Years.

At *Oxford* they had a Maiden Assizes, none being capitally convicted.

WEDNESDAY, 26.

*Robert Ellement*, alis *Country Bob*, was this Day executed at *Tyburn*; all the other Malefactors being repriev'd for 14 Years Transportation. (p. 203.)

THURSDAY, 27.

A Court of Common Council was held, when the Committee appointed by a former Court, to consider what might be a proper Satisfaction to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, in lieu of the Perquisites usually arising on the Sale of the Place of Keeper of *Newgate*, and how the Place should be disposed of for the future, made their Report, containing in Substance:

That the said Place ought not to be sold.

That the Sheriffs for the Time being ought to have the Appointment of a Keeper for the Time of their Sheriffalty.

That the Sum of 1000*l.* should be given to the present Lord Mayor and Sheriffs. And,

That a Committee of six Aldermen and 12 Commoners should be annually chosen to inspect into the Keeper's Behaviour, and the State of the Goal, and to make their Reports to the Court of Common Council, who should dismiss the Keeper at their Pleasure.

Which Report being read, a Motion was made for the Court's agreeing with the Committee; but great Debates arose, which lasted above two Hours; when a Motion was made for reading the Report Paragraph by Paragraph, and agreed to; on a Division among the Commoners 77 to 59; which Paragraphs were severally agreed to, except the last, for abridging the Power of the Court of Aldermen, on which the Court divided, viz. in the Common Council for agreeing to it 70, for rejecting it 57. There were, beside the Lord Mayor, 15 Aldermen present, who were all for rejecting it, so that the Number against it was 72, to the 70 for it. And  
E c the



the same Committee was continued, and ordered to prepare a Bill on the foregoing Resolution. The Aldermen of the Committee are,

Sir Gilbert Heathcote, John Barnard, Esq;  
Sir Richard Brocas, Sir Thomas Lombe,  
John Barber, Esq; John Salter, Esq;

FRIDAY, 28.

Three Men receiv'd Sentence of Death at the Assizes at Chelmsford; one for House-breaking, one for Burglary, and the other for Horse stealing; the first of which was reprieved.

At the Assizes at York, about the same Time, five Men were condemn'd; three for House-breaking, one for the Highway, and one for returning from Transportation.

#### Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

Mr. Jackson presented to the Living of *West-Covin* near *New-Market*, in the County of *Cambridge*.

Mr. Roswel, to the Living of *Hauffet* in the said County, vacant by the Promotion of Mr. Basset, to the Living of *Balsome* in the same County.

Dr. Croxall preferred to the Archdeaconry of *Salop*.

Mr. Frewen presented by the Duke of *Bridgewater*, to the Vicarage of *Elliswore* in *Shropshire*, worth 150*l.* per Ann.

Mr. Lane succeeds Dr. Croxall, as Treasurer of the Cathedral Church of *Hereford*.

Mr. George Brook presented to the Rectory of *Penryth* in *Pembrokeshire*.

Mr. John Fleming, to the Vicarage of *Fillingley* in *Warwickshire*.

Dr. Richard Grey, Author of the *Abridgement of the Bishop of London's Codex*, and of *Memoria Technica*, was made Dr. of Divinity at *Cambridge*, as he had been before at *Oxford*.

Mr. Richard Warrs presented by the Lord Chancellor to the Vicarage of *Wiglow* in *Northumberland*, void by the Death of Mr. Tho. Perry.

Dr. Lunn, Archdeacon of *Huntingdon*, install'd a Prebendary of the Cathedral of *Lincoln*.

#### PROMOTIONS, civil and military.

Matthew Concanen, Esq; Barrister at Law, and of the *Inner-Temple*, appointed his Majesty's Attorney-General to the *Island of Jamaica*, in the room of *Alexander Henderson*, Esq; deceased.

Richard Denham, Gent. appointed by her Majesty Ensign of a Company in Gen. Tipton's Reg. of Foot.

Mr. Rob. Manning, Secretary to the Commissioners of the Land-Tax.

The Lord Percival sworn in President of the new Colony of *Georgia* in *America*, being so appointed by the Charter.

Mr. Caton, Mercer in *Grace-Church-Street*, chosen Common Council-man of *Bishopsgate*

Ward, in the room of Mr. *Hammers*, deceased.

Julius Nunus, Esq; an Officer of Foot on Half-Pay, appointed to command a Company in the Reg. of Foot commanded by Col. *Clayton*.

Charles Hardy, Esq; Capt. of the *Carolina* Yacht, chosen Director of *Greenwich* Hospital, in the room of *Tho. Wainwright*, Esq; lately made one of the Barons of the *Exchequer* in *Ireland*.

Rob. Pauncefort, Esq; Solicitor-General to the Prince of *Wales*, appointed Steward to his Royal Highness in his Manner of *Kennington*; and he appointed Mr. *Harris*, Attorney at Law at *Darling* in *Surrey*, to be his Deputy.

Tho. Beasley, Esq; made Collector of the Customs in *Pensylvania*.

Sir Arthur Forbes of *Cragievar*, chosen Member of Parliament for the Shire of *Aberdeen*, in the room of Sir *Archibald Grant*, expell'd the House for the Affair of the *Charitable Corporation*.

Mr. Moffet made Door-Keeper to the House of Commons, in the room of his Father, deceased, by the Serjeant at Arms, in whose Gift it is.

Sir Adolphus Houghton, Bart. Member of Parliament for *Coventry*, and Major *Sinclair*, Member of Parliament for the Burghs of *Dysart*, *Kirkaldie*, &c. are nominated to succeed to the Command of the two Regiments of Foot in the *Irish* Establishment, vacant by the Deaths of Major-General *Dubourgay* and Col. *Egerton*.

Diego Spencer, Esq; commission'd by her Majesty to be Capt. Lieut. of a Company in a Reg. of Foot on the *Irish* Establishment.

Mr. Parkhurst appointed by the Earl of *Hallifax* one of the Clerks of the Treasury, in the room of Mr. *Seager*, deceased.

Joseph Richardson, Gent. made Ensign in the Hon. Col. *Lucas's* Regiment of Foot.

At the Commencement at *Cambridge* the Beginning of the Month, there commenc'd eight Doctors and 86 Masters of Arts: Dr. Gretton of *Trinity-College*, Dr. Webster of *Caius-College*, Dr. Gouge of *Katharine-Hall*, Doctors of Divinity: Dr. Brooke of *Queen's-College*, Doctor of Civil Law: Dr. Samber of *Caius-College*, Dr. Bateman of *Queen's-College*, Dr. Reeve of *Emanuel-College*, Dr. Brent of *Katharine-Hall*, Doctor of Physick.

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Sir Tho. Hutton of *Cambridgeshire*, Bart. married to Mrs. *Henrietta Asby*, youngest Daughter of the late Sir *James Asby* of *Bedfordshire*, Knt.

The Lady of Count *Dagenfelde*, Envoy of the King of *Prussia*, deliver'd of a Son.

John Rogers of *Milk-street*, Esq; married to a Widow Lady, of 10,000*l.* Fortune.

Tho. Heneage, jun. to Miss *Kath. Newport*.

Mr. Knightly of *Northamptonshire*, to Miss *Adams*

Adams of that County of 12,000*l.* Fortune.

Columbine Lee Carr of Cork in Ireland, Esq; to Miss Elizabeth Julia Bavand, of St. Anne's, Westminster; 10,000*l.* Fortune.

Mr. Bernardiston, of Brightwell-Hall in Suffolk, to Miss Jennings, Niece to the Lady Probyn.

Tho. Jennings, Esq; a Relation of Sir John Jennings's, to Mrs. Anne Canse, a Widow of 16,000*l.* Fortune.

Edward Perkins, of Pillstone in Monmouthshire, Esq; to Miss Winterbourn, Niece to the Countess of Abercorne; 20,000*l.* Fortune.

Edward Powis of Salop, Esq; to Miss Jelf at Bristol.

----- Harris, Esq; of Devon in Hampshire, to a young Gentlewoman of that Town.

## DEATHS.

Mr. Moore, an old experienc'd Officer in the Navy.

The Lady Roebley, of Staffordshire, at her Lodgings in Pall-Mall.

Thomas Woodcock, Esq; first Commissioner of the Duty on Salt.

William Dodd, Esq; at his House in Duke's-Place, Westminster.

The Right Hon. George Brudenel, Earl of Cardigan, at the Lord Bruce's Seat at Tottenham-Forest near Marlborough, in his Return from the Bath. He is succeeded in Dignity and Estate by his eldest Son, who married the youngest Daughter of the D. of Montagu.

Nicholas Philpot of Herefordshire, Esq; having shot himself; and the Coroner's Inquest brought it in Lunacy.

Mr. David Bosjanquet, Sen. an eminent Turkey Merchant, reputed worth 100,000*l.* at his House in Coleman-street.

Mr. Moyle, a Student of the Inner-Temple, at Shacklewell near Hackney.

Mrs. Jane Steale, a Maiden Lady of 6000*l.* Fortune.

John Stevens, Esq; a Gentleman of a good Estate in Cornwall.

Dame Elizabeth Cast, Relict of Sir John Cast, late Alderman of Portsoken Ward, and formerly Member of Parliament for London.

James Arbutnot, Esq; Collector of his Majesty's Customs at Antigua, died lately at New-York, whither he retir'd for the Sake of his Health.

The Relict of the late Chief Baron Rochford of Ireland. She was found dead on her Knees in her Closet, whither she retir'd after her usual Manner, after she came well from Church. She died at Dublin.

Mrs. Marlow, a Widow Lady of a considerable Fortune, at East-Ham in Essex.

The Hon. Sir John Maxwell, of Naber-Pollock, Bart. at his House of Pollock in Scotland. He was one of the Lords of Session.

The Rev. Mr. John Grierison, one of the Ministers of Edinburgh,

The Countess of Donnegal, Wife to Henry Earl of Donnegal in Ireland; at Bromfield in Essex.

Sir Richard Grosvenor, Bart. Member of Parliament for Chester, at his Seat at Eaton-Hall in Cheshire. He was descended from a long Line of illustrious Ancestors, and married to his first Lady, Jane, Sister to Sir William Windham, Bart. and to his second, Diana, Daughter to Sir George Warburton, of Arley in Cheshire, Bart. whom he surviv'd. The Dignity and great Estate descended to his Brother, now Sir Tho. Grosvenor, Bart. Member of Parliament also for Chester.

The Hon. Col. Egerton, Brother to the D. of Bridgewater, suddenly.

The Rev. Mr. Copley, Rector of Thornhill in Yorkshire, said to be worth 300*l.* per Ann. and in the Gift of Sir George Saville, Bart. Knight of the Shire for the said County.

Mrs. Tolburst, a Maiden Lady, having left behind her a Fortune of 20,000*l.* which was left her by the late Lady Cheney; and she has bequeath'd it to the Lord Gower.

Brigadier General Dubourgay, at Edinburgh, Mrs. Jane Spicer, a Maiden Lady, Sister to Christopher Spicer of Red-Lyon-Square, Esq; to whose two Daughters she has left about 10,000*l.*

Mrs. Stephens, at her House in Theobald's Court in Holbourn, a Widow Lady of a great Estate.

Rob. Ellison, Esq; Collector of the Customs at New-York.

Martin Fellows, Esq; in Red-Lyon-Square.

Capt. John Darby, an experienc'd Officer on Half-Pay.

Samuel Hannet, Esq; Lieut. Col. of the first Regiment of the Tower Hamlets.

Her Grace the senior Dutchess Dowager of Gordon, at her Lodgings in the Abby-Hill in Scotland.

John Lane, Esq; in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, reputed worth 200,000*l.*

Miss Galkway, Daughter to the Lord Gallway of Ireland.

Mrs. Ashley, a Widow Lady of a considerable Fortune, 7000*l.* of which she has bequeath'd to a Nephew and Niece.

Mrs. Sloane, Wife to William Sloane, Esq; and Daughter of Sir Gilbert Heathcote.

Capt. Dickens, formerly Captain of an India-Man.

Peregrine Nevil, Esq; at his Lodgings near Hammer-smith.

The Lady Douglass, Relict of Sir William Douglass, late Member for Cardigan in South-Wales.

Theophilus Jordain, Esq; at Mile-End.

Mr. Tho. Elrington, Deputy Master of the Revels, Steward of the Inns, and Chief of his Majesty's Company of Comedians in Ireland.

Am.

*Ambrose Hallet, Esq;* Grandson to Sir *James Hallet*, of *Bloomsbury-square*, Knt. and to the late Sir *Ambrose Crawley*, Knt. and Alderman of *London*. He died of a Hurt he receiv'd the Day before, by being, with his Brother, thrown out of a Chaise, by the Horses taking a Fright.

Mrs. *Hyde*, Wife of Mr. *Hyde*, a noted Vintner in *Spittlefields*.

Mrs. *Browning*, Wife of Mr. *Browning*, Brewer in *St. John's-street*.

*Persons declared BANKRUPTS.*

*John Turner*, jun. of *King's-Lynn* in *Norfolk*, Wine-Merchant.

*Edward Maber*, of *London*, Merchant.

*John Clarke*, of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, Vintner and Mariner.

*William Knelling*, of *Rotherhithe*, Merchant and Mariner.

*Solomon Nathan*, late of *Fen-Church-street*, *London*, Merchant and Dealer in Jewels.

*Charles Harwick*, late of *King's-Lynn* in *Norfolk*, Bookseller.

*Stephen Fehem*, late of the City of *Bristol*, Weaver.

*Shadrach Pride*, late of *Worcester*, Innholder and Vintner.

*William Lawfield*, of *St. Paul's Church Yard*, Hosier and Glover.

*William Gent*, late of *Leek* in *Staffordshire*, Grocer.

*Thomas Cole*, late of the Bankside in *Southwark*, Lighterman and Chapman.

*Samuel Seal* and *Thomas Seal*, of *Horningslow* in *Staffordshire*, Merchants and Co-partners.

*Joseph Stopford* and *William Stopford*, late of *Cannon-street*, Ware-housemen.

*Thomas Jones*, of *St. Dunstan's in the East*, Victualler.

*Isaac Jacobs*, of *Gravel-Lane*, *London*, Merchant.

*William Pettis*, late of *King's-Lynn* in *Norfolk*, Vinegar-Merchant.

*John Tarrant*, sen. of *Winchester*,

Mercer and Shop-keeper

*William Baylis*, of *Aldersgate-street*, *London*, Linnen-Draper.

*John Trelkeld*, of *Newcastle upon Tyne*, Merchant.

*John Chauntrell*, late of *Aldermanbury Postern*, Distiller.

*John Woolfe*, late of *Bramcutt-House* in the Parish of *Buckington* in *Warwickshire*, Dealer and Chapman.

*William Taylor*, of *King's-Lynn* in *Norfolk*, Merchant.

*Elizabeth Pickering*, late of *Norwich*, Brewer.

*Charles Newburgh*, late of *Exeter*, Merchant.

*John Smith*, of *Petworth* in *Surrey*, Mercer.

*Johnson Robottom*, of *West-Lynn* in *Norfolk*, Merchant.

*Thomas Noak*, of *Snellisham* in *Norfolk*, Merchant.

*Joseph Cutlove*, late of *Malden* in *Essex*, Grocer and Chapman.

*William Knowles*, late of *London*, Merchant.

*Joseph Barham*, of *Fenchurch-street*, Grocer.

*Chefs Stedman*, of *Stow-Market* in *Suffolk*, Mercer and Draper.

*James Goodrich*, of *Sutterton* in *Lincolnshire*, Chapman.

*Robert Bradford*, of *Exon*, Vintner.

*Richard Trigge*, late of *Bristol*, Wine-Cooper.

*John Cazalet*, late of *Hoxton-Square*, and now of *St. Georges's* in *Southwark*, Merchant.

*John Goodwin*, now or late of *Newbury* in *Berkshire*, Broker and Chapman.

*Thomas Kedington*, late of *Glensford* in *Suffolk*, Common Brewer.

*John Pearsal*, late of *Bristol*, Iron-monger.

*Thomas Stevens*, late of *Wisbech*, now of *London*, Merchant.

*Robert Metcalf*, of *Threadneedle-street*, *London*, Bricklayer.

*William Richard Marler*, of *London*, Broker and Chapman.

FROM



FROM *Seville*. The Debarkation of the *Spanish* Troops was made the 29th past. The 30th an Action happened between the King's Army and that of the *Moors*, consisting of 22000 Men, in which the latter were totally routed. The *Spaniards* had 150 of their Men wounded and thirty killed, amongst whom were five Officers. The 1st Instant (or as others Advices say, the 2d) the *Spanish* Troops enter'd *Oran* and took Possession of it, and of the Fort of *Mazalquivir*; so that in three Days the Descent was made, the Enemies beaten, and the City of *Oran* with its Castles taken. The Army of the *Infidels* was to be reinforced with 10,000 *Moors*, and 6000 *Turks*, who were coming from *Algier*; but upon the News of the Defeat of the first, they turn'd about, and made the best of their Way home. The Number of the Slain on the Part of the Enemy is not yet known. Our Loss is said to be inconsiderable: But we have Reason to believe the King has lost a great many Men, the *Moors* fighting very desperately for near six Hours; and had they been equal with us in their Discipline, as they had the Advantage of the Ground, by all we can learn, the Victory would have been very uncertain. Eighty Pieces of Brass Cannon, 50 of Iron, and 12 Field Pieces, &c. were found in the City and Castles of *Oran*, besides a prodigious Store of Ammunition of War; Grain in abundance, a great Number of Sheep, Oxen and Fowls, with a considerable Quantity of Wool; the City and Castles having been provided for three Months.

From *Hanover*: That on the 12th Prince George of *Hesse* arriv'd there, and the next Day waited on his Britannick Majesty at *Herenhausen*; as did Prince *Nassau Siegen* about the same Time; and Count *Lenard*, who was sent on the Part of his Master, the King of *Poland*, to compliment

his Majesty upon his Arrival in his German Dominions. About the same Time the King finished the particular Review of the Troops encamped near *Hanover*, and seem'd to be much pleas'd therewith. The Baron *de Beveren*, great Marshal of the *Palatine* Court, arriv'd on the 20th, and waited on the King the same Day, to compliment him in the Name of the Elector *Palatine*, upon his safe Arrival in *Germany*.

From the *Hague*: That an End had been put to the Dispute about the Succession to the Estate of the late King *William III.* which could not be terminated since the Death of that Prince, between the King, of *Prussia*, Father and Son, and the Prince of *Nassau Orange*. This was brought about by Mess<sup>rs</sup>. *Lincius* and *Duncan*, Counsellors respectively to the King and the Prince.

From *Ratisbon*: That the Persecution of the Protestants in *Saltzburgh* still continues with great Rigour, especially with regard to the Children of the Refugees, whom they detain against the Will of their Parents; or, at least, let none depart till after severe Treatment. 12000 of these poor Refugees have at different Times pass'd by *Ausburg*, and 4000 more were soon expected.

From *Vienna*: That they had received Advice, that Duke *Theodore*, Sovereign Prince of *Sultzbach*, of the House of *Palatine*, died the 11th Instant, at *Duickelspiel*, in the 74th Year of his Age, and was succeeded by his Son Prince *Joseph Charles Emanuel* of *Sultzbach*, born in 1693, and married in 1717 to *Sophia Augusta*, Daughter of *Charles Philip*, Elector *Palatine*, who died in Childbed in 1728, but left a Prince, born June 15, 1724.

Towards the End of the Month.

## STOCKS.

S. Sea 100, 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	Afric. 40 a 38
— Bonds 4l.	Royal Aff. 100 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Annu. 111 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lon. ditto 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank 150 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	T. Build. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Circ. 8l. 15	3 p. C. An. 98 $\frac{1}{8}$
Mil. Bank 111	Eng Copper l. 2 4
India 165 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	Wells dit. 1l. 15s.
— Bonds l. 6 19, a 7	Blank Tick. 7l. 01.

## The Course of EXCHANGE.

Amst. 35 2 a 1	Bilboa 42 $\frac{1}{2}$
D. Sight 34 10	Leghorn 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
Rotter. 35 3 a 4	Genoa 53 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hamb. 34 2	Venice 48 $\frac{1}{8}$
P. Sight 32 $\frac{1}{8}$	Lisb. 5 6
Bourdeaux 32	Opert. 5 6 a 5 $\frac{1}{8}$
Cadix 42 $\frac{1}{8}$	Antw. 35 10
Madrid 42 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dublin 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$

## Prices of Goods at Bear-Key.

Wheat 20 24	Oats 10 15
Rye 13 14	Tares 20 26
Barley 12 15	Pease 22 26
H. Beans 14 19	H. Pease 16 20
P. Malt 18 22	B. Malt 17 21

## Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from June 27 to July 23.

Christned	{ Males 668 }	{ 1314 }
	{ Females 646 }	
Buried	{ Males 732 }	{ 1429 }
	{ Females 697 }	

Died under 2 Years old	580
Between 2 and 5	80
5 10	49
10 20	53
20 30	122
30 40	135
40 50	129
50 60	93
60 70	85
70 80	57
80 90	30
90 and upwards	16
	1429

## Prices of Goods, &amp;c. in London. Hay 2l. 10s. a Load.

Coals per Chaldron 22 to 23	Sugar Powder best 54 a 59s.	Manna 18d. a 4s.
New Hops per Hun. cl. 10s. a 8l.	Ditto second Sort 49s.	Mastick white 4s. 6d.
Old Hops 2l. 3s. to 3l. 3s.	Loaf Sugar doubler 8d. half a 9d.	Opium 11s.
Rape Seed 19s.	Ditto single refine 56s. a 60s.	Quicksilver 4s. 3d.
Lead the Fodder 19 Hun. 1 half		Rhubarb 2s a 30s.
on board, 16 a 16l. 10s.	Grocery Wares by the lb.	Sarsaparilla 3s. 6d.
Tin in Blocks 4l.	Cinamon 7s. 6d.	Saffron English 26s.
Ditto in Bars 4l. 2s.	Cloves 9s. 1d.	Wormseeds none
Copper Eng. best cl. 5s.	Mace 15s. 6d.	Balsam Copaiwa 2s. 10d
Ditto ordinary 4l. 16s. a 5l.	Nutmegs 8s. 6d.	Balsam of Gilead 18s.
Ditto Barbary 68 a 72l.	Sugar Candy white 12d. a 17d.	Hypocacuanæ 6s. 7
Iron of Bilbao 14l. 10s. per Ton.	Ditto brown 6d.	Ambregreece per oz. 14s.
Ditto of Sweden 15l. 10s.	Pepper for home consump. 16d.	Wine, Brandy, and Rum.
Tallow 36s.	Ditto for Exportation 11d.	Oporto red per Pipe 32l. a 34l.
Country Tallow 39s. 6d.	Tpa Bobea fine 10s. a 12s.	Ditto white 40s.
Cochineal 17s. 3d.	Ditto ordinary 10s.	Lisbon red 36l.
	Ditto Congo 10 a 14s.	Ditto white 26l.
Grocery Wares by the C.	Ditto Pekoe 14s. 16s.	Sberry 27l.
Raisins of the S. 29s.	Ditto Green fine 9 a 13s.	Canary new 26l.
Ditto Malaga Frailes none	Ditto Imperial 9 a 12s.	Ditto old 36l.
Ditto Smirna new none	Ditto Hyson 30 a 35s.	Florence 3l.
Ditto Alicant none		French red 36l. a 50l.
Ditto Lipra new 20s.	Drugs by the lb.	Ditto white 20l.
Ditto Belvedere none	Balsam Peru 16s.	Mountain Malaga old 28l. a 30l.
Currents 38 a 44s.	Cardamoms 3s. 6d.	Ditto new 20 l.
Prunes French 21 a 22s.	Camphire refine'd 16s.	Brandy Fr. per Gal. 6s. a 6s. 3d.
Figs none	Crabs Eyes 2s 8d.	Rum of Jam. 7s.
	Jalap 2s. 2d.	Ditto Low. Islands 6s. 2d. 6s. 10d

The

GRAMMATICAL.

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LAW.

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Mrs.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

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F f

worth in the County of Suffolk, on Sunday, June 11. 1732. By Tho. Anguish, A. M. Printed for W. Bickerton, price 6d.

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46. A Sermon preach'd at the Visitation held at Skippon in Yorkshire, June 28, 1732. By John Heber, A. M. Printed for R. Manklin, Bookseller in York; and sold by Mess. Knapton in London, price 6d.

47. A Sermon preach'd at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London, on Monday in Whitsun Week, May 29, 1732, being the Anniversary Day of Thanksgiving for the Restoration. By W. Simpson, D. D. Printed for J. Roberts, price 6d.

48. Twenty six Sermons, preach'd in Lime-street, by several Ministers. Printed for A. Ward, J. Oswald, and R. Hest. In 2 Vols. 8vo, pr. 10s.

THEOLOGICAL.

\* 49. Physico-Theology: Or, a Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God, from his Works of Creation: Being the Substance of sixteen Sermons preach'd in St. Mary le Bow Church, London, at the Hon. Mr. Boyle's Lectures in the Years 1711, and 1712. With large Notes, and many curious Observations. By William Derham, D. D. The eighth Edition. Printed for W. Innys and R. Manby. 8vo, price 6s.

\* 50. Alciphron: Or, the minute Philosopher. In seven Dialogues. The second Edition. 2 Vols. 8vo, price 10s.

51. A seasonable Preservative against Popish Delusions: Written formerly in Latin; at the Request of the then Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of London. By Dr. William Whitaker. Now made English; to which is prefix'd an Account, as well of the Professor, as the Jesuite he engaged with: Some particular Notice taken of Popish Delusions so prevalent amongst us at this Time. By Tho. Dawson D. D. Printed for J. Batley, price 4s.

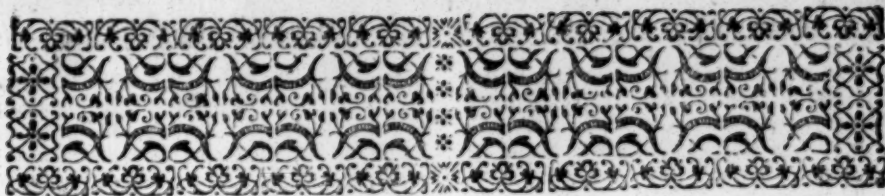
\* 52. An Essay on the several Dispensations of God to Mankind, in the Order in which they lie in the Bible: Or, a short System of the Religion of Nature and Scripture. The second Edition corrected; with very large Notes, and six Dissertations. 8vo. Printed for J. Grey, price 4s. 6d.

53. The Romish Doctrine of Transubstantiation impartially consider'd; or, a plain, rational, and scriptural Defence of the Protestant Doctrine of the Eucharist; wherein all the Subtilties of the Romish Church, which relate to the Argument, are duly examined and fully confuted. By R. Cornthwaite. Printed for J. Noon, price 6d.

54. A Reply to Mr. Millar's Book, entitled, the Principles of the reformed Churches, and particularly of the Church of England, stated and vindicated: But more especially to that Part of his Book which treats of the Decrees and Omniscience of God. By Samuel Fancourt. Printed for J. Gray, price 1s.

55. A Letter to a Lady: Wherein the canonical Authority of St. Matthew's Gospel is defended. Printed for R. Knaplock, price 1s. 6d.





# THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1732.

PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the last Session of Parliament.



OTH Houses met according to Prorogation on the 13th. of Jan. and his Majesty made a most gracious Speech to them; acquainting them, *that the Expectations be had from Time to Time given them, of seeing the general Tranquillity of Europe restor'd and establish'd. were now fully answer'd, &c.*

The Commons being returned to their House, Mr. Speaker reported his Majesty's Speech, and thereupon the L---d H-----y, after having in a very eloquent Speech enumerated the many Difficulties this Nation was brought under by the Intrigues of our Enemies abroad, and the many Dangers and great Expence we would have been involved in, if a War had not been prevented by his Majesty's wise Measures; by the good Success of which the Tranquillity of Europe was established upon a firm and a lasting Foundation; made the following Motion:

'That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return the Thanks of this House for his most gracious Speech; to declare our highest Satisfaction in seeing the general Tranquillity of Europe restored and established by his Majesty's Credit and Influence, with so much Glory to the Crown of Great Britain, and Honour to this Nation; to acknowledge with Gratitude his Majesty's unwearied Endeavours for the Happiness of his People, and his Goodness in pursuing such Measures as best conduced to the preserving the Rights and Possessions of these Kingdoms: To express our just Sense of his Majesty's great Wisdom, in being able to surmount the various Difficulties that so long embarrass'd the

Affairs of Europe, and particularly affected the Interests of Great Britain; and by pacifick Measures and Negotiations, to bring to a happy Conclusion the Disputes that for many Years had been subsisting, and by just and honourable Treaties, to settle and re-establish the publick Tranquillity, without the Hazard and Expence of a general Rupture, or kindling a War in any Part of Europe; and to assure his Majesty, that this House, sensible of the happy Effects of the Confidence so justly reposed in his Majesty, and the Blessings we enjoy under his Government, will with Cheerfulness grant the Supplies necessary for the Service of the current Year, for the Defence and Support of his Majesty's Government, and for the Security of his People.'

Then Mr. C-----ck, in a very handsome Speech, explained the several jarring Interests of Europe, which had been reconciled by his Majesty's Wisdom and good Conduct; and added, that as our Security depends upon the Preservation of the Balance of Power in Europe, we could not in common Prudence have sat unconcerned, and seen any one of the Powers swallowed up by another: But as the present Happiness and Tranquillity, not only of this Nation, but of Europe in general, was owing to the prudent and pacifick Measures of his Majesty, he approved of the Terms of addressing proposed, and therefore seconded the Motion.

Sir W-----d L-----n said, he should join with all his Heart in an Address of Thanks to his Majesty for his most gracious Speech from the Throne; but could not agree with descending so far into Particulars as were contained in the Motion. That the Treaties upon which it was pretended the Tranquillity of Europe, and Happiness of this Nation were so firmly established, were not now before the House, and

heretofore from his own Knowledge he could say nothing about them, nor form a Judgment of the Honour or Advantage which would from thence accrue to this Kingdom: But if he judged from what he heard or saw abroad in the World, he must be of Opinion that notwithstanding the great Things we have done for the Crown of Spain, and the Favours we have procured for the Royal Family of that Kingdom, we have as yet received very little Satisfaction for the Injuries done by them to this Nation.

Mr. S----- spoke to the following Purpose: That it had been the antient Custom of this House, to present an Address of Thanks to his Majesty for his most gracious Speech; but such Addresses were formerly always in general Terms; there were in them no flattering Paragraphs, nor long Compliments to the Throne for Transactions never laid before the House, and of which the House must have been supposed to be entirely ignorant. That we had indeed of late Years fallen into a Custom of complimenting the Throne upon every such Occasion with long Addresses, and this Custom had been followed so long, that he fear'd it might at last come to be a Vote of Course, to vote an Address in such Terms as shall be concerted by those very Men, whose Measures are approved of by the Compliment made to the Throne. He confess'd he was so little of a Courtier, that he could not return Thanks for what he knew nothing of, nor applaud before he knew a Reason for his Applause. Besides, when such Addresses have been proposed, it has been promised, that no Advantage should afterwards be taken of the complimenting Part; but every Member in this House knows, that when the House had an Opportunity of examining Things more particularly, and Debates ensued thereupon, they have been told that they could not censure any of the past Transactions, because they had approved of them by their Address of Thanks to his Majesty for his Speech from the Throne. He hoped that all Things were well, that our Affairs both abroad and at home were in that prosperous Condition in which they had been represented; but as they could not as yet judge from the Effects, and as the Treaties had not yet been laid before them, he moved that the first Part only of the Motion should stand, and that all the other complimenting Paragraphs should be left out.

Mr. P----- declar'd, he could not agree to an Address in the Terms proposed, because they seem'd to imply an Approbation of all that had been done by his Majesty's Ministers. That they ought to thank his Majesty for his most Gracious Speech, but he could not see any Reason they had to thank him for our Liberties and Properties; they are secured to us by our Constitution, and as Subjects of Great Britain we have a natural Right to them, his Majesty is far from having the least Thought

of making any Encroachments upon them. As for the Treaties and Negotiations abroad, and the Honours and Advantages by them acquired, he did not think they could take Notice of them; for 'till they be laid before the House, they must be presumed to be ignorant of them. That he should be glad to know we are now at last got into a right Way; but was certain there was a Time some Years ago, when we might have been as right as we are now, and upon the same Conditions: If we had embraced that Opportunity, a great deal of Money would have been saved to the Nation; but in those Days the *Guaranty* of the *Pragmatick Sanction* was looked upon as inconsistent with the Interest and Happiness of this Nation, and was represented as treach even by those who have now agreed to it. That he saw no Necessity of agreeing to it even now: Thereby we oblige ourselves to assist the *Austrian* Family whenever attacked by any Potentate, except the Grand Seignior; they may happen to be attacked, when it will be much against the Interest of this Nation, to engage itself in a War upon any Foreign Account. He did not know but we may be accused of some Sort of Breach of Faith on Account of our late Negotiations with the Emperor; the *French* may perhaps say that by the Treaty of *Hanover* we were obliged not to treat with any of the Powers against whom that Treaty seem'd to be made, without the Concurrence of our Allies; and yet notwithstanding thereof, we not only negotiated but concluded a Treaty with the Emperor, without communicating the same to them. He could not say, that either the Honour or the Interest of the Nation had been much considered in our late Negotiations; and wish'd the Introduction of the *Spanish* Troops into *Italy* might not prove the Origin of new Troubles. Nor could he say, that much Regard had been had to the particular Interest of this Nation in our Conduct at home; our Debts have been increased, at least, not diminished, and at the same Time Luxury so much encourag'd, that many have run out a great Part of their Fortunes, and are thereby obliged to depend upon the Court; insomuch that he must say, happy it is for the Nation, that the King is so good and so just, as not to have any Designs against our Liberties. Our Trade is decaying every Day, and publick Credit is like to be destroyed by the many publick Frauds that are committed. However he hoped, all our Affairs abroad were now set to rights, and that our domestick Grievances were in a fair Way of being redressed; but if so, it is something like a Pilot, who, though he has a safe, and streight Passage for going into Port, yet takes it in his Head to carry the Ship a great Way about, through Sands, Rocks and Shallows, and thereby loses many of the Seamen, destroys a great deal of the Tackle, and puts the Owners to a vast Expence; but at last

last by Chance he hits the Port, and then triumphs in his good Conduct.

Mr. D-----s said, when he returned to the Country, he wished he could tell his Neighbours, that Part of our Debts were paid off, or some of our Taxes abolished, or the Standing Army disbanded. These were Effects they would immediately feel, but he fear'd they would think a Peace attended with a Continuation of all the Taxes, and a keeping up the Standing Army, did not deserve Thanks from the Nation.

Sir W-----m W-----m was against addressing his Majesty, in the Terms proposed; because though every Thing may now be well settled, yet he could not think our Conduct had in every Respect been right, or that the Interest of this Nation had been by his Majesty's Ministers, principally and steadily pursued. 'At one Time we were frightened out of our Wits with Apprehensions of the Pretender, and that without any Reason that he could see. Then *Don Carlos* was made such a Giant of, that he, that Infant, was to swallow up all the Powers of *Europe*; at that Time we sued to *France* for an Alliance, by which we put it in their Power to commence a War whenever they pleased. Some Time after we shook of all Fears of the Pretender, *Don Carlos* was again diminished to an ordinary Size, and then we began to bully *France*, as much as we had courted it before. On the other Hand, the Imperial Court have acted with Steadiness and Prudence; and thereby, at last brought us to their own Terms; whereas we have been obliged in some Manner to comply with the Demands of almost every Power we have treated with; and if by such Means we have at last got off tolerably, we have been like a Man in a Room, who wants to get out, and tho' the Door be open, and a clear Way to it, yet he stalks round the Room, breaks his Shins over a Stool, tumbles over a Chair, and at last, tumbling over every Thing in his Way, by Chance finds the Door and gets out, after abundance of needless Trouble and unnecessary Danger.

Mr. O-----p wish'd he could have heard that the late new Works at *Dunkirk* had been entirely razed; that we had received a full Satisfaction for the many Depredations of the *Spaniards*; and said, he should be glad to see more Care taken in arming the Country, and disciplining the Militia. He thought it was a Scandal to the Nation, to appear so much frightened at the late marching of a few *French* Troops down to the Coasts of *France* next to us; and hoped this Nation would never be brought so low, as to have nothing to trust to for their Defence, but their Standing Army. Whenever we are threatened with an Invasion, our Safety and our Barrier next to our Fleet must depend upon our Militia. And if they once lose the Use of Arms, an Enemy that can either by Cunning or Accident escape our

Fleet, may land with little Danger, and do much Mischief before a sufficient Number of regular Forces can be brought together to oppose them. Considering how the Protestants in *Germany* have been oppress'd by the present Imperial Family, he could have wished to have heard some Care had been taken of them in the Treaty lately made with the Emperor; but as the *Dutch* had not yet acceded to that Treaty, he hoped some Care may as yet be taken of those poor People: He was pleased to find, we were not so closely united to *France* as formerly; having generally observed, that when two Dogs are in a Leash together, the Stronger runs away with the Weaker.

These were the principal Speakers against the Motion made by L-----d H-----y. The Hon. Mr. P-----m spoke for it, and shewed, that in common Decency they were to look upon every Thing to be as it had been represented to them by his Majesty; but that no Compliments put into the Address could be made use of to prevent their enquiring afterwards into the Measures that had been pursued, after the Treaties should be laid before them: On the contrary, if it should be found, that any Negotiations had been carried on contrary to the Honour and Interest of the Nation, they were to presume, his Majesty had been imposed on: And in such Case that House was not only to punish evil Counsellors for Measures so weak or wicked, but also for imposing upon his Majesty, and advising him to make such a Speech. That upon the Opening of a Session of Parliament, the Eyes of all *Europe* were turned towards *Great Britain*, and if they at first appeared in the least diffident or jealous of his Majesty's Conduct, it would weaken his Influence on foreign Courts, and might put it out of his Power to rectify any false Step (if any had been) made by his Ministers.

Mr. W-----le answer'd some of the Objections made to our late Conduct. He said he knew the entering into the Guaranty of the *Pragmatick Sanction* was proposed some Years ago: But, it was then proposed in dogmatick and positive Terms, and without offering the least Consideration to this Nation. Besides, there was then Reason to fear that *Don Carlos* was fix'd upon by the Imperial Court as a Successor to his Imperial Majesty; and it was against the Interest of this Nation, to contribute to the establishing of a Person in the sole Possession of all the *Austrian* Dominions, who was by the *Quadruple Alliance* to have such large Dominions in *Italy*, and had by his Birth so near a Prospect to the Crown of *Spain*, and at that Time also a very near Prospect to the Crown of *France*. This Guaranty was again offered when the Treaty of *Seville* was in Agitation, but then again it was rejected, because the Proposal was made only with a View to disturb the Negotiations then carrying on, and which were so happily ended by the Treaty



of *Seville*. Nor can it be said, that we have entered into the Guaranty too soon; it was our Interest to do it as soon as possible, because the Preserving of the Imperial Dominions entire is necessary for preserving the Balance of Power in *Europe*: If we had delayed till the Emperor's Death, it would then have been too late. *Europe* would have been in Flames, and the *Austrian* Dominions divided before we could have done any Thing. We ought perhaps to have gone into it sooner, because of the fatal Consequences that might have ensued, if the Emperor had dropt off; but we could not do it till the Imperial Court agreed to give Satisfaction to *Spain* as to the Dominions provided for *Don Carlos* in *Italy* by the Quadruple Alliance; to the *Dutch* as to the particular Disputes between the Empire and them; and to the *Dutch* and us as to the *Offend* Company; and all this his Majesty by his wife and steady Measures has at last procured.

It is the Interest of this Nation, as well as of almost every one of the other Nations of *Europe*, to preserve the Dominions of the *Austrian* Family entire: It is the Interest of this Nation, that the *Dutchies* of *Tuscany*, *Parma* and *Placentia* should never be possess'd by *Germany*, *France* or *Spain*: It is the Interest of this Nation to have the *East India* Trade from *Offend* demolished; and this Nation is particularly interested in the preserving of *Gibraltar* and *Port-mahon*, and at the same Time in cultivating a good Friendship with *Spain*. In every one of these Points we have obtained all that we could expect or desire; and all this without any mean Compliance on our Part. How can it then be said that neither the Honour nor Interest of this Nation has been regarded in our Negotiations, or that we have comply'd with every one in their Turn?

The only View that *France* had, or at least owned, was to preserve the publick Tranquillity, and to see the Terms of the Quadruple Alliance complied with: If these Points were brought to a happy Issue, it was all the *French* had to demand, and as both are accomplished by the Treaty of *Vienna*, the *French* Court have no Reason to complain; so far otherways, that they have declared they are fully satisfied: And as for our taking an Alarm at the March of some of their Troops towards the Coasts of *France* opposite to *England*, it proceeded only from that prudent Jealousy which every Nation ought to have of all its Neighbours; and the *French* were as much alarm'd upon our marching Troops down towards our Coasts next to them.

By the Treaty of *Seville* the *Spaniards* are to make full Satisfaction for any Losses of our Merchants by unjust Seizures; but as the Quantum could not then be determined, nor

what Seizures were lawful and what not, it was necessary to leave that Affair to Commissaries mutually appointed; and we have all Reason to expect, that we shall at last meet with a full Satisfaction in that Affair, tho' it has hitherto been retarded by Negotiations of greater Moment since the Conclusion of that Treaty.

A Since Comparisons had been going round, he hop'd he might make one in his Turn; that our late Affairs resemble a Set of honest quiet Country People got into a Country Dance, who went through their Dance with much Ease and Alacrity, till a turbulent noisy Fellow came and forced himself into the Dance, and made such a Noise, that such a one was out, and such a one not right, such a Step out of Tune, and such a Tune not according to Rule, that they could not go on with their Dance; but at last they resolv'd, and turned this troublesome Fellow out of Company, and then they all went on easily and quietly as they had done before.

B Several other Gentlemen spoke upon both Sides of the Question. At last the Question was put, agree with the Motion or not, which was carried in the Affirmative without any Division.

On the 13th of *Jan.* the House resolv'd to grant a Supply to his Majesty, and soon after several Estimates and Accounts were (pursuant to their Addresses or Orders) laid before them.

About the same Time the House resolv'd, D That 8000 Men be employed for the Sea Service for the Year 1732. And,

That four Pounds *per Man per Month* be allowed for maintaining them for 13 Months, including the Ordnance for Sea Service.

E On the 25th, Mr. *Sandys* presented to the House (according to Order) a Bill for making more effectual the Laws in Being for disabling Persons from being chosen Members of, or sitting or voting in the House of Commons, who have any Pension during Pleasure, or for any Number of Years, or any Offices held in Trust for them; which was received and read a first Time, and ordered to be read a second Time.

Then the House resolv'd, That 212,885 l. 7 s. 5 d. be granted to his Majesty for the Ordinary of the Navy (including Half-pay for Sea Officers) for 1732.

That 10,000 l. be granted upon Account towards the Support of *Greenwich* Hospital.

That 82,715 l. 1 s. 6 d. be granted for the Charge of the Office of Ordnance for Land Service for 1732. And,

F That 3376 l. 1 s. 9 d. be granted for defraying the extraordinary Expence of the Office of Ordnance for Land Service not provided for by Parliament.

Among

# Account of MONEY given for 1731.

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Among the several Accounts laid before the House, was, An Account shewing how the Money given for the Service of the Year 1731, hath been disposed of, distinguished under the several Heads, until the 24th of January 1731, and the Parts thereof remaining unsatisfied, with the Overplus thereupon the 24th of January 1731.

## GRANTS.

NAVY.		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
TO Viduals, Wages, and Wear and Tear of the Navy, and the Victualling thereof for 10,000 Men for 13 Months.	}	494,000											
For the Ordinary of the Navy, and for Half-pay to Sea-Officers.		212,034	4	4									
Towards the Support of <i>Greenwich-Hospital.</i>		10,000											
<b>ORDNANCE.</b>					716,034	4	4	716,034	4	4			
For Ordnance Sea Services.					26,000								
For extraordinary Expences for Land Services not provided for by Parliament.	}	5,515	2	6									
For Ordnance Land Services.		81,408	8	4									
<b>FORCES.</b>					112,923	10	10	112,923	10	10			
For defraying the Charge of 17,709 Men for Guards and Garifons, and Land-Forces.	}	651,484	17	1 1/2				651,484	17	1 1/2			
For maintaining the Forces and Garifons in the Plantations, and in <i>Minorca</i> and <i>Gibraltar</i> .		169,835	8	1 1/2				169,835	8	1 1/2			
For defraying the Expence of 12,000 <i>Hessians</i> in his Majesty's Pay.	}	241,259	1	3				241,259	1	3			
For a Year's Subsidy to the Duke of <i>Brunswick-Lunen- burg-Wolfenbuttel.</i>		25,000						6,250			18,750		
Upon Account of Out- Pensioners of <i>Chelsea</i> Hospital.	}	32,483	2	6				32,483	2	6			
Upon Account of Half- pay to reduced Officers of his Majesty's Land-Forces and Marines.		61,158	15	10				61,158	15	10			
For defraying several ex- traordinary Expences and Ser- vices incurred, and not pro- vided for by Parliament.	}	30,926	5	11				30,926	5	11			
For Pensions to the Widows of such reduced Officers of Land Forces and Marines as died upon the Establishment of Half-pay, and who were married to them before <i>Christmas</i> 1716.		2,662						2,662					
<b>DEFICIENCIES.</b>					1,214,809	10	9						
To make good the Defici- ency of the Malt Duty, <i>Anno</i> 1729, on the 25th of <i>March</i> 1731.	}	93,874	3	9 1/2									

DE.

## Account of MONEY given for 1731.

## DEFICIENCIES.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>Sums paid.</i> <i>l.</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>Re- mains to be paid.</i> <i>l.</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
To make good the Deficiency of the Land Tax, Anno 1729, on the 29th of Sept. 1731.	71,013	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$					
To make good the Deficiency of the General Fund at Michaelmas 1731.	39,353	4	11					
To make good the Deficiency of the Grants, Anno 1730. viz.								
To the Navy 60,000 <i>l.</i>								
To Greenwich Hospital	10,000							
To the Ordnance	29,702 <i>l.</i>	7 <i>s.</i>	11 <i>d.</i>					
To the Forces	34,610 <i>l.</i>	6 <i>s.</i>	7 <i>d.</i>	134,312	14	6		
Towards the Maintenance of the British Forts and Settlements belonging to the Royal African Company on the Coast of Africa.				338,533	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	338,533	6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
To discharge the Sum standing out of 550,000 <i>l.</i> in Exchequer Bills made forth for the Supply, Anno 1730.				10,000			10,000	
To the Bank of England for circulating the said Exchequer Bills.				504,200			504,200	
To the Usher of the Receipt of Exchequer for Necessaries for the Exchequer Bill Office.	6443	7	4					
	21	16	1 $\frac{1}{2}$					
				6,465	3	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,465	3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
				2,902,085	55	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,884,235	15,111 $\frac{1}{2}$
								18,750

*The Ways and Means out of which the said Grants were to be satisfied.*

1,000,000 00 00	By the Land Tax, Anno 1731.
750,000 00 00	By the Malt Duty, Anno 1731.
400,000 00 00	By Annuities at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.
300,000 00 00	By Way of Lottery.
32,516 12 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	By Arrears of former Land Taxes.
669 9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	By Arrears of sundry Malt Duties.
9,528 03 01	By Duties on Compound Liquors.
15,101 12 05 $\frac{1}{2}$	By Arrears of the Malt Duty, Anno 1729.

3,007,815 18 04  $\frac{1}{2}$  Total of Ways and Means.2,902,985 15 11  $\frac{1}{4}$  Total of the Grants.104,830 02 05  $\frac{1}{2}$  Overplus of Ways and Means.

18,750 00 00 Remains to be paid,

123,580 02 05  $\frac{1}{2}$ *Residue of Ways and Means undisposed.*

On the Land Tax, Anno 1731, in Exchequer Bills.

In Money raised by Contributions for Annuities at 3  $\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent. Anno 1731.

Arrears of the Malt Duty, Anno 1729.

Jan. 24.

1731,

M. Frecker.

89,728	10	00
18,750	00	00
15,101	12	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
123,580	02	05 $\frac{1}{2}$



# A View of the Weekly ESSAYS and DISPUTES in this Month.

Promis'd in our last.

Craftsman, July 29. N<sup>o</sup> 317.

Remarks on a Pamphlet, intitled, The natural Probability of a lasting Peace in Europe.

D'ANVERS says, We have heard so much of *establish'd Tranquillity*, &c. for several Years past, amidst continual Depredations, and Insults, that we may be excus'd from believing such Writers, till their Panegyrics are justify'd by adequate Events.

If Great Britain is not only at Peace, and on the most amicable Terms with all her Neighbours, but all her Neighbours are disposed to live well with each other; I should be glad, says he, to be inform'd of the Reasons of our sitting out a Fleet so very lately, in such a Hurry; because such military Preparations, in Times of universal Peace, seem a little odd to vulgar Understandings; and I can never believe that an honourable Gentleman would so alarm the Nation, and put us to such Expence, only to cause a Fluctuation in Exchange Alley, or to make the Nore vie with Spithead.

It must be acknowledged, that the Plan of Power in Europe is altered by two fundamental Articles; the Introduction of Don Carlos into Italy, and the Guaranty of the Pragmatick Sanction: But our Author could not, surely, call these the most effectual Means to secure our present advantageous Situation; because he argued against the Tuscan Succession, a few Years ago, as contrary to the Interests of all Europe, especially of Great Britain; and another Writer on the same Side thought the Guaranty of the Pragmatick Sanction might be attended with fatal Consequences.

I am glad to hear that Provision is made, by a private Article in the last Vienna Treaty, that if the Arch-

duchesses marry so as to aggrandize any of the great Powers, or to hazard the Balance of Europe, the Guaranty shall be void; but it would have given us farther Satisfaction, if those Marriages had been specifically settled and made known.

Tho' this Writer tells us, that all the Princes of Europe are perfectly satisfied with their respective Conditions in the new Plan of Power; yet he owns, in another Place, that Spain is grown cool, at least, as to the Pragmatick Sanction; and every one knows, France has openly oppos'd it, tho' he scruples not to assert, that no Powers at all act against it; by which I suppose he means, that they have not yet made Use of Force: But can he see no Probability of such an Attempt, whenever the Contingency shall happen? May not the Italian Dominions furnish a Bone of Contention between Germany and Spain, in Times to come, as Flanders has already done between France and Holland? May not these Pretensions prove the Means of uniting France and Spain, and involve Great Britain in a War to support her Engagements?

This Writer compares the last Vienna Treaty with those of Ryswick and Utrecht, to shew the Advantage of the former. K. William, notwithstanding the Disadvantages he labour'd under, made a Peace upon very honourable Terms; so that his Reflections on the Peace of Ryswick are unjust, and if any Writer on the other Side had made so free with it, he would have Popery and Jacobitism thrown in his Teeth. The Partition Treaty was, indeed, a fatal Slip in the Politicks of that Reign, and laid the Foundation of the War in the next, by undertaking to dispose of Dominions, which did not belong to us; but methinks he might have passed over this Treaty in Silence, for a Reason I need not explain to him.

I have frequently own'd the Defects of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, but am far from thinking it so bad as he has represented it, or even inferior to any Treaty since; not excepting the *Hanover Alliance*, the Treaty of *Seville*, or that great Masterpiece of Negotiation, which he has so lavishly prais'd. The Want of a sufficient District round *Gibraltar* is one Defect of that Treaty; but is that supplied in the present Treaty, or any of the numerous ones since that Time? Two other Charges against that Treaty seem a little extraordinary at this Time: One is, that the Island of *Santa Lucia* was not so much as named in it, and only provided for in general Terms; whereas *Gibraltar* is not so much as once named in any of our late Treaties. The other is, that sufficient Care was not taken in that Treaty, of our *British Merchants*; but I am surpriz'd his *Patron* does not injoin him not to touch upon that tender Point, or so much as mention the Case of our *British Merchants*, upon any Occasion.

He asserts that all the Inconveniences, Quarrels and Grievances of the last 19 Years have flow'd from this Source. What! did all our Squabbles in the North, the large Standing Army kept up for several Years in *Germany*, a certain famous Letter, or the Treaty of *Madrid*, take their Original Rise from the Peace of *Utrecht*?

About four Years ago, all our Differences with *Spain* were imputed by this Writer, to the Destruction of their Fleet in the *Mediterranean*; but perhaps even that unjustifiable Action (as he stil'd it) was owing to the Treaty of *Utrecht*; and I should not be surpriz'd to see him trace the Villanies of the Charitable Corporation from the same Source.

*D'Anvers* concludes, that no Minister could wish for a more fortunate Concurrence of Incidents in his Favour; for besides the Death of seve-

ral Princes within 20 Years past, and the personal Character of most of the present ones, he thinks the Disturbances in *Savoy* on King *Victor's* Abdication, the Contests in *France* between the Court and the Parliament, the *Spanish* Crusade against the *Moors*, &c. give us a fairer Prospect of Tranquillity, than all our Negotiations and Treaties for several Years past.

*Daily Courant*, Aug. 2 and 5.

B Observations on the foregoing Craftsman.

ONE who signs himself *Carus*, having observ'd, that Mr. *D'Anvers* is as much a *Valetudinarian* in Politicks as splenetick People are in their Bodies, who, in however happy Circumstances they really are, yet their fancied Evils continually afflict them; that he throws out *Woes* and *Denunciations* like the *French Prophets*, which proceed from the melancholy Fumes of *Rage* and *Disappointment*; that since he finds it impossible to persuade the Nation into clamouring against Grievances they do not feel, he endeavours to possess them with Fears of what may happen in Time to come, and to make them uneasy now, because there is a Possibility of their being made so hereafter; and that all his Reasoning or rather Complaining is founded on what is most absurd and unreasonable, the not altering the Name of *Contingencies* and making that indefeasible and perpetual which cannot be so in the Nature of Things; after this, particularly answers him upon the Business of the *Austrian Succession*.

The great Point, says *Carus*, in all the foreign Negotiations of Great Britain, has been to preserve the Balance of Europe, which for a long Time has greatly depended upon keeping the Scales even between the Houses of *Austria* and *Bourbon*. The Emperor has only Female Issue, but

'tis not impossible he may yet have a Son; however, to secure a proper Poise of Power against that which is, or hereafter may be, in the House of Bourbon, Great Britain and the States General have engag'd to support such a Disposition as the Emperor has made of his Hereditary Dominions, by what is call'd the Pragmatick Sanction; provided the Archduchesses marry not so as to aggrandize any of the great Powers, and thereby hazard the Balance of Europe. But Mr. D'Anvers thinks the Princes should be specifically made known, to whom the Archduchesses are to be married. Would not such a Declaration give the greatest Opportunity to France, or any other Power, who should be inclin'd to defeat this Succession, to take proper Measures with much greater Probability of Success than they can at present? Or would not such Declaration be very inconsistent with the Nature of this Settlement, which is only eventual, and to take Place in case the Emperor has no Male Heirs?

As to France or Spain attempting to oppose this Succession, upon the Emperor's Demise, there is no Probability of it, because we may suppose that France will not venture, in her present Circumstances, upon a Rupture without Support; and the Interest of Spain is so fully provided for by Don Carlos's Introduction into Italy, that 'tis not likely that Monarchy should abet such Enterprizes as must infallibly make those Powers her Enemies, who are now Guarantees of Don Carlos's quiet Possession.

He then goes on to examine, whether the Flaws in the Treaty of Utrecht have not really contributed to embarrassing our Foreign Affairs. When that Treaty was made, (says he) France and Spain might have been oblig'd to submit to any Terms the Allies had propos'd. And if nothing better was gained for Great Britain, by the separate Peace she made, than

would have been in a general one, those Ministers were highly culpable who made it; for as we enter'd into the War, merely to prevent the Balance of Europe inclining too much to the House of Bourbon, all Treaties must have been unreasonable and impolitic, wherein that Point was not fully secur'd. No Body will say this was done by the Treaty of Utrecht, no, not my Lord B——ke himself. On the contrary, the Plan of Power was so bunglingly adjust'd by that Peace, that scarce any one Potentate was satisfied. It left room for Cardinal Alberoni to project the Seizing of Sicily; and the Confusion, in which our Interests abroad were left thereby, in all Probability, occasion'd the first Thought of breaking the Spanish Power at Sea, by destroying their Fleet in the Mediterranean. If Affairs had been thoroughly regulated by that Treaty, Spain, very probably, would not have taken the Steps she did; and the Emperor must have receiv'd such Satisfaction as would have prevented the Possibility of an Alliance like that concluded with Spain by the Agency of Ripperda, the Source of all the Troubles and Negotiations into which all Europe has since then been plunged.

These Things consider'd will justify all those forbearing Measures, so often ridicul'd by D'Anvers and his Patrons; and, notwithstanding their Raillery, the Armaments were in order to Peace. The Fleet under Admiral Hoyer, and that at Spithead, effectually answer'd the Design for which they were fitted out, and were one of those Expedients, by which the Ministry have brought about a general Pacification.

As to the late large expens'd Fleet, as D'Anvers represents it, If I had no better Intelligence than he, I should have been not a little surpris'd to have heard it was no other than Guard-Ships; and probably order'd to be full mann'd to protect our

H h



Trade in the *Mediterranean* from the *Algerines*, who, 'twas likely, might take Occasion from the *Spanish Fleet* being then ready to sail to the Coast of *Barbary*, to fall upon *European Vessels* of any Nation, in order to furnish themselves with Necessaries to withstand the *Spanish Army*.

*Free Briton*, Aug. 3. N° 140.

**W**ALSINGHAM is upon the same Subject with the foregoing, for which Reason we shall be the shorter upon him. Will any one, says he, suspect the Peace of *Britain*, or of *Europe*, because the *British Nation* keeps up a Number of Guardships as her natural Force, and as Bulwarks of this Island, which preserve us in War, and protect us in Peace? Are the Guardships of *Great Britain* a more alarming Sight in Times of Peace, than the Garrisons of Frontier Towns, on the Continent? Besides, may not the Honour of the Nation require, that when the other great Powers, to exercise their Sailors, or to keep up the Appearance of Naval Power, &c. shall send out their Fleets to Sea, we should fit out at least our common Guardships, to assert the Power of *Britain* at Sea, and to shew the superior Strength of the *British Crown*? This is an Expence most chearfully allow'd by Parliament, even in Times of Peace, and is no ways the Indication of disturb'd Times, or uncertain Tranquillity.

Mr. *D'Anvers* would have the Marriages of the Archduchesses specifically settled and made known. But it might not be possible to stipulate, whom they should marry; and surely we had no Right to prescribe for them. Was it not sufficient for the Emperor to stipulate whom they should not marry? Again, supposing the Marriages to be stipulated, it does not follow, that this ought immediately to be made known. There may be Reasons for keeping it secret, at

least for some Time. But if it be of Importance, these Patriots know where they may apply; and if it is either *safe* or *prudent*, they may have the secret Stipulation next Winter laid before them.

**A** I agree with the *Craftsman*, that if *France* and *Spain* are disposed to a War at any Time, it would not be very easy to maintain a Peace: But whether *Spain* will come into a War for the Benefit of *France*, or *France* will do the like for the Sake of aggrandizing *Spain*; whether *Spain* will ever risque the Dominions of their own Son in *Italy*, merely to assist *France* against the House of *Austria*; may be Questions fit to be answer'd, before we admit of *D'Anvers's* Supposition, that *France* and *Spain* may join in Arms against the *Pragmatick Sanction*. The Interests of *France* and *Spain* are so incompatible in this Affair, that the *Pope* and *Turk* may as soon join in a War to destroy the *Protestant Religion*.

**D** As to the *Italian Dominions*, *Spain* will hardly quarrel with *Germany* about them, whilst *Don Carlos* is young, and scarcely settled in his new States; such Contentions would be the most likely Means to dispossess him, and exclude him for ever from any Share of Dominions in *Italy*. **E** As to *future Times*, no Man can foresee what may happen; but as to *Don Carlos*, when the King his Father shall be dead, and the Power of his Mother expir'd, *Spain* will have no longer any Relation to him, his Interests will be quite independent of the *Spanish Crown*, and, as I apprehend, the *Spaniards* can have no Contentions with *Germany* on his Account.

*Grubstreet Journal*, Aug. 3. N° 135.

**G** Reasons of the present Want of Taste.

**T**HEATRICUS relates a Conversation he had with some Gentlemen and Ladies, who were la-

lamenting the present Want of Taste, and enquiring into the Causes of it. Some imputed it to the bringing into the World too soon the young ones of either Sex. The Want of sufficient Foundation in our Youths, before they are let loose to acquire the Knowledge of the World, and a Behaviour proper for all Parts of Life, they thought, was the Occasion of so many raw Boys of 25 or 30 Years. As to the other Sex, they said, that their too early Acquaintance with ours, made them too soon acquainted with their own Beauty; so that they were induced to apply their chief Care for the Cultivation of that, and almost entirely to neglect intellectual Qualifications.

A Gentleman of a splenetic Turn having listen'd a good while, at last said, tho' he agreed with us, yet since Empires, as well as Arts and Sciences had their Rise and Declension, he rather thought our Period was come, and that hence forward little was to be expected but a gradual Decrease of all that was good. We contented ourselves with telling him, that we hop'd Things were not so bad, but that a Cure might be found out. He shook his Head, and made no Answer.

My Opinion (says *Theatrics*) being then ask'd, I told them I thought there must be more than one Reason for this Want of Taste, and that I really believ'd the Degeneracy of the Stage was one principal Occasion of it. For when ridiculous, stupid, obscene, and infamous Pieces are represented, 'tis no Wonder that ridiculous, stupid, obscene, and infamous Characters are form'd by both Sexes, and seen so often, and in such Numbers, on the Theatre of the World.

This Notion appear'd so just, that we immediately turn'd our Thoughts to the remedying of this Disorder. And after some Debates, one of the Company, after having shewn that all the Pieces acted since the Begin-

ning of last Winter were either silly, lewd, or immoral, said, he knew no Scheme so likely to restore the Stage to its former State, as taking the Management out of their Hands who now conduct it; not the economical, nor the profitable Part of it, but the receiving or rejecting of Plays: And he propos'd that a Committee of three or five Gentlemen of Figure and Sense should be appointed to sit at certain Times weekly, and receive all Plays that shall be offer'd, without Respect of Persons. If these Gentlemen are three, they should have 300l. *per Ann.* if five, but 200l. the Majority to determine which Plays should be received, or rejected; and the House to be oblig'd to act so many every Season as had been approved. This would excite more Gentlemen to write, and prevent the Increase of bad Poets. For a Fund to pay this theatrical Commission, the Boxes may be rais'd 1s. and the Pit 6d. which he computed would be sufficient to pay the Salaries, and an Officer or two more to supervise the Collection. This he believ'd the Town would readily come into, for the Sake of being more decently, agreeably, and sensibly entertained.

*Daily Journal*, Aug. 4.

*Reflections upon Osborne's Review of his Principles of Religion and Government.* (See p. 189.)

AS much as he (*Osborne*) blusters and defies his *Friends*, as well as his *Enemies*, I suppose (says this Writer) he has been chid by some of them, or else he would not put himself to so much Pain, as even to seem to be a Friend to *Christianity* and the *Church of England*. But what is his *seeming Friendship* at last? He is a Friend to *Christianity*, as it contains nothing but *reasonable Doctrines* (in *Italicks*, to intimate that the Doctrines of *Christianity* are not reasonable)



ble) and commands nothing but the Practice of *Virtue*, &c. Not a Word about *Christian Institutions*, which are more properly *Christianity* than *Morality*; which, however excellent, is an acknowledg'd Part of every Religion: Those *Doctrines* and *Institutions* therefore which are peculiar to the *Christian Religion* are properly *Christianity*. But these are no Part of the *Examiner's Christianity*, which like his Bro—*T—d—l's*, is as old as the *Creation*.

He is likewise become an huge Friend to the *establish'd Church*, tho' in this very Recantation, he declares that all Forms of *Church Government*, all *Creeeds*, and all Forms of *Worship*, are alike to him; and that no *Laws* ought to be made, but what relate to the *Security of Person and Property*; that is, he is a Friend to the *establish'd Church*, tho' he thinks, and owns, that all *Establishments* are absolutely unlawful.

When he speaks of *Government*, he speaks out his *Atheistical Principles* in plainer Terms: He is positive that the *People*, not *God*, are the *Fountain and Original* of all Powers; and that the *Civil Magistrate*, be the Form of *Government* what it will, rules by the *Authority of the People*; tho' *God himself* has declar'd the direct Contrary. But yet a Man is a *Jacobite* and a *Papist*, that will not allow the *Examiner* to be a good *Christian*.

The *Examiner* had said, that no Man can be bound by any Law, to which he does not give his Consent. The *Examiner Examined* proved plainly that this Position is *Treason*, and subversive of all *Government*. The Gentleman is not ashamed to repeat the Position, tho' he does not care to defend it by any *Reasons*.

The *Examiner Examined* seems to have taken Leave of his Correspondent, who possibly may think himself Conqueror, because his Adversary grew weary of beating so insensible a Creature. I have taken up the

Rod, and intend to use it upon him till I grow tired. I shall then give it into the Hand of another, and so the *Examiner* may go on in this Way to triumph over all his Enemies, by running the *Gauntlet*, and getting a Slash from every one of them.

Daily Courant, Aug. 4.

A Royal British FISHERY: From a Pamphlet mention'd, p. 180.

IT is introduc'd by an Observation on the Conduct of those who assume the Name of *Patriots*, but instead of doing real Service to their Country, which they pretend to be their Aim, are continually distressing it by their Clamours, arising from Ambition, Envy, Selfishness, and the like; and by the following Observation of Mr. *Selden*: 'All might go well in the Common-wealth, if every one in *Parliament* would lay aside his own Interest, and aim at the general Good. If a Man were sick, and the whole College of Physicians should come to him and administer severally, haply so long as they observ'd the Rules of Art, he might recover; but if one of them had a great deal of *Scamony* by him, he must put off that, therefore he prescribes *Scamony*; another had a great deal of *Rhubarb*, and he must put off that, and therefore he prescribes *Rhubarb*, &c. They would certainly kill the Man. We destroy the Common-wealth, whilst we preserve our own private Interest, and neglect the Publick.'

The Extract is in Substance as follows. It is propos'd that a Society of the National Creditors be vested with most ample Privileges, and have the sole Fishery for Exportation on all Coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, and Newfoundland; and all Persons but the Company, or such as are licens'd by them, to be excluded, for 60 Years.

This



This Company to make two or three good Settlements in *Newfoundland*. Mr. Wood, in his *Survey of Trade*, says, The *Fisbery of Newfoundland* is of very great Importance, in which, above 100 Years since, we employ'd above 200 Ships, and furnished all *Europe*. He insists upon our getting this Trade into our own Hands, which he reckons more valuable than *Mines of Gold and Silver*. It has been computed that 6 or 700 Vessels have been employ'd here in a *Fishing Season*; every one of which, one with another, have freighted 3000*l.* worth of *Cod*: If so, this noble Trade produces about 2,000,000*l.* Sterling, besides employing 5 or 6000 Seamen, and Thousands of Families in the Necessaries for Shipping, naval Stores, &c.

The *Salmon, Pilchard, and Herring Fisheries*, on the Coast of *Great Britain and Ireland*, will afford vast Opportunities to this Society, who may easily work out the *Dutch and Hamburgers*. All Natives to be licens'd by the Society, who take for Exportation, and the *Dutch* to be under the same Restrictions, at least to the Company, or to be excluded.

'Tis also propos'd, that all Criminals, by the late Act transportable, be sent to *Newfoundland*, to serve under the Agents for the *Royal Fisbery* for seven Years, and then to have their Liberty to settle there, but never to return into *Great Britain or Ireland*.

The *Western Islands of Scotland*, the *Orkneys* and the *Shetlands* abound with *Cod, Ling, Herrings, &c.* and with People too, who live as cheap as the *Dutch*, and know all the Coast better.

The *Dutch Coasts* affording no such Treasure, they resort yearly, at the Season, with many Hundred Vessels, take and cure the Fish on our Coasts, and sell them at foreign Markets. Sir John Borrows, in a

Tract published in 1633, acquainted our Ancestors, that *Herring, Pilchards, Cod, Ling, &c.* may be taken in our Seas at all Times of the Year: That above 1000 foreign Vessels were employ'd in this Trade, of which 800 were *Dutch*; by which 15,000 Sailors were maintain'd, and thrice the Number of People by Land, in Trades relating to *Fisbery*: That the *Dutch* made five Millions yearly by it so long ago, calling (in a Proclamation Ann. 1624) this Branch of their Trade a *golden Mine*.

*London Journal*, Aug. 5. N<sup>o</sup> 684.

*Some Account of the Designs of the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America.* (See p. 198.)

IN *America* are fertile Lands sufficient to subsist all the useles Poor in *England*, and distressed Protestants in *Europe*. The same Want, that renders Men useles here, prevents their paying their Passage; and if others pay it for them, they become Servants, or rather Slaves for Years, to those Persons: But if People were set down in *America*, and the Land before them, they must cut down Trees, build Houses, fortify Towns, dig and sow the Land, before they can get in a Harvest; and till then they must be provided with Food, &c.

The *Romans* esteemed the sending forth of Colonies amongst their noblest Works. Necessity, the Mother of Invention, suggested to them this Expedient, which gave Ease to the Capital, and increased the Wealth and Number of industrious Citizens, by lessening the useles and unruly Multitude; and by planting them in Colonies on the Frontiers of their Empire, they gave a new Strength to the Whole: They created peculiar Officers for the Establishment of such Colonies, and the Expence was defrayed out of the publick Treasury.

From

## From the CHARTER.

His Majesty having taken into his Consideration the miserable Circumstances of many of his own poor Subjects, ready to perish for Want; as likewise the Distresses of many Foreigners, who would take Refuge here from Persecution; and having a princely Regard to the great Danger the Southern Frontiers of South Carolina are exposed to, by Reason of the small Number of White Inhabitants there, hath been graciously pleased to grant a Charter for incorporating a Number of Gentlemen by the Name of The Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America. They are empowered to collect Benefactions, and lay them out in cloathing, arming, sending over, and supporting Colonies of the Poor, whether Subjects or Foreigners, in Georgia: And his Majesty farther grants all his Lands between the Rivers Savanah and Alatamaha, which he erects into a Province by the Name of Georgia, under the Trustees in Trust for the Poor, and for the better Support of the Colony. At the Desire of the Gentlemen there are Clauses in the Charter restraining them and their Successors from receiving any Salary, Fee, Perquisite, or Profit whatsoever, by or from this Undertaking; and also from receiving any Grant of Lands within the said District to themselves, or in Trust for them. There are farther Clauses granting to the Trustees, proper Powers for establishing and governing the Colony, and Liberty of Conscience to all who shall settle there.

The Trustees intend to relieve such unfortunate Persons as cannot subsist here; and establish them in an orderly Manner, so as to form a well regulated Town. As far as their Fund goes they will defray the Charge of their Passage to Georgia; give them Necessaries, Cattle, Land and Subsistence, till they can build their Houses, and clear some of their Lands. And they doubt not, that

much will be spared from Luxury, and superfluous Expences by generous Tempers, when such an Opportunity is offered them by the giving of 20l. to provide for a Man or Woman, or 10l. a Child, for ever.

A All Money given will be deposited in the Bank of England, and Entries made of every Benefaction, in a Book to be kept for that Purpose, by the Trustees, with the Benefactors Names, or, if concealed, the Names of those by whose Hands they sent their Money. There are to be annual Accounts of all the Money received, and how the same has been disposed of, laid before the Lord Chancellor, the Lords Chief Justices, the Master of the Rolls, and the Lord Chief Baron, or two of them; and printed Copies of the said Accounts will be transmitted to every considerable Benefactor.

The Colony of Georgia, lying about the same Latitude with Part of China, Persia, Palestine, and the Maderas, it is highly probable, England may be supplied from thence with rare Silk, Wine, Oil, Dyes, Drugs, &c. which she is obliged to purchase from Southern Countries. As Towns are established along the Rivers Savanah and Alatamaha, they will make such a Barrier as will render the Southern Frontier of the British Colonies on the Continent of America, safe from Indian and other Enemies.

It may be concluded, that the Riches, and Number of Inhabitants in Great Britain will be increased, by importing at a cheap Rate from this new Colony the Materials requisite in Britain for several Manufactures: For our Manufacturers will be encouraged to marry and multiply, when they find they can provide for their Families. And many People will find Employment here, on Account of such farther Demands by this Colony for the Manufactures made from the Produce of our own Country.

Country; and, as has been justly observ'd, the People will always abound, where there is full Employment for them.

*Christianity* will be extended by this Means; since the good Discipline established by the Society will reform the Manners of those miserable Objects, who shall be by them sublisted; and the Example of a whole Colony, behaving in a just, moral, and religious Manner, will contribute greatly towards the Conversion of the *Indians*.

That a regular Colony may be established is demonstrable. Under what Difficulties was *Virginia* planted? yet is it grown a mighty Province, and the Revenue receives 100,000 Pounds for Duties upon the Goods, that they send yearly home. Within these fifty Years *Pennsylvania* was as much a Forest as *Georgia* is now; and in those few Years, by the wise OEconomy of *William Penn*, &c. it now gives Food to 80,000 Inhabitants, and can boast of as fine a City as most in *Europe*.

This new Colony is more likely to succeed than either of the Former were, since *Carolina* abounds with Provisions, the Climate is known, and there are Men to instruct in the Seasons and the Nature of cultivating that Soil. There are but few *Indian* Families within 400 Miles, and those in perfect Amity with the *English*; *Port Royal*, the Station of his Majesty's Ships, is within 30, and *Charles-Town*, a great Mart, is within 120 Miles. If the Colony is attacked, it may be relieved by Sea from *Port Royal*, or the *Bahamas*; and the *Militia* of *South Carolina* is ready to support it by Land.

For the continuing the Relief now given, there will be Lands reserved in the Colony, and the Benefit arising from them is to go to the carrying on of the Trust. And the Labour of the Inhabitants in improving their own Lands will make the ad-

joining reserved Lands valuable, and the Rents of those reserved Lands will be a perpetual Fund for the relieving more poor People.

There is an Occasion now offered for every one to help forward this Design; the smallest Benefaction will be received and applied with the utmost Care; every Little will do something, and a great Number of small Benefactions will amount to a Sum capable of doing a great deal of Good.

The Trustees are, The Rt. Hon. the *Ld. Visc. Percival*, the Rt. Hon. the *Lord Carpenter*, the Hon. *Edward Digby*, *James Oglesborpe*, *George Heathcote*, *Robert More*, *Robert Hucks*, *John Larocbe*, *James Vernon*, *Thomas Tower*, *Francis Eyles*, *William Sloper*, *William Belitba*, *Rogers Holland*, Esqs; The Rev. Mr. *Stephen Hales*, B. D. The Rev. Mr. *John Burton*, *Richard Bundy*, *Arthur Bedford*, *Samuel Smith*, *Adam Anderson*, *Thomas Coram*, Gent.

*Universal Spectator*, Aug. 5. N<sup>o</sup> 200.

# The Blessings of PLENTY.

-----pleno descendit Copia Cornu.

THE *Jews* kept an annual Feast for the gathering in of the Fruits of the Year; and all the Strains of *Mosaic* and *Oriental* Eloquence are rais'd to the utmost Pitch, in the Display of this Blessing of Plenty; when the Clouds had dropped Fatness, and Man was blessed in the Field: Then did the Vallies rejoice and sing: the Hills and Mountains praised the Lord, and the Earth was filled with his Goodness. The Greek and Roman Poets are proportionably elevated on this Subject: They have not only made Deities of Plenty, *Pomona*, *Flora*, and *Ceres*; but have ascrib'd to them that Sex, which is particularly form'd for Gaiety, Softness, Delight and Admiration. Among us, *Chaucer*, *Spencer*, *Shakespear*, *Milton*, *Cowley*, and *Dryden*, are remarkably lavish in



in their Descriptions of this Blessing.

The Fertility of the present Year is so remarkable, that it must excite our Admiration, and improve our Gratitude. If we look to the *Corn-Fields*, every Stalk therein appears as a *Staff of Life*. Providence seems to have concur'd with the Legislature in making us happy, by loading our Lands with Plenty, just as we were eas'd of the Tax that was upon them.

If we look upon the *Barley Field*, the *Cyder Orchard*, the *Beeftall*, the *Elder*, *Goosberry*, and *Currant Plantations*, we may then reserve our foreign Wines till they are aged and mature: We shall have no such urgent Occasion for those imported Liquors, to *strengthen and make glad our Hearts*.

If we pass to the *Kitchen* and *Physick Garden*, what a glorious Provision is there for furnishing, garnishing, relishing, and digesting even our ordinary Meals, and for preventing the ill Consequences of Surfeits, &c. But when we come to the *Pleasure or Flower Garden*, how beautiful, how various is its Prospect! It resembles Heaven, its Canopy, fluck with Stars and Constellations.

The *Birds* have their Share of this annual Blessing, which furnish our Houses with their Plumage, and our Tables with their Flesh, contribute to our Sport and Diversion, and entertain us with those Songs and Voluntaries, which are the only true *Harmony of the Spheres*. The *Fishes*, that give us so much Pleasure in the Catching, and such a delicate Variety in the Consumption, are not excluded from the common Benefits of Plenty: For there are Plants, and Herbs, and *Fruits* beneath the Waters, exactly resembling those upon the Earth. And must it not give us a sensible Pleasure to see the *Beasts*, our useful Servants and Vassals, well provided for, gay and sprightly in their Looks, cheerful

and jovial in the Expressions of their Mirth, full of Gambol and Frolick in their Motions, and strong and vigorous for our Service?

All Orders of Men, from the Monarch to the Yeoman, find that the Increase of the Year is the Increase of their Happiness; and the *learned Professions* receive much Improvement, as well as Encouragement therefrom. The *Physician* is pleas'd with the Increase of Plants, Herbs, Roots and Juices: The *natural Philosopher*, *Botanist*, *Chymist*, *Florist*, and *Virtuoso* are all busy in tracing the Wonders of the Year: And the *Divine* has a noble Subject before him, to display the Wisdom and Goodness of our Maker; and may give some Proofs even of his Existence: For, as *Cowley* observes, *Ostendit summum qualibet Herba Deum*.

'Tis observable, that notwithstanding all the Arts of *Inoculation*, and quartering of Flowers and Fruits of the same Tribe upon each other, nothing has yet been produc'd but *vegetable Mules*, incapable of Propagation; and we find it impossible to break in upon the Order and Number of the *Species*, fix'd by our Maker. The Improvement of Fertility itself is enough wonderful, when we see a *single Barley Corn* produce in one Season above 300 *Stalks and Ears*.

After such a general Survey, if there were no *Preacher* and *Writer* upon this Subject, every Grove, like *Dodona's*, would be *vocal*; every *Oak*, like some of old, *oracular*; and the other Trees, Plants and Animals, without their Prompter *Æsop*, might readily instruct and moralize us.

*Weekly Register, Aug. 5. N<sup>o</sup> 121.*

#### Of Slander.

A Correspondent endeavours to shew by Example (since that is generally more prevalent than Argument) that *Slanderers* are the most

most foolish, as well as the most dangerous and troublesome Creatures. To this End he places his Scene over a Tea-Table, where three Ladies, two of them Visitors, being met, fell immediately on the Characters of some of their Neighbours and Acquaintance, and spent all their Time in passing Censures upon them. They did not all agree in what was said against every one, but all agreed in the vile Practice of *Slander*, and defaming every one that was mention'd in their Turns. The Daughter of the Lady of the House, who was also present, was wiser and better than all the other three; who having not once interpos'd in the Conversation, was ask'd at last, what she said to all this? I can only say, reply'd she, smiling, that you have render'd our Tea-Table what the Men generally call it. Why, Madam, says one of them, if a little Conversation did not give every Dish a Relish, People would soon be weary of it. The young Lady answer'd, really, Madam, your Discourse makes rather Punch than Tea of it; you mix your Sour and Sweet together: And then mention'd *Septimius* as a Person who would never agree with them; who being presently reproach'd as ill-natur'd, she proceeded thus: Whatever you know of him, this I am certain of, that if he was present, he would tell you, that he would give you Leave with all your Malice to take him to Pieces, if you will first dispiece yourself. Or to speak plainly, he asserts, that all that pretend to criticise upon their Neighbour, should first strictly examine their own Breasts, and see whether they have not the same or greater Faults than they find in others. He will tell People indeed very freely of their Faults; But does he ever make those Faults before he tells them? Or does he tell them to any but those in whose Power it is to reform them? does he promulge them behind their Backs?

No, his Notions of *Slander* are so just, and he abhors it so much, that I have hear'd him lament there was not in our Laws a Punishment adequate to the Crime. For, says he, *Reputation* is so tender a Flower, that if once cropt or blasted, it is out of the Power of the most benign Sun or genial Showers to restore it to its original Beauty. If so, how tender should every one be, not only of speaking, but even of encouraging the busy Tongues and malicious Speeches of Defamers! For if *Defamation* be a Murderers of the Reputation; as in other Murders, every Bystander ought to be look'd upon as a Principal; since the Law allows of no Accomplices in Crimes of that black Nature.

*Fog's Journal, July 29, and Aug. 5.*

*Plan of Education for a young Prince:  
By the Author of the Travels of  
Cyrus.*

THE principal End of all Instruction should be to strengthen the Judgment, to wing the Fancy, and to purify the Heart.

For the *Understanding*: After a tolerable Knowledge of *Greek* and *Latin*, 'tis fit to begin with *Mathematicks*, which habituate the Understanding by Degrees, to Penetration, Depth, and Attention, which enable it at length to reason well on any Subject. The first five Books of *Euclid's Elements* are the best Foundation of all Mathematical Learning. After a sufficient Stock of Geometrical Principles, should follow some Taste of *Algebra*, *Fluxions*, and the Doctrine of *Curves*. So soon as the young Prince is sufficiently initiated into these Mysteries of the sublimer Geometry, he must be taught to apply all to the Knowledge of Nature and its Operations. His Tutor should begin with the Laws of Motion, as the voluntary Establishments of an intelligent Cause: then proceed to a

general Survey of the principal Discoveries of Natural and Experimental Philosophy. Here the Mind begins to taste the Fruits of its Labours, and to perceive how the sublimer Geometry contributes to explain the celestial and terrestrial Appearances, according to the Principles of the great Sir Isaac Newton.

To prevent the Mind from an overweening Opinion of its own Abilities, the Pupil must be taught, 1. That the Creation is but an Image of the divine Perfections: That the Earth is but a Point to the Solar System; that this is but a Point, in Comparison of the vast Spaces in the Regions of the Fix'd Stars; and that these superior Regions are but a Point in Comparison of the innumerable Worlds that lie perhaps hid in the Bosom of Immensity. 2. That in this Point which we inhabit, we know only some superficial Qualities and Properties of Nature, so far as is necessary for our present State, Conduct, and Uses; and can never be true Philosophers till we see the Author of Nature Face to Face. 3. That the Cause of Attraction, &c. depends upon the Action of the æthereal Fluid that pervades all Things: That as the infinite Spirit, presents every where, acts upon all intelligent Natures, so this æthereal Fluid is like the Sensorium of the Deity, by which he acts upon all material Beings, as by our Body the Soul acts on all Objects surrounding us. Thus the Egyptians and Pythagoreans consider'd the Divinity as the Soul of the World, and this Fluid, purer than Light itself, as the Body of God.

Whilst the Reason is thus improv'd, the Imagination should not be neglected. Poetry, Mythology, and Eloquence serve to amuse youthful Minds, enliven their Fancy, and polish their Taste. In reading the Classical Authors, the Prince must be taught the great Principles of Theology and Morality, hid under the Allegories and Fictions of the Antients, according to the Py-

thagorean and Platonick Philosophy, viz. 1. That the supreme and eternal Mind has produc'd numberless Orders of intelligent Natures, which replenish all the boundless Regions of Immensity: That moral and physical

A Evil can't be the first Production of the sovereign Good; that therefore all Beings were at first created in a State of Purity and Happiness; call'd by the Orientals, the Egyptians, and Greeks, the Reign of Oromasis, Osiris, and Saturn, or the Golden Age. 2. That some of these Spirits fell from their original Purity, and were condemn'd to inhabit mortal Bodies; the Frame of Nature was alter'd in the little Orb which they inhabit, and they were subjected to physical Evil and Sufferings, to punish and purify them from their moral Corruption. This State is call'd by the Antients the Reign of Arimanius, Typhon, and the Iron Age. 3. That at length these degenerate Beings will be restor'd to their primitive Perfection and Happiness, call'd the Restoration of the Golden Age, and the Reign of Asirea. Upon these great Ideas depend all the Fictions of Mythology, and they prepare the Mind to relish the nobler and sublimer Doctrines of Christianity.

To the Study of Poetry should be join'd that of the three Acts of Imitation. The Antients represented the Passions by Gestures, Colours, and Sounds; whence came Dancing, Painting, and Musick. But if these accessory Accomplishments be made the End of Study, young Gentlemen become Men - Triflers, lose their Taste of the sublimer Sciences, and even for the great Duties of Life. 'Tis rather a Taste than a thorough Skill in these Amusements, that becomes a Prince and a Man of Quality.

While the Understanding and the Imagination are thus improv'd, the Morals are to be perfected, and such Sciences taught as give us a true Knowledge of God, ourselves, and

our



our Fellow-Creatures. The Study of Nature, and all the Marks of infinite Power, Wisdom and Goodness, diffus'd thro' the Universe, give us a great Idea of its Author, the sovereign Geometer (as the Antients express'd it,) who created and dispos'd all Things with Order, Measure, and Proportion. But then the Mind of a young Prince should not stop here; he should be taught to enter into himself, and consult the Idea of Infinity, which we can never banish from our Minds, and which seems congenial to our spiritual Natures. By this he will soon see, that all we can conceive of the first Being may be reduc'd to three Attributes, Power, Wisdom, and Goodness; that we receive from him at every Moment, our Being, our Reason, and our Felicity, and that he could create us for no other End but to make us eternally happy. Hence we shall soon find that we are degenerated and fallen from our original Purity; and that we can never be happy without imitating his divine Perfections, and being transform'd into his Likeness; whereby we shall learn by Degrees to rise above ourselves and all created Natures, and be prepar'd, upon the Dissolution of this mortal Body, to be re-united to our Source and Center. From those Principles also derive all the moral and social Duties. We will become true, just and good, from a Desire of imitating the sovereign Truth, Justice and Goodness. Hence also flow all the great Maxims of Politicks and Government. We will look upon Mankind as one great Republick, of which God is the common Father and Prince, and every Kingdom as a particular Family of it. Hence arises the eternal and immutable Law of Nature, that the Good of the Many is to be preferr'd to that of the Few. We ought not to ruin our Families in order to gratify our own Passions, nor injure

our Country to enrich our Family, nor invade the Rights and Privileges of Mankind, to aggrandize our Country. We ought to take a more particular Care of ourselves, and those Beings to whom Nature has immediately ty'd us, because our Capacity of doing Good is narrow and circumscribed; yet we should prefer general to private Interest, because our Capacity of loving Good is boundless. From these same Principles it will follow, that the Love of Order is very compatible with the Love of Liberty; and that we should have an equal Horror for all leveling, anarchical Principles, as for despotick, arbitrary Maxims. Tho' it were true that all Power resid'd originally in the People, it does not follow that they have a Right to retake it whenever they think themselves injur'd by the Legislature. By this Principle all Government might be unhing'd, since ambitious and turbulent Men may assemble a Mob, pretend they are the major Part of a Nation, and therefore have a Right of judging for themselves, independent of all regular Authority and Laws.

On the other hand, Kings may reverse the End of all Government, and ruin a Nation by their Tyranny: To say there are no Bounds to be set to such Licentiousness, is to stake down Mens Minds to the vilest Slavery, and lose all Taste of true Liberty, the noblest Prerogative of our reasonable Natures. Here to teach the parasitical Principles of an unbounded passive Obedience, is equally cruel to Monarchs and to Mankind. Princes should be taught, that Resistance and Rebellion will be the necessary Consequences of Oppression and Tyranny. And tho' the Hereditary Right to Crowns seems to be founded on a Civil Law, being designed to bridle Ambition; yet such Maxims should be concealed from a young Prince, especially an *English*

one. He should be rather taught, that the universal, free, unbrib'd Consent of the States of a Kingdom is what gives the true Right to Crowns; and that Hereditary Right was never exactly observ'd in *England* for many Generations together.

In *England*, the Parliament seems to be the best Bridle of the Multitude and of Kings; but because human Nature is weak and imperfect, this excellent Constitution may be spoil'd by Bribery, Faction and Prejudices. The true Method of preventing such Corruptions is by the Education of young Princes; which induc'd the great *Monf. de Fenelon*, Archbishop of *Cambray*, to write his *Telemachus*.

The last and great Study of a Prince is that of *History*. He should know the History of his own Nation, and of the Neighbouring Kingdoms. He ought above all to acquaint himself with what has pass'd since the Treaty of *Munster*, because before that Time the Balance of Power was not settled in *Europe*.

*Craftsman*, Aug. 5. N<sup>o</sup> 318.

#### *Of Justices of the Peace.*

A JUSTICE of the Peace is an Officer of a very high Nature, and capable of doing the greatest Service, or Disservice to the Nation, being a Sort of *inferior Judge*, on whom the Liberty and Property of his Fellow-Subjects, in great Measure, depend.

This Trust was formerly discharg'd by *Conservators of the Peace* at Common-Law, who were elected by the Body of the People, in their respective Counties, upon a Writ to the Sheriff, as *Members of Parliament*, *Coroners*, &c. are now: But they act at present under a *Commission from the Crown*, which is revocable at Pleasure.

This Change has been attended with very bad Consequences in former Reigns, by the Prince or his Mi-

nisters filling the Commission with Persons, whose Necessities or Corruption made them subservient to any Purposes, and striking out Men of Character and Principle.

We meet with Complaints of this Kind even in *Q. Elizabeth's* Reign: When some *penal Laws* were under Consideration in the House of Commons, one said, *A Justice is a living Creature; yet for half a Dozen of Chickens will dispense with a whole Dozen of penal Statutes.* He said he spoke of the inferior Sort of Justices, commonly call'd *Basket-Justices*. Another said, *I like not that Power should be given to the Justices; for who almost are not grieved at their luxuriant Authority?* Another said, *that a Justice's House would be like a Quarter Sessions, with a Multitude of Complaints.* I think also, added he, it is an Infringement of *Magna Charta*; for that gives Trial per Pares, but this by two Witnesses before a Justice.

The Authority of our Justices at present is not only luxuriant, but above Description, by the vast Number of *penal Laws*, occasion'd by our Debts and Taxes. And if the foremention'd Persons oppos'd the giving Justices a Power to lay a little pecuniary Mulct on the People of *England*, how would they have thunder'd against giving every little Justice a Power to prevent a few Friends from diverting themselves together at any Sport, or even continuing for an Hour upon lawful Business, under no less Penalty than the Gallows!

The Complaints against *Basket-Justices* have increas'd upon us since *Q. Elizabeth's* Time; tho' they have chang'd their Style, and are now generally call'd *Trading Justices*. I could wish (says this Writer) the Qualification by the late Act had been set a little higher, especially in this County; for 100*l.* per Ann. is but a poor Estate to live upon in Town, as such a Magistrate ought to do.

I am not against the *legal Fees* and *Perquisites*, but against *Warehouses of Law*, where Oaths and Warrants are sold, like Sugar and Plumbs, to all Comers, and the poor People are encourag'd to harass one another, to increase his *Worship's* Income. If A any of these *Warehouses* are still left, I hope they will be suppress'd by the late *Act*; for I am told that this Practice was once got to such a Pass, that large Sums have been given by Way of Fine, for old accusom'd *Shops of Justice*.

When *Men in Office* are thus suffer'd to make a *Trade* of their *Duty*, they will be oblig'd, in Return, to become the Tools of a *Minister*, by using their Authority to influence *Elections*, &c.

On the other hand, we ought to confess that every one who discharges this *Office* with Prudence, and Integrity, is a glorious Benefactor to his Country, and deserves the utmost Veneration.

Hyp-Doctor, Aug. 8. N° 33.

THE Election of *Justices* was not a Privilege inherent in the People; they had no original Right to it in our Law, it was a Grant from the Crown; and Seditions, Insurrections, Riots, Tumults, Disorders, *Rogues* and *Calebites*, made it necessary for the King to reinvest it in the Crown. They are *Justitii Regis*, not *Populi*, by all our *Law-Books*; they are a Kind of *Judges*, and the King should nominate his *Judges* in the Counties, as at *Westminster*.

*Caleb* is offended that a *Justice* may be a *Tool* to a *Ministry*: And yet a *Craftsman* would work poorly without Tools. If a *Justice* may, he may not, prove a *Tool*; at the best, he bids fair for a *Tool* to some People, and he can be no more, in regard to the *Ministry*. *Caleb*, tho' no *Justice*, is a *Tool*, and resents being put out of Commission; It is ill Joking with

edg'd Tools; but for that very Reason, it is good Joking with *Caleb*; he has no Edge, and is a mighty poor Tool, tho' always hammering at it.

Daily Courant, Aug. 8.

A WRITER takes Notice of a standing political Puff of the Authors of the *Craftsman*, viz. that their Memoirs of their own Times will serve as Materials for the *Historian*, both as to Facts and Characters. B Modest enough! says he; but how will it turn out in the End? Why, suppose it possible that such a State Libel should be handed down to future Times; to be sure, the *Historian* would believe that a certain Great Man was a Monster of Wickedness, Cruelty, Avarice, Tyranny and Oppression, and he would shudder with Horror as he read, till the Improbability of the Story came in to his Relief: He would guess at least indeed 'twas impossible a *Coachman*, a *Harlequin*, a *Quack-Doctor*, or any D other Figure he is describ'd in, could be capable of doing so much Mischief; and instead of using the Romantick Legend, would consult his Fellow-Writers; where he would find, that one Sir R. W. having serv'd his Royal Master with Fidelity and Honour, was supported by both E in the highest Offices, against an inveterate Faction, which strove to destroy him in vain, and in Revenge of the Disappointment had made that fruitless Attempt to blacken his Memory to future Ages. So plain a F Tale, as P. Henry says to *Falstaffe*, will put them down. In short, the Conduct of those Writers puts me in Mind of a certain Wag, who, relating a Dialogue between the late Queen and the Archbishop of Canterbury, very gravely inserted many G Oaths and Execrations on both Sides; at which his Audience somewhat surpriz'd, ask'd if the Queen and the Prelate swore so freely? No,



so, says he, *that's only my Way of telling the Story.*

*Grubstreet Journal, Aug. 10. N° 136.*

*Prescience and Free-will.*

**T**HIS Writer (in answer to the Paper abridg'd p. 193) observes, 1<sup>st</sup>. That Mr. Fancourt allow'd from the first, that *what was ever certain, was ever fore-known.* What he denies is, *that our free Actions were ever certain; or that Actions, which were ever certain, can be free.* His Reason is plain; because free Actions, as both Parties own, either may, or may not be. But when one Side is certain, the other Side is impossible, and cannot be.

Therefore 2<sup>dly</sup>, Tho' 'the Certainty of Foreknowledge does not cause the Certainty of Things, but is itself founded on the Reality of their [future] Existence;' yet Foreknowledge, with him, *implies a Certainty in Things, and Certainty implies Necessity, and Necessity destroys Free-agency.*

So that, 3<sup>dly</sup>, When the Author of the Abstract contends, that 'tho' Foreknowledge *implies* a Certainty in Things, yet it is only such a Certainty as would be equally in Things, tho' there was no Foreknowledge;' this, I conceive, is saying nothing towards removing the grand Difficulty; and seems calculated not so much to establish *Prescience*, as to destroy *Liberty*. But, the present or past Existence of a Thing, is an Argument, indeed, that it was *ever possible* before, not that it was *ever certain*. When any one's doing a Thing becomes *certain*, his not doing it becomes *impossible*; because what will be, must be, and cannot but be. 'I would ask, says Mr. F. why can't we recall what is past? but because to recall it, is to make it not past; and so it would be both past and not past. Why can't we hinder what is? But because to

hinder it, is to make that it is not; and so it would be true that it is, and yet true that it is not. Why can't we do the Thing that is impossible? but because to do it is to prove that it is possible; and so it would be both possible and impossible. For the same Reason it is, that none can prevent what will be; because to prevent it, is to make that it will not be; and so true, and not true, that it will be.

4<sup>thly</sup>, 'Bare Prescience, indeed, has no Influence at all upon any Thing.' But still the Difficulty continues, how it came to be true [of Sin, for Instance,] that it was *ever certain*, which God's Foreknowledge always supposes. To say, it was made so by an Act of the divine Will, stains the divine Purity: To say, it was certain antecedently to any Act of the divine Will, is to make it in its own Nature necessary: And in both Cases the Free-agency of the Creature is gone.

5<sup>thly</sup>, If this Author can solidly prove, that all our freest Actions were always future or *ever certain*, we'll allow they were *ever fore-seen*, without giving him the Trouble to explain how they are fore-seen. However, he would do well to explain the Consistency of what follows, *viz.* that 'Certainty of Event does not, in any Sort, imply Necessity;' Since, by his own Confession, the Event that is *certain*, must be. To conclude: What God infallibly fore-knows, will be; the Actions of free Agents, whilst contingent, only may be; and therefore are no more the Objects of such a *Foreknowledge*, than to square a Circle is an Object of Power. He that can *foreknow* the one, I presume, may do the other.

*Free Briton, Aug. 8. N° 141.*

*Benevolence and publick Spirit.*

**O**NE who signs himself *Algeron Sidney*, says, *Benevolence* is the noblest Quality of human Nature,

ture, and great Minds most excel in it; No Object can attract one of a benevolent Temper more than his Country, and to make that happy, must be the Pleasure of his Soul.

A natural Sweetness of Temper is an early Indication of social Virtues; but just Reflection alone can influence the noble Passions. Excellently well has it been said, *be that would be generous, should first be just*: And indeed, where Benignity of Temper does not flow from the Principles of Honour and Veracity, it is commonly mistaken in its Aim, and mischievous in its Effects.

Benevolence, and indeed every other social Virtue, flourish'd most in Republican Governments: Undoubtedly, it will always be exerted, where there is Room for its Exercise; but where it is deny'd the People to act for their Country, they quickly forget the Care of it, and so it becomes an easy Prey to Fraud and Violence.

No Man can be just or good-natur'd, in my Way of Thinking, who is not a Friend to publick Liberty and Happiness. What can more affect the Passions of a noble Mind, than national Dangers? Who, that has Honour or Worth, would not sacrifice a private Advantage, to secure the publick Felicity?

I often reflect, with a bleeding Heart, on the Agonies, Anxieties, and Distresses of those great and virtuous Minds, who beheld the Period of publick Freedom. We Britons have dearly bought the Liberties we now possess: What Struggles and Bloodshed have there been, to secure this Country free and happy! And now we reap the Fruits our great Forefathers toiled for.

What Mons. Mezeray said to an English Gentleman, in the Close of the last Century, deserves to be remember'd: *We had once in France (says he) the same Happiness and Privileges with you: Our Laws were made by Representatives of our own Chusing:*

*Our Money was not taken from us, but by our own Consent: Our Kings were subject to the Rules of Law and Reason; yet now alas! we are miserable, and all is lost. Think nothing, Sir, too dear to maintain these precious Advantages; and if ever there be Occasion, venture your Life and Estate, and all you have, rather than submit to the Conditions you see us reduc'd to.*

London Journal, Aug. 12. N<sup>o</sup> 685.

B The Summum Bonum, or Chief Good of Man.

THE antient Philosophers (says one who signs himself *Socrates*) were form'd into several Sects about the *Summum Bonum*; and *Varro* reckons up 288 different Opinions about it. But these were rather Differences of Words than Things; or else *Mottos* and little Sayings, fanciful and humorous.

The three great Divisions about Happiness, were the *Epicureans*, the *Stoicks*, and the *Platonists*, from whom came the *Peripateticks*. The first plac'd it in *Pleasure*, the second in *Virtue*, and the last in *both*. They have also distinguish'd our Pleasures into those of *Sense*, *Imagination*, and *Reason*.

'Tis a most ridiculous Thing to dispute what *Happiness* or *Good* is; for all Men, when not hotly engag'd in Controversy, mean by it *Pleasure*. But the only Question is, which is the *Way* to come at it? the *Path* that leads to the greatest possible Good thro' the Whole of our Being? This is *Virtue*, or *reasonable Action*.

*Pleasure* is the *End*, *Virtue* the *Means*, and the only *Means* too, of reaching this End: Or, in other Words, in order hereto, a Man must live by *Reason*, which is much easier than to live against it. For he shall be allow'd to gratify all his natural Appetites, and 1000 more, if he had them: He shall have an elegant Table, a beautiful Fair, Gardens, Pictures,



tures, Horses, Dogs, Equipage, Preferments, Titles, Ribbons, Stars, Garters, &c. He shall have some of these Pleasures, or be without any of them: But *all* he may have, and yet be a Man of *strict Virtue*. To form which Character, he has but *one plain Rule* to follow, *viz.* to gratify every Appetite within the *Bounds* of his *Constitution, Fortunes, and Circumstances*, and *consistent* with the *Rights* of all other Men: Which he must do, or be *miserable*.

That immortal Line of *Lucan* comprehends the Whole of *moral Philosophy*: *Servare Modum, Naturam sequi, Finemque tueri*; keep the *Mean*, follow *Nature*, and look to the *End*, or regard *Consequences*. By *Nature* is here meant the *Nature and Reason* of Things.

Reason tells us that *Temperance*, or living within our *Constitutions and Fortunes*, is the *Basis and Root* of all *Virtue and Happiness*. If some say, they can't do this, or they won't do it; all we have to say to them is, that they neither *can*, nor *will* be happy.

*Honesty*, or a just Regard to the *Happiness of others*, is as necessary to our *own Happiness*, as *Temperance*. If we look into ourselves, we shall find, that those *Actions*, which have no Relation to others, give us but a very *faint and low Delight*: The *biggest Pleasure* which human Nature seems capable of (so well are we form'd!) is, to be sensible that we give Pleasure; to be *conscious* that we have the *Esteem* of our Fellow-Creatures, and *deserve* that *Esteem*; which cannot be obtain'd without *Justice and Benevolence*.

The Pleasures, therefore, which *Reason* sends us to, are those of *Honesty, social Virtue, Gratitude, Humanity, Friendship, Generosity*; which are of the *lasting and durable Kind*. All other Pleasures grow weary of us, or we of them; they will not come to us, or we may be unable to

go to them: But 'tis always in our Power, to act according to *Reason*; and 'tis that, and *that alone*, which constitutes the *chief Good*, or *Happiness*.

This divine Monitor, *Reason*, tells us, That if such a Quantity of Wine, &c. impair the Health, we should *abstain*: If a Coach breaks in upon our Fortune, we should walk on Foot; and so in all other Pleasures. In short, the *chief Good* of Man consists not in following *any one Pleasure*, but in *acting according to Reason* in all our Pleasures.

Universal Spectator, Aug. 12. N<sup>o</sup> 201.

#### Variety of Wit.

MINGLING the *Useful* with the *Pleasant* is one of the best Rules for writing well. The *English Writers* are generally reckon'd the most solid Authors in the World; but as *Politeness* is now the Fashion, light Performances are more esteem'd than ever: And the Defect of the *English Genius* herein, is supply'd by a Multitude of Translations, especially from the *Italian and French*.

Some indeed, about the Middle of the last Age, were so happy as to join the Depth of *English Wisdom* with the Elegance of Foreigners. Mr. *Dryden's* Manner and Style are more engaging and polite than those of most of his Contemporaries.

Sir *Wm. Temple* form'd all his Writings on this Principle, that Instruction must be render'd pleasant: Hence he interspers'd his most serious *Essays* with witty Tales and familiar Narrations. Indeed *Montaigne* and the most admir'd *foreign Wits*, owe most of their Reputation to this Secret. A short Story or a smart Saying has a greater Effect on the Bulk of Mankind, than a grave and serious Dissertation. The *Roman People* were persuaded to return, after seditiously leaving the City, by a Fable; and the Senate at *Capua* were pre-



preserved from Burning, by an arch Contrivance. This Temper of Mankind put the greatest Men in the last Century upon bringing in *Ridicule* to the Assistance of *Reason*. *Cervantes* in *Spain* overthrew the ridiculous Humour of *Knight Errantry* by his *Don Quixot*, and did greater Service, even among a bigotted People, than all the Censures of the Church.

The *French* not succeeding so well in their Attempts this Way as the *Spanish* and *Italian* Writers, struck out a new and useful Method of short and smart Tales happily apply'd; which was perfectly adapted to the sprightly *Gallick* Genius. *La Fontaine* excelled all who went before him, in the Pleasantry of his Wit, and Keeness in his Satire. *Boccace* receives new Beauties from the Easiness of his Verse. The former is the only *French* Author superior to ours in that Way; and if *Prior* falls short of him, *Sir Wm. Temple* is as elegant, and far less languid than *St. Evremont*; and the *Tale of a Tub* is a sharper and more graceful Satire than that of *Guargantua*, written by their famous *Rablais*.

*Mr. Rymer* tells us, that *Burlesque* was the Mode of the *French* Wits in the Reign of *Henry IV.* So that the *Psalms* themselves were not exempted from *Travestie*. *Romance* about the same Time prevail'd here; and *Sir Philip Sidney*, the Glory of the *English*, compos'd a large one. This Vein continu'd long; for *Lord Broghill* wrote *Parthenissa* a little before the Restoration; and after that, *Cassandra*; &c. from the *French*, were publish'd with Applause.

*Punning* and playing upon Words was the darling Wit (if it may be so call'd) of *K. James I.*'s Reign, and overrun the finest Pieces in the *English* Tongue; witness *Shakespeare*, *Ben. Johnson*, *Beaumont* and *Fletcher*. The *Spectator* observes, that Style, instead of owing its Purity, often owes its Corruption to the Court;

and the same may be said of Wit. As *K. James*, notwithstanding his elegant Tutor *Buchanan*, was totally inclin'd to this low Species of *Drolling*; so the Courtiers quickly affected it, and this Itch of *Conunrums* spread thro' the Nation, and invaded by Degrees, the *Bar*, the *Bench*, and the *Pulpit*. (See the merry *Monarch*, in the *Poetry*.)

Weekly Register, Aug. 12. N<sup>o</sup> 121.

### Of Dress.

I Could almost rank *Decency* in Apparel (says this Writer) among the Moral Virtues, whilst I place *Sluttishness* and *Foppery* among the Vices. The *Fop* gives us at least one Instance, that he regards nothing but his own Person; and the *Sloven*, that he neither regards himself nor any one else.

Our Ancestors, great and glorious in the Field, gave Laws to all *Europe*; but our People of Fashion are govern'd by every foreign Taylor and Millener. To be extremely fine now, is to be extremely ridiculous; 'tis to wear a *French* Bag-Wig and Clock-Stockings, or a *Dutch* Head with a plain Scarf.

It moves my Indignation, to see an overgrown Wretch stalking along with all the Heaviness of the dullest *Englishman*, yet in his Dress imitating the pert Gaiety of a *Frenchman*. If you look no higher than his Shoulders, you would take him for a Mealman, just come from Work. The Hind-Part of his Head is like a Statue of *Mercury*, with a Pair of Wings fasten'd to his Cap; but look him in the Face, and he appears quite otherwise. A waggish Lady would not call them Wings, but long Asses Ears. I led her to the Looking-Glass, and pointed out the Horns she had made with her Hair: But she told me with a Smile, that when Men were grown such Idiots as to take a Pride in sticking on Asses

Ears behind, no wonder the Ladies made them before.

But 'of all the Fops in Nature, none are so ridiculously contemptible as the *Wouldbees*, who overlook every Virtue in the great Man's Character they would imitate, and ape nothing but his Foibles. Several little Follies may fit easy on a Man of Good Sense, being blended with many valuable Qualities; but they are intolerable in a Wretch that has no Virtue to balance them. Such an Imitator looks something like the old Signs of *an Ape in a Doublet, or a Hog in Armour*.

Under the merry Reign of *Charles II.* a young rich Beau bought a Country Seat. A Country 'Squire in the Neighbourhood begun to study his Airs and Manners, and must needs set up for a Beau and Gallant; but his forc'd Gaiety made him appear ten Times more a Clown than ever. The Gentleman was willing to cure him of his Folly; and for that Purpose led him to a Mountebank's Stage in a Market-Town. When the Tumbler began to shew his Art, and *Merry Andrew* awkwardly to imitate him, Observe those People, Sir, said the Beau to his Companion; that Tumbler you see is a very clever Fellow, whilst that heavy Looby, in the Party-colour'd Jacket, by pretending to imitate him, makes a Fool of himself, and is the standing Jest of the Company.

*Craftsman*, Aug. 12. N<sup>o</sup> 319.

**D**'ANVERS, with his usual Sneer, in order to introduce a whimsical fictitious Conversation about an Advertisement in a Newspaper, which some in the Company endeavour'd gravely to prove, from the Style, &c. must be written by the Pretender: the Design whereof is to banter the *Free Briton* upon *Belloni's Letter*, (see p. 116.) begins thus

*Pedantry* is not confin'd to Learning only, tho' commonly understood in that Sense. The *affected Fop*, who ridicules the *Collegiate*, is himself as proper an Object of Satire; nor can the most laudable Pursuit or Profession, if carry'd to Excess, shield a Man from the Imputation of this Folly. But the worst and most pernicious *Pedantry* of all is the *Pedantry of Politicks*, which, like other Kinds, discovers itself, in a vain and formal Ostentation of Knowledge: But as the *Scholastick Pedant* only makes himself ridiculous by an outward Shew of Learning, the *Political Pedant* runs the Hazard of ruining his Country, by an Affectation of shewing his Parts; for *Treaties* and *Negotiations*, wherein a Nation is concern'd, are not to be trifled with like meer Points of *Speculation*, or *Systems of Philosophy*.—From a Want of true Knowledge, and Sagacity to discover *real Dangers*, such *Political Pedants* are continually alarming the Publick with *fictitious*, or *imaginary* ones; and like *Moon-blind* Horses, are apt to startle at every Object, which appears a little odd or uncommon.

*Fog's Journal*, Aug. 12. N<sup>o</sup> 197.

#### Of Laws and Courts of Justice.

**L**ET any one reflect on the almost infinite Number of Laws, Rules and Orders of Courts, Forms, Precedents, &c. and then determine how far his Property is worth defending against a rich and litigious Adversary.

It is computed there are in *Britain* at least 50,000 belonging to the Law, each of which, one with another, makes yearly of his Business 100l. to which if the Client's Charges in attending, &c. are added, here is a Charge on the Nation of 6 Millions a Year.

The making an Act for Relief of insolvent Debtors, a Jury Act, &c. will

will not give the necessary Relief; but is like the skinning over a running Sore, when the whole Mass of Blood is corrupted.

Therefore (says *Fog*) it is with Submission propos'd, that out of the confused Chaos of Laws, &c. now in Force, a new System of Laws should be made, all to be conformable to the eternal and unchangeable Law of Justice and Equity, which is known to every reasonable Man.

The Author of the *Account of Denmark*, in 1692, says, 'That for Justice, Brevity, and Perspicuity, the *Danish* Laws excel all he knew in the World.—They are grounded upon Equity, and all contain'd in one Quarto Volume, in the Language of the Country, so plain, that any one who can write and read may understand his own Case, and plead it too, if he pleases, without Counsel or Attorney. No Suit hangs in Suspence above thirteen Months. Magistrates provide Advocates for the Poor. A Complaint may go thro' all the three Courts for less than 12 l. Sterling. These Laws are so plain and clear, that a troublesome Person never finds his Account in promoting vexatious Suits.'

How happy had we been (says *Fog*) if at the Year 1720, our Laws and Courts had been so well regulated as in *Denmark*! It would have prevented the contriving the ever infamous Screen, the Bank—, and the innumerable fatal Consequences in the Execution of the Act then made, to the Ruin of Thousands of industrious Families, as also the raising so many over-grown Estates, on the Ruin of the Nation.

*Daily Courant*, Aug. 12.

*Some Thoughts occasion'd by Fog's late Remarks on K. William.*

**M**OST of the Christian Princes of his Time, even the

*Pope*, look'd on him as a common Deliverer.

When *De Wit* had left his Country so defenceless, that it was upon the Brink of Ruin, the People restor'd the supreme Magistrate; and from that Time the Republick not only clear'd itself of a victorious Army, but grew to make a principal Figure in restoring the Balance of Europe.

This Hero, with the same Spirit and Success, restor'd to *England* itself, or rather founded the Government on Rights unknown before, reconciling and transmitting to us *Imperium cum Libertate*.

His present Majesty's Dominions, belonging to his Grandfather, sent a considerable Number of Forces to the Prince of *Orange's* Assistance; which *K. James* himself complain'd of, saying, when the Duke of *Zell* sent him a Present of Stags, *That he sent him Deer, and Troops to the Prince*.

Were it granted, that *K. William's* Courage proceeded from a Belief of Predestination, it neither makes against him as a *Christian* or a *Hero*.

If Faction necessitated him to incur Debts, it was for our Defence; and at the same low Ebb, he was able to raise a new Coin, and a new Credit.

Nor should the Reward of a Crown be objected to him or his Successors: Have we not our Share in the Advantage? When Sir *Henry Nevil*, Ambassador from *Q. Elizabeth*, importun'd *Henry IV.* of *France* for the Monies she had lent, for that he ow'd his Kingdom to her Assistance, his Ministers answer'd, Their King would for ever remember her Friendship, be the Queen's Soldier, and in Time pay his Debts; but the Court of *England* should not forget it was their Interest to have contributed those Aids, and not turn an Ambassador into a Dun.



*Applebee's Journal, Aug. 12.*

**P**HILE LUTHERUS, among other Animadversions on the *Craftsman*, considers the Case of the *Spaniards' specific Renunciation of Gibraltar*. The Acceptance of the *Renunciation* of any Right, says he, must admit of that Right in the Party renouncing, at the Time such *Renunciation* was made. Hence, if we obtain a *Renunciation of Gibraltar*, we at the same Time quit all our other Titles, and admit of the *Spaniards' Right* to it: And if we once admit of their Right, we can never expect them to renounce that Right without a valuable Consideration.

We have a Right to *Gibraltar* by a *legal Conquest*, by *Alliances and Treaties*, by a long and continu'd Possession; and the longer we continue in that Possession, so much the stronger will our Title be, according to all Law and Reason; shall we then quit the Right we have, the strongest we can possibly have, and make other *Concessions to Spain*, to hold *Gibraltar* on the precarious Footing of a *Renunciation from the King of Spain*?

*Free Briton, Aug. 17. N<sup>o</sup> 142.*

*Of the Legislative and Executive Powers.*

**T**HIS Writer enquiring what Measures have been used in evil Times to corrupt and pervert the Laws of a Country, says, In all free Countries, the *Legislative and Executive Powers* are distinct; the Legislature being wholly in the People or their Delegates, whilst the *Executive Power* is assign'd to Persons, who are, by Virtue of such Assignment only, created publick Magistrates. The *Legislative* is only subsisting occasionally; but the *Executive* is always awake, always acting.

Such is Mens Passion for Power, that there are very few Nations, where the *Legislative and Executive Powers* are not at Strife; where the

*Executive Parties* are not assuming *Legislative Powers*, divesting the People of that sacred Privilege, and transferring it to themselves.

Hence, as the keeping these two great Powers distinct, the Legislature quite independent, and the Executive in its due Subjection to it, constitutes a State free and happy; so, in all despotick Governments the *Legislative and Executive Powers* are blended together, the *Administrator* having made himself *Legislator*.

Where the *Oracles of Traditionary*, and *Expositors of the written Laws*, are the Creatures of the Executive Power, the Voice of the Laws speaks according to the Will of the Prince, and varies with his Passions.

He concludes, No Constitution can be called happy, no Man strictly said to be free, where 'tis in the Power of any prevailing Party, to single out that Person, whom they most hate, and destroy him against all Justice, under the Colour of Law.

So fell the great and virtuous *Algernon Sidney*, a Man who liv'd for the Liberties of Mankind: Hard was his Case, and ever to be deplored, when he, so great an Assertor of the People's Freedom, was deny'd all those Benefits he ought to have received from it! But then the Executive Power had almost totally usurp'd a *Legislative Authority*: And that we are now free, and have preserv'd our Laws from being at the Will of bad Men, or in the Hands of corrupt Judges, is owing to the *Revolution of 1688*, and to the Wisdom of succeeding Parliaments.

*Grubstreet Journal, Aug. 17. N<sup>o</sup> 137.*

**O**NE who signs himself *Eliot*, in Answer to Mr. *Fancourt's* Friend, (See p. 236.) says, Let us suppose a future possible Action, for Instance, Mr. *Fancourt's* answering these Reflections; which we will conceive as free and contingent, viz. that it may, or may not be. Of such

such a Performance, however, may it not be said, that it is now certain that it will, or that it will not be? And, whether-soever shall happen, may it not be said that it was, ever, as certain that it would happen (tho' the contrary, there being no antecedent Necessity, might have happen'd; and then the Case would be the same, only inverted) as it will be, after it shall happen, that it did happen? And, as its having happened, after it shall happen, will be no Argument that it was necessary it should happen: So, neither ought the Certainty of its being to happen, before it shall happen, to be looked upon as, at all, implying any Necessity, or destroying free Agency. Whatever therefore will be, will certainly be, tho' not necessarily: And, consequently, whatever is now certain, was ever certain. Q. E. D.

§. *Animadversions on Dr. Bentley's Milton, continu'd from p. 173.*

Book I. Ver. 147. Strongly to suffer and support our Pains? The Dr. says positively, 'the Author gave it *stronglier*.' But as the preceding Words are, *What if we have left us this our Strength entire*, it is much more proper in the positive Degree, *strongly to suffer*. Besides, there is no such Word as *stronglier*.

V. 204.—*night-founder'd Skiff*.] The Dr. says 'the Poet gave it *nigh-founder'd*.' *Night-founder'd* means, overtaken by Night, and at a Loss which Way to sail: Which very Word Milton, in his *Mask*, publish'd when he was very young, puts into the Mouth of one of the Brothers who had lost their Way in the Wood; *some one, like us, night-founder'd here*. Mr. Comundrum here said, the Critic was in this Place certainly *nigh-founder'd*, if not *Night-founder'd*.

V. 329. Transfix us to the Bottom of this Gulph.] The Dr. believes 'the Poet gave it *Fast fix*.' But if these linked Thunderbolts had pierc'd

quite thro' Satan's Substance, and fix'd him to the Bottom of this Gulph, they might very properly be said to have transfix'd him to it.

V. 347. Till, as a Signal giv'n, th'uplifted Spear.] The Dr. says, A 'the Author gave it *At*.' The learned Reviewer of Milton's Text has ingeniously observ'd, that if Milton design'd *at*, he would have said, *at the Signal*, as in i. 776. and ii. 56. And therefore he very rightly includes Part of the three B Lines in a Parenthesis, thus:

'Till (as a signal giv'n, th'uplifted spear  
Of their great sultan waving to direct  
Their course) in even balance down they  
light, &c.

V. 421. *Egypt from Syrian Ground*.] C 'I believe he dictated *Bound*,' says the Dr. This is wrong, says the Reviewer, for the *Brook* was itself the *Bound*, because it parted them: and consequently, say I, as much the *Egyptian* as the *Syrian Bound*.

V. 465. *Of Warriors old*.] D The Dr. would have it *bold*, because we had a little before *Heroes old*. To which the Reviewer answers, that it was 13 Verses before, and that it seems here to be used in a different Sense, for *long-experienc'd Warriors*.

V. 636. *If Counsels different*.] E The Dr. alters this to *Counsels e'er differ'd*; by which 'tis plain he means *deferr'd*, by his Explication which follows. 'He rejects *different*, because there's no Hint in all the Poem, that Satan differs from all the Council.' But this Reason, as the Author of the Review observes, F is equally, if not more strong against his own Emendation.

V. 647.—*That he no less*.] G The Dr. says, 'No less is an unusual Sense here, if in any. I with the same Letters propose a different Word, in a new Sense, and read, *That Lesson be*.' This new Sense the Reviewer proves to be none. Satan could not talk so absurdly as to pretend to teach God a Lesson. I can't

can't clear the Dr. from the Charge of *unusual Nonsense*: That Lesson he at length from us may find. Of this the Dr. was a little suspicious; and, I suppose, well remembering, from the Time he went to School, (as I believe all good and bad Scholars do) the great Difference between *finding* and *learning* a Lesson, would fain substitute *learn*, upon no other Foundation than, 'perhaps for *find* it' was given *learn*.'

He has not much to object against the Dr's substituting *on* for *in*, V. 52. — *Rolling in the fiery Gulph*. V. 324. — *Rolling in the Flood*: Nor against his changing *Disturb* into *Disturn*, V. 167. — And disturb His *inmost Counsels* from their *destin'd Aim*.

And he approves of the Dr's following Emendations, *viz*, Book for Books, V. 363. — from the Books of Life. Walls for Vault, V. 669. *Hurling Defiance tow'rd the Vault of Heaven*. And *founded*, or melted, as 'tis in the first Edition, for *found out*, V. 703. *With wondrous Art found out the massy Ore*.

*London Journal*, Aug. 19. N° 686.

*Use of Faction, or the Good of ill Writers*: Occasion'd by D'Anvers on the Good of ill Ministers, p. 187.

THERE is no Good in this World, says Osborne, without some Ill, nor any Ill without some Good. The World subsists by Opposition, and Laws and Liberties are preserved by it.

The Craftsman himself, with all his Faults, has been of great Advantage to this Nation. He has kept Dunkirk from being fortified, and Gibraltar from being given up to the Spaniards. He disentangled all our embarras'd Negotiations, and judiciously form'd the late Treaty of Vienna. He disbanded the Hessian Troops, hinder'd the French from raising Irish Recruits, and kept us, at least, from increasing our Debts

and Taxes. He has made Acts against Bribery and Corruption, and brought Companies of Plunderers to Justice. He has threaten'd Princes, and struck Terror into Majesty itself; for if ever they were restrain'd from doing Ill, 'tis entirely owing to the magick Force of his immortal Pen!

He has also rejoic'd the Hearts of the desponding Jacobite Party, and reviv'd the Spirits of the Chevalier himself: And all the Tories and male-content Whigs receive Comfort from him; all complaining, snarling Coffee-House Politicians; all the uneasy, froward and discontented; who rejoice when Saturday comes, their political Sabbath; when they are taught to roar out, *standing Armies! Dependency of Parliament! Bribery and Corruption! Places! Pensions! Plundering Ministers! Patch'd-up Treaties! Temporary Expedients! Merry-making Armadoes! Spithead Expeditions! &c.* And then they do what they have not done since the Saturday before, laugh heartily, or sneer significantly, at the Court and Ministry.

Mr. D'Anvers also pays 10,000 l. a Year Taxes for Stamps; he maintains himself and Printer, and Thousands of Pamphleteers, Hawkers and Pedlars; he fills Coffee-Houses and Ale-Houses every Saturday Morning, and Sunday after Sermon. He also maintains his Enemies; most generous and charitable Man! How many have eaten Ministerial Bread, who would have none of their own to eat, had not he made his Appearance in the World!

The Opposition is also of great Use to the Ministry themselves, for the Opposers make Providence always on the Ministers Side. They profanely call it, indeed, *Chance*; but there is no such Thing; every Event must have a Cause. Providence therefore, according to Mr. D'Anvers, took Lewis XIV. out of the World, just as he was contriving to send the Pretender hither; and knock'd on the

Head



Head that *Royal Bear* of *Sweden*, just as he was digging his Way thro' *Norway*, to land his Troops in *Scotland*.

The same good Providence; the *Craftsman* says, destroy'd, or let them destroy themselves, all the Enemies to the present Ministry: Thus fell at once S—— S—— C——, &c. who had vow'd the Destruction of a *Great Man*: And thus lately fell another, by falling into a *Frenzy*, and writing a *mad Book* against the King.

Again, Providence made the old King of *Sardinia* resign, to embroil that State, that it might not join *France* and *Spain* against us; caused the present Differences in *France*, and sent the pious King of *Spain* to conquer *Infidels*, instead of throwing *Europe* into Confusion.

Thus, tho' they will not own the *Wisdom* of the Ministry, yet they pay Homage to their *Goodness*, by attributing every Thing in their Favour to the kind Interposition of Heaven, which they impiously call *Chance*, with a malicious Design to rob the Ministry of the just Honour due to their good Intentions. (See p. 222.)

*Craftsman*, Aug. 19. N° 320.

Essay on Eticks.

AMONG the various Opinions of the Origin of *moral Virtue*, some have struck at the very Root of it, by denying the *Freedom* of human Actions. I look upon the Doctrine of *absolute Predestination* in the same Light; for what is an eternal, irreversible Decree of *Election*, or *Reprobation*, but the old Hypothesis of the *Fatalists* reviv'd, to the great Scandal of Christianity, and, indeed, of any Religion, which proposes Rewards and Punishments? I am sure, at least, (says this Writer,) that *Preaching*, *Writing*, and *Instructions* are not only vain, but ridiculous, if this Principle be true: And yet, mon-

strous as it is, it seems to prevail more or less in all Religions, now profess'd in the World.

Others again seem to deny the Essence of *Virtue*, by deducing it from *Pride*, *Vanity* of Mind, &c. A Writer of our own Nation has lately distinguish'd himself herein, by an elaborate *System of Immorality*, and endeavouring to debase *moral Virtue* into a meer Engine of State.

Others derive *Virtue* from a nobler Source, and recommend it as an

Emanation of the divine Perfection, or the original Law of Nature, implanted in our Hearts by the great Author of all Things, and actuated by that glorious principle of Self-Love, which prompts us to do unto others as we would be done unto. And

I think we may discover strong Marks of such a mutual Benevolence in the Brute World, even among the fiercest Savages; and, if we may believe their own Confessions, the most profligate Wretches feel some Compunction for injuring their Fellow-Creatures, when they give themselves Time to reflect.

I am willing to agree with Mr. Osborne, that all honest Men are equally honest, in one Sense; or vice versa, that all dishonest Men are equally dishonest; I mean, that *Virtue* and *Vice* are just the same, whether wrapt in Rags, or distinguish'd with Robes and Ribbands; excepting that, as a rich Man has more Inducements to *Virtue* than one in Want, so his Vices are for that Reason not only less excuseable, but infinitely more detrimental to the Publick. And yet, according to the Observation of our excellent Satirist, such is the Weakness of Mankind, that

----- little villains must submit to fate,  
That great ones may enjoy the world in state.

The highest Offences against Society, are Robbery and Murder; which are capital in all civiliz'd Nations, and seldom pardon'd in petty Malefactors; whereas, when an ambitious

*bitious Tyrant* takes a Fancy to his Neighbour's Dominions, and executes his Design with Fire and Sword, he is immediately flatter'd with the Character of an *Hero*; and Rapine, Bloodshed and Devastation are stiled Acts of Fortitude and Magnanimity. But *Names* will not alter the Nature of *Things*: *Alexander, Caesar*, and most of the great Conquerors, of old, were no better than *Imperial Cut-Throats*, or *Banditti*, who robb'd and murder'd in Gangs, too strong to be oppos'd, and escap'd the Gallows, which they deserv'd, by being above Law.

The latter Part of the Paper is about bad Ministers, Corruption, &c. and it concludes with the following Passage from the *Independent Whig*: 'I can prove it, that the whole Legislative Power of this Nation hath been, in former Reigns, engaged in gratifying a diabolical Passion of one Man; and our Liberties have been sacrificed to Humour, or a Mistress. When a Minister makes haste to be rich, the Service of his Country must either lye still, or go on no faster than he gets by it. A whole People was sinely employ'd, when they were labouring for the Pocket of one, who was betraying them. Most are willing to allow a great Officer, if he would but carefully cook the Nation's Money, to lick his own Fingers and thrive upon his Employment; but he, who exhausts the Nation for his own Use, is a publick Highwayman, and the whole Kingdom should be his Prosecutors.'

*Fog's Journal*, Aug. 19. N<sup>o</sup> 198.

AFTER some Observations about corrupt Ministers, and their defending themselves by the Strength of their Numbers against Accusations, is mention'd the Case of *Manlius Capitolinus* before *Rome* was over-run with Corruption. This Man (says *Machiavel*) remarkable for his Bravery, who had deliver'd his

Country from a signal Peril, began to form a Faction, in order to raise Tumults against the Senate and the Laws. He was himself one of the Nobles; yet the Nobility observing his Conduct, spirited up an Accusation against him; however, he hoped to find Favour with the People, because of his Valour; for no Virtue renders a Man so popular with a warlike People as Valour; besides, they commonly lov'd to thwart the Nobility; but, says my Author, when the Tribunes of the People had consider'd his Behaviour, they heartily join'd in the Accusation; and what was very remarkable, was, that no Man spoke or appear'd in his Behalf, no not so much as one of his own Relations, whereas it was customary upon some other Occasions for the Kindred of the Person accused to attend him in Mourning, with an Intent to move the Compassion of the People; but when the Tribunes cited him to abide the Judgment of the People, *Manlius* appear'd alone without a Friend to accompany him, and these very People laid aside their Jealousy of the Nobility, and condemn'd him to Death notwithstanding that his Prosecution was spirited up by them. Upon which *Machiavel* remarks, that there is not one Example in the *Roman* History that demonstrates the Justice of that Common-wealth, in all its Orders and Decrees, as well as the publick Spirit of the People, more than this does.

F *Free Briton*, Aug. 24. N<sup>o</sup> 143.

#### *Dangers to Liberty.*

OFFICERS of State are accountable to popular Enquiries; and those who mean to make a Kingdom happy, will never be afraid to stand the Judgment of their Country. Yet excellent Ministers have distrust'd the Multitude, and discourag'd their Enquiries: Such was the immortal *Burleigh*, Minister



to *Q. Elizabeth*; in whose Reign tho' the Royal Prerogative was carried high beyond Example, yet the utmost Tenderness was shewn to the People, and the greatest Care was taken of their Interests; and all the Result of that Equity and good Sense which prevail'd in her Court, and influenc'd her Administration. However, the Acts of Power then perform'd, became fatal Examples in the Hands of succeeding Ministers. So that Princes and Ministers, tho' ever so good in themselves, yet if they strain the Laws, they hazard the Welfare of their Country.

He then mentions the Benefit of Checks and Restraints upon Authority; that the less Time Persons continue in important Offices; the less pernicious and obnoxious they are to the People; acknowledges the Justice and Necessity of publick Enquiries, and yet that some Errors in Judgment will sometimes happen, and the People treat their Governors ill; says, that the Populace are fond of their own Interests, as they ought to be, but are liable to be captivated with Rumours and Tales, are partial to themselves, and hear only one Side of the Question; and *publick Jealousy* is what they will never be cur'd of. But Fits of *good Humour* sometimes prevail on the Multitude, more destructive than the other: A remarkable Instance of which was at the Restoration of *Charles II.* when the People were so over-joy'd, that the King might have had any Thing of them, their Liberties and all, which were aim'd at, had not the upright Earl of *Clarendon* made that noble Stand which defeated those black Designs. This Period was stil'd by the late Lord *Molesworth*, the *Honey-Moon* of Government, when all Posterity were like to be enslav'd by a meer Fit of popular Good Humour.

Religion also sometimes makes Men act against their Liberties. Thus the whole *Ottoman* Empire,

the *Persian* Kingdom, and the *Moorish* Countries; the wide Dominions of the *Great Mogul*, of *Tartary* and *Muscovy*, with *Spain* and the *West-Indies*; *France*, with all her fruitful Provinces, and half the finest Realms of *Europe*, are taught the *Soul-saving* Doctrines of arbitrary Power; and by the prostituted Name of *God Almighty*, are influenc'd to believe the indispensable Duties of *Non-Resistance* and *Passive Obedience*.

*Great Britain*, and her frozen Islands; *Holland*, and its marshy Fens; *Switzerland*, and its barren Rocks; with some decayed dependent Commonwealths in the Northern and least fertile Parts of *Italy*: These are all the poor Remains that Liberty has left; these the only Countries where the Sun does not shine in vain, where the Grain salutes the Peasant as its Lord, and where Man, the Master of Reason, the proud Possessor of intelligent Faculties, can dare to worship or acknowledge the God of his Conscience. And these would not long enjoy the Blessing of Liberty, if they were not zealous to preserve it.

There is a great Difference between regular Struggles for Freedom, and wild licentious Riots; such as that of *Jack Straw* and *Wat Tyler*, the famous *Massaniello* of *Naples*, and that which assassinated *De Wit*.

*Grubstreet Journal*, Aug. 24. N<sup>o</sup> 138.

Of divine Judgments.

THE frequent Reflections of this Kind in *Rapin's History of England* induc'd this Writer to examine the Matter. A Judgment, he says, he takes to be a Punishment inflicted by God in this World, on Account of such Actions, as render the Agent a proper Object of that Treatment.

The first Argument against Judgments is, that the same Motive that induces the Almighty to punish some Sinners in this Life, must induce him



to punish all; therefore if all are not punish'd, none are punish'd. The 2d. Argument against Judgments is taken from the Sufferings of Good Men, they being plunged in Calamities as grievous as the Bad. The 3d. is taken from the future State, A which it is supposed the Doctrine of Judgments in this World must exclude.

To the first it is answer'd, that 'tis suppos'd in that Argument, that God in determining to punish Sinners in this World, takes in nothing but their Guiltiness; whereas there may be many inducing Considerations to the Great Mind for the Punishment of Sinners; consequently there may be Reasons for doing it in one Case, which Reasons may not subsist in another.

To the 2d. 'tis answer'd, that there is no one good without any Mixture of Sin, every righteous Man then is worthy of Punishment; from whence it follows, that even the Good may bring down the Wrath of God upon them by their crooked Behaviour; and if so, much more D may the Wicked.

To the 3d. it is answer'd, that the same Degree of Punishment may be as well insisted at different Times, as at the same Time: Admit, for Example, the Degree of Punishment to be equal to eight, 'tis still no more than eight, tho' you divide it into two equal separate Payments. Injustice then consists in too great a Quantity of Pain given, for the Quantity of Transgression, not in its being given at different Times.

*Weekly Register, Aug. 26. N° 124.*

*Royal Example.*

ONE relates the following Transaction in the *Physick Garden at Chelsea*. He had not been long there, when the first in Rank of the Fair Sex came to walk in the Garden: He withdrew into a private Walk, and left his venerable Guide,

the old Gardiner, (his Son being abroad,) to receive his Royal Visitant in the Province he was plac'd in. She did not stay long; and when I came to him, (says he,) he of his own Accord related to me what had pass'd. He told me, his Royal Visitant had enquired into his Age: He inform'd her he was within a few Days of 90. And yet I fancy, reply'd the Lady, you could be very willing to live 90 Years longer! Not 19 Days, Madam, answer'd the old Gardiner, if it were in my own Choice. And art thou willing and fit to die, said the Lady? More willing, Madam, and much fitter than to live, answer'd he. Upon which Words, the gracious Visitant took him by the Hand, declaring him a happy C Man, and one that she could almost afford to envy. Upon this the Writer has these Reflections: When Princes condescend to such Affability, they add to the Value of Dignity itself, and drive even Inferiors into a right Way of Thinking. Her Words carry'd the full Energy of a finish'd Sermon; and her Humility was such a glorious Comment upon her Words, that the Reflection fetch'd Tears into the Eyes of my Relator. Sensible I am, that this Instance of Royal Humility is an Emanation E of that Piety, which long since signalized itself, in the Preference of Religion, and a good Conscience, to supplicating Empire. Late, for the Good of all Posterity, may she reap the Fruits of that Piety, which her Words and Actions have, to every F considerate Heart, so sensibly recommended!

*Fog's Journal, Aug. 26. N° 199.*

A Correspondent, who makes some Remarks on the Conduct of *Atticus*, the Roman Knight, who, tho' a Man of Worth and Abilities, declin'd all Offices in the Service of his Country, among other Things says: An Indifference to the Bustles of

of this World, Indolence, discharging the Mind of all outward Concerns, preserving it in such an Equilibrium and Stedfastness, that were this Globe again reduced to a *Chaos*, his Mind would still remain undisturbed, is a Situation extremely celebrated, and entitles one to a high Rank in Philosophy. Yet such a Disposition of Mind may be encouraged too much, and prove as prejudicial (at least as useless) to the Publick and to his Neighbours as the most violent and criminal Passions.

Such Declension from publick Affairs, such Retirement from the Concern of a Man's Country, is the more criminal, because it emboldens evil and weak Ministers in their abominable Enterprizes to betray, impoverish and enslave their Country.

Mr. *Addison* in his Tragedy of *Cato*, has thought fit to put this pusillanimous Sentiment in the Mouth (most certainly it never enter'd into the Heart) of his Heroe.

When impious men bear sway,  
The post of honour is a private station.

This Expression would not have become any brave Man, in any Country, when its Liberty was invaded. But to make a *Roman* Heroe, to make *Cato* guilty of it! to make him recommend a private Station, so contrary to his Practice, was most ridiculous!

*Craftsman*, August 26. N<sup>o</sup> 321.

Power of Secretaries of State and Messengers consider'd.

IT has always been disputed amongst the greatest Lawyers, whether a Secretary of State, consider'd as such, has any Power to commit; or whether indeed a Privy Counsellor has.

Messengers were authoriz'd by the licensing Act in *Charles II*'s Reign, now expir'd, to search Houses, &c. Whence they seem'd to have no such Authority before by the Common Law. In the same Reign also the Ministers

often sent for Chief Justice *Scroggs*, and employ'd him to grant Warrants, examine and commit. A Specimen of his Warrants follows:

Aug. 11. WHEREAS there are divers ill disposed Persons, who do daily print and publish many seditious and treasonable Books and Pamphlets, endeavouring thereby to dispose the Minds of his Majesty's Subjects to Sedition and Rebellion; and also infamous Libels, reflecting upon particular Persons, to the great Scandal of his Majesty's Government; for suppressing whereof, his Majesty hath lately issued out his Royal Proclamation; and for the more speedy suppressing the said seditious Books, Libels and Pamphlets, and to the End that the Authors and Publishers thereof may be brought to their Punishment;

These are to will and require you, and in his Majesty's Name to charge and command you, and every of you, upon Sight hereof, to be aiding and assisting unto Robert Stevens, Messenger of the Press, in the seizing on all such Books and Pamphlets as aforesaid, as he shall be informed of, in any Booksellers, or Printers Shops, or Warehouses, or elsewhere whatsoever, to the End they may be disposed of as to Law shall appertain. Also, if you shall be informed of the Authors, Printers, or Publishers of such Books, or Pamphlets, as are above-mention'd, you are to apprehend them and have them before one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, to be proceeded against according to Law. Dated this 29th Day of November, 1679.

To Robert Stevens, Messenger of the Press, and to all Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, and all other Officers and Ministers, whom these may concern.

WILLIAM SCROGGS.

If this Power of Secretaries was warranted by Law, 'tis strange the Ministers should have Recourse to the Chief Justice. And farther, the Commons order'd Impeachments against Sir *William Scroggs*, and several other Judges, for being concern'd in those and the like Practices.

This Power of Secretaries has indeed receiv'd some Countenance since, from the Authority of Chief Justice *Holt*, in the Case of *Kendal* and *Roe*; when the Counsel for the Prisoners argu'd very strenuously against it; but the Judge thought Secretaries might commit, tho' he was far from being clear in the Point; and as to

*Messengers*, he was evidently of Opinion, they were not *legal Goulers*: For he said, that *Commitments ought generally and regularly to be to the Common Gaol; especially since the Habeas Corpus Act.*

Some later *Secretaries* may indeed have qualify'd themselves as *Justices of the Peace*, but upon that Foot they can have no more Power than other *Justices*; and so it may be consider'd, whether they have any legal Authority to authorize a *Messenger* to break *Locks*, and seize *Papers at Discretion*, without any Information upon *Oath*; or whether a *Messenger* is justifiable for so doing, without an *express Order in his Warrant.*

*London Journal, Aug. 26. N° 637.*

*A Discourse in Honour of the Queen.*

THE *Grotto* or *Hermitage* (says Mr. Osborne) her Majesty has made at *Richmond*, or rather the *Busts* with which she has adorn'd it, reflect not more Honour on the Memories of the Dead, than *Glory* upon herself: For *Locke, Newton, Clarke, and Woolaston*, whose *Busts* are there plac'd, were the *Glory* of their Country.

Mr. *Locke* excell'd in the Knowledge of Human Nature, or the Powers and Operations of the Mind; and his *Essay on Human Understanding* is the best Book of *Logic* in the World.

Sir *Isaac Newton* was eminently distinguish'd by his deep Searches into Nature herself. He was Nature's Son; and shew'd that the World was philosophically and mathematically made, and that it could be fram'd and held together by none but an infinitely wise and almighty Architect. He not only found out the Laws of Nature, but demonstrated them to others; so that he stands at the Head of Philosophy and Mathematicks, wherever Learning and Knowledge have extended their Empire.

Dr. *Clarke* was a thorough Master of the Greek and Latin Writers, and

a great Proficient in *Natural Philosophy* and *Mathematicks*; but in his Knowledge of *Metaphysics* and *Divinity* he has excell'd all others. No Man ever reason'd so clearly, nor differ'd so civilly. His Controversy with Mr. *Collins*, about the *Immateriality* of the Soul, is the most perfect Piece of *Abstract Reasoning* now in the World. And, to his immortal Honour, tho' a *Clergyman*, he rescued *Divinity* out of the Hands of *Churchmen*, and restor'd it to its primitive Truth; or, at least, went as far as he could without being torn to Pieces.

Mr. *Woolaston* has demonstrated the several Branches of the Law of Nature, and particular Moral Duties; but whether he has been so fortunate in the grand Foundation of his System, is yet undetermin'd. However, take all the Parts of his *Treatise* together, it is one of the most rational and useful Books of *Morality* that ever was published.

These great Men, whom the Queen has thus delighted to honour, were likewise all of them Persons of general Learning and Knowledge. They thought freely, were entirely in the Interest of Liberty, and as fam'd for the Practice of Virtue, as for the Knowledge of the Sciences. Mr. *Locke's* Book of Government, and Letters of Toleration, contain the true Foundation of civil and religious Liberty; but the Principles are so popular, that in any Reign before the Revolution, he would have lost that Life, which her Majesty has shewn, by placing him in the Temple of Honour, that she only wants Power to restore.

The Queen has the peculiar Felicity to be the first Crowned Head in the World, who immortalized Men so absolutely in the Interest of Mankind, that all their political Principles were calculated for their Good. They shewed that Kings have no Right to Power, but by the Consent of the People, and that their Scepter was put



put into their Hands purely to promote the Happiness of their Subjects; and this the present Royal Family greatly acknowledg'd, in the Motto on the Coronation Medals. THE NOBLES AND PEOPLE CONSENTING.

When her Majesty consecrated these dead Heroes, (for Heroes are those only who are Benefactors to Mankind,) she built herself a Temple in the Hearts of the People of England; who will, by this Instance of her Love of Liberty and publick Virtue, think their Interests as safe in the Hands of the Government as in their own.

Universal Spectator, Aug. 26. N<sup>o</sup> 203.

Of Self-Murder. (See p. 32.)

**A**N Essay upon this may be proper, as Self-Murders seem to increase among us, and one of the Months is approaching, when, as a pert French Writer tells us, *Your Englishmen have a Custom of hanging and drowning themselves.*

We have, indeed, a Soil and Clime so very changeable, and so great a Variety in our Diet, and in the Animal Temperament consequent thereupon, that there are more Instances of Lunacy among us (the only adequate Excuse for Self-Murder) than any People besides; and to this the Greatness of our National Wit, and Goodness of our Genius, do very much contribute.

Love and Jealousy, the old unfashionable Causes of Suicide, have almost lost their Force; and the Temptations to this Crime are of a much coarser Nature than formerly. Some have executed themselves privately, to prevent a publick Execution; as *Cheesborough*, *Norton*, and *Major Onby*. Many of the Antients, who had a Dagger or Poison sent them by their Tyrants, with an Order to dispatch themselves privately, were guilty of a much more excusable Suicide. Others thro' their

Folly, Vices, and Misfortunes, or by the Turns of a Gaming Table, or *Change Alley*, having ruin'd themselves and Families, have fled to Death for Refuge; or when visited with a tormenting, incurable Distemper, were determin'd to sign their own *Quietus* (as *Shakespear* says) with a bare Bodkin; which, says he, *were most devoutly to be wish'd for,*

----- *had not th' Almighty fix'd*  
*His Cannon 'gainst Self-Murder.*-----

But such Men never compare their Sufferings with their Demerits, nor consider the Glories, and the Reward of Patience. Others again are push'd upon this Crime by a resolute and incurable Despair: And there is another Sort, who have no settled Malice against themselves, but strike the Blow in a sudden Fit of Passion, Anger or Discontent.

But the most extraordinary Case is, where the Self-Murderer reasons himself into the Fact. Thus it has been said, that every one is the Proprietor of his own Life; But surely, our Maker, our Monarch, our Country, and our Family have a Share in this Property: It has been said, that a quick and easy Death by our own Hands is a less Evil in itself, than a Course of Misery: But a less criminal Evil, which we ought to avoid, is not preferable to a greater Evil of Punishment, which we ought to bear with Patience. Our Divines and Moralists have very justly imputed the Increase of Self-Murders to the Growth of *Atheism*, *Deism*, *Scepticism*, &c. And indeed, he who denies a future Life, may take Mr. *Hobbs's* Leap in the Dark.

The two great Instances of Self-Murder, recorded in Scripture, are *Judas*, and *Saul*, whose Command to the *Amalekite* was the same as if he had struck the Blow himself. But the former, we are assur'd was become a Demoniac, and the latter often visited with an evil Spirit.

Among

Among the first and wisest Romans, *Self-Murder* was held in the utmost Abhorrence; till at first an Allowance, then an open Glorifying in this Vice, was brought over from Greece, among the many Fopperies and Debaucheries, which made the Satyrists exclaim,

-----*Non possum ferre, Quirites,  
Gramm Urbem.*-----

Greece being at that Time in the very Dregs and lowest Ebb of its once boasted Philosophy.

He concludes, since the *Suicide* owns himself dispirited and unequal to the Troubles of Life, starts from the *Post of Honour*, when he is call'd to suffer, and flies in the Midst of the Conflict, notwithstanding all his Pretensions to Bravery and Courage, he is no other than a most base Coward and *Renegade*.

*Grubstreet Journal*, Aug. 31. N<sup>o</sup> 139.

#### *Of answering Books.*

HERE is a Book, suppose, (says this Writer) which being in Truth *unanswerable*, makes a deep Impression on a certain Person. He mentions it to his Friend, who is of different Principles. O, answers he, *That Book's answer'd*. Thus the Papists and Dissenters have this Reply always ready at Hand. All they have urged, or can urge, has been *unanswerably answer'd* a thousand Times over; yet because they have written innumerable Books on their own Side, they think it sufficient to say, that all those on ours are *answer'd*. They will say, no doubt, this is not true of them, but of us: And I own the bare Assertion is no Argument for either. However, that so it is on one Side or other, will be granted by both, in all Controversies whatsoever, philosophical, theological, or political. He then throws the Substance of what he says into the following short Dialogues.

##### DIAL. I.

A. That Book's *answer'd*; those Papers and Pamphlets are *answer'd*. There are six or seven *Answers* to them.

B. Ay, but all those *Answers* are fully *answer'd*.

A. By whom, pray?

B. Why by Mr. W. by Dr. S. by Y. T. Edg; by my Lord W. and by three or four without Names.

##### DIAL. II.

A. That Book was never *answer'd*.

B. True; because it is not worth *answering*.

A. That's easily said; but the real Reason is, because 'tis *unanswerable*: The Man would answer it if he could, but he can't.

B. I tell thee, 'tis not because he can't, but because he won't. 'Tis not worth his while; it does not deserve an *Answer*, and ought to be *answer'd* only with Silence and Contempt.

C. Gentlemen, you are both mistaken. That Book is *answer'd*: I have seen and read an *Answer* to it.

A. That's impossible, I am sure. The *Answer* is no *Answer* at all. The Book may be *written against*, if you please; but it can't be *answer'd*.

Thus shall they go on for an Hour together, contradicting one another, begging the Question on both Sides, and saying nothing. But to adjust these Matters, I desire my Countrymen not to argue, that there's no Certainty in any Thing, because in these Times there's so much *disputing* about every Thing. Some Fools will cavil for ever, and about every Thing. *Answers* (as they have been call'd) have been written to Books demonstrating the Truth of the Christian Religion. And so an *Answer* may be written to Euclid's Elements. Men may argue against the *Mathematicks*, in the same Language, and upon the same Principles, as they argue against Christianity. Observe farther, that in all Controversies the worst Cause has generally the last Word, because its Maintainers have the most Obstinacy.

D. Every Thing is not properly an *Answer*, which is called so. For Instance, not a Heap of spiteful personal Reflections; which is not *answering*, but *railing*: Not repeating the same Arguments which have been fully *answer'd*; this is *Tautology*, *Fraud*, *Teasing*, and *Impertinence*: Nor wilfully mistaking the Question, &c. which is not *answering* but *lying*.

E. What deserves the Name of an *Answer* is, 1. Talking to the Purpose, tho' not with Truth on one's Side; this is an *Answer*, tho' not a full *Answer*. 2. Proving one's Point; which is not only an *Answer*, but a *Confutation*.

F. But must every *Answer* (as it may be call'd) be *re-answer'd*? No; some are true, and *unanswerable*. Others are too ridiculous, impertinent, and absurd, to deserve an *Answer*. But who is to be Judge? The Resolution is easy: The Writers themselves must judge of them as well as they can; and others must judge of them as well as they can. But let both take Care they be diligent, unprejudic'd, and impartial.

G. N. B. The Free Briton of the 31<sup>st</sup>, concerning Liberty, &c. we shall give in our Next.

A

A New SIMILE for the LADIES,  
with useful Annotations.

To make a writer miss his end,  
You're nothing else to do but mend.

I Often try'd in vain to find  
A (a) simile for woman-kind,  
A simile I mean to fit 'em,  
In ev'ry circumstance to (b) hit 'em.  
Through ev'ry beast and bird I went,  
I ranfack'd ev'ry element,  
And after peeping thro' all nature,  
To find so whimsical a creature,  
A cloud (c) presented to my view,  
And strait this parallel I drew;

Clouds turn with every wind about,  
They keep us in suspense and doubt,  
Yet oft' perverse like woman-kind  
Are seen to feud against the wind:  
And are not women just the same?  
For, who can tell at what they (d) aim?

Clouds keep the stoutest mortals under,  
When (e) bell'wing they discharge their thunder;  
So when the alarum bell is rung,  
Of (f) Xanti's everlasting tongue,  
The husband dreads its loudness more,  
Than light'nings flash, or thunder's roar.

Clouds weep as they do without pain,  
And what are tears but womens rain?

The clouds about the welkin (g) roam,  
And ladies never stay at home.

The clouds build castles in the air,  
A thing peculiar to the fair;  
For all the schemes of their (h) fore-casting,  
Are not more solid nor more lasting.

A cloud is light by turns, and dark,  
Such is a lady with her spark;  
Now, with a sudden (i) pouting gloom,  
She seems to darken all the room;  
Again, she's pleased, his fears (k) beguil'd,  
And all is clear, when she has smil'd.  
In this they're wondrously alike,  
(I hope the simile will (l) strike)  
Tho' in the darkest (m) dumps you view 'em,  
Stay but a moment you'll see thro' 'em.

The clouds are apt to make (n) reflection,  
And frequently produce infection:  
So Cælia, with small provocation,  
Blasts ev'ry neighbour's reputation.

The clouds delight in gaudy show,  
For they like ladies have their bow;  
The gravest (o) matron will confess,  
That she herself is fond of dress.

Observe the clouds in pomp array'd,  
What various colours are display'd,  
The pink, the rose, the v'lets dye,  
In that great drawing-room the sky;  
How do these differ from our (p) graces,  
In garden silks, brocades, and laces?  
Are they not such another fight,  
When met upon a birth-day night?

The clouds delight to change their fashion,  
(Dear ladies be not in a passion)  
Nor let this whim to you seem strange,  
Who ev'ry hour delight in change.

In them and you alike are seen  
The sullen symptoms of the spleen,  
The moment that your vapours rise,  
We see them dropping from your eyes:

(a) Most ladies in reading call this word a simile, but they are to note, it consists of three syllables, si-mi-le. In English, a likeness. (b) Not to hurt them. (c) Not like a gun or pistol.

(d) This is not meant as to shooting, but resolving. (e) The word [bellowing]

(f) Xanti, a nick name for Xantippe, that scold of glorious memory, who never let poor Socrates have one moment's peace of mind, yet with unexampled patience, he bore her pestilential tongue. I shall beg the ladies pardon, if I insert a few passages concerning her, and at the same time I assure them, it is not to lessen those of the present age, who are possessors of the like laudable talents; for I will confess that I know three in the city of Dublin, no way inferior to Xantippe, but that they have not as great men to work upon. When a friend asked Socrates, how he could bear the scolding of his wife Xantippe, he retorted, and asked him, how he could bear the gagging of his geese; ay, but my geese lay eggs for me, replied his friend; so does my wife bear me children, said Socrates. Diogenes Laert. Being asked at another time by a friend, how he could bear her tongue, he said she was of this use to him, that she taught him to bear the impertinencies of others with more ease, when he went abroad. Plut. de capiend. ex host. utilit. Socrates invited his friend Euthydemus to supper. Xantippe in great rage went in to them, and upset the table. Euthydemus rising in a passion to go off, my dear friend stay, said Socrates. Did not a hen do the same thing at your house the other day, and did I show any resentment? Plut. de ira cohibenda. I could give many more instances of her termagancy, and his philosophy, if such a proceeding might not look as if I were glad of an opportunity to expose the fair sex; but to shew I have no such design, I declare solemnly, that I had much worse stories to tell of her behaviour to her husband, which I rather pass over on account of the great esteem which I bear for the ladies, especially those in the honourable station of matrimony. (g) Ramble.

(h) Not vomiting. (i) Thrusting out the lip. (k) This is to be understood not in the sense of worst when brewers put yeast, or harm in it; but its true meaning is deceived, or cheated.

(l) Hit your fancy. (m) Sullen fits; we have a merry jig called Dumpty Deary, invented some time ladies from the dumps. (n) Reflections of the sun. (o) Murthery woman.

(p) Not grace before and after meat, nor their graces the dutchesses, but the Graces which attend on Virtue.



In ev'ning fair you may behold  
The clouds are fring'd with borrow'd gold,  
And this is many a lady's case,  
Who flaunts about in (a) borrow'd lace.

Grave matrons are like clouds of snow,  
Their words fall thick, and soft, and slow.  
While brisk (b) coquets, like rattling hail,  
Our ears on every side assail.

Clouds when they intercept our sight,  
Deprive us of celestial light:  
So when my *Chloe* I pursue,  
No heav'n besides I have in view.

Thus on (c) comparison you see,  
In ev'ry instance they agree,  
So like, so very much the same,  
That one may go by t'others name.  
Let me (d) proclaim it then aloud,  
That ev'ry woman is a cloud.

### The VICAR'S Race.

By J—M—S—, Esq;

I'll tell you a story, a story so merry,  
Of a wager that happen'd near *Elford-ferry*,  
Where my friend parson *V—n*, set out with  
much heart,

And so run a race with himself and was beat.

Says the noble Earl *Berkshire*, a peer yet un-  
fold,

Whose wit is still new, and whose bounty is old,  
That you cannot five times round my gardens,  
friend, run

I'll stake half a crown; says the doctor, 'tis done.

Like a large knave of clubs in your boots and  
your gown,

First prithee *Tom V—n* lay divinity down,

Then tho' down hill you run, don't despair of  
some stay,

Those legs with that belly can ne'er run away.

'Twas then that of *Staffordshire's* priest-  
hood the pride,

Laid his boots and his robe, and his girdle aside;

My lungs which ne'er fail, for my guts shall  
attone,

And I'll do a miracle, *Woolston* shall own.

It was in defiance of thick, and of thin,

That God's holy envy stood strip'd to the skin,

Then he labour'd so well with arms, elbows  
and head,

That my lord thought his wager was merrily  
lay'd.

And as he urg'd on o'er the gravelly plain,

Those worms which were trod on, could ne'er  
turn again.

The gard'ners rejoic'd o'er each reverend stride,  
And blessing the priest laid their rollers aside.

Each echo reply'd in the praise of *Tom V—n*,  
As with speed he urg'd on his large collar of  
brawn,

Till the legs not rememb'ring a very long score,  
Forsook the great pauch which supply'd them  
before.

As citizens choak'd in the pit with fat  
laughter.

As the swain in Duke *Montagu's* picture of  
After,

As a dull *Cambridge Sopp* who closes his rhebus,  
So seem'd parson *V—n*, and so look'd like  
a Nebus.

Whilst bishops for places and pensions con-  
tend,

New translations are wish'd, and old heresies  
mend,

Then let us remember in bumpers around,

The staunch parson *V—n* who so well stands  
his ground.

And let all the *Staffordshire* laymen go pray,

Since first the fat vicar has shewn us the way,

That our bishops when next in the senate they  
meet,

May so run a race by themselves, and be beat.

### The Rose-Bud; a Song.

OBSERVE the rose-bud ere it blows,

While the dawn glimmers o'er the sky!

Observe its silken leaves unfold,

As fond of day's majestic eye!

At noon, more bold, in fullest bloom,

It spreads a gale of sweets around;

At eve it mourns the setting sun,

And sheds its honours on the ground.

So beauty's bashful bud appears,

So blushes in the eye of praise:

So ripens in the noon of life,

And wither'd so in age decays.

Time is the canker-worm of youth,

It bites the blossom as it grows,

It blasts the flow'r that blooms at full,

And rudely sheds the falling rose.

See, beauty, see! how love and joy

On youth's light pinions haste away;

How swift the moments glide along,

And age advances with delay!

Now, beauty! crop the rose-bud now,

And catch the essence as it flies;

Let pleasure revel in its bloom,

Let time possess it when it dies.

(a) Not Flanders lace, but gold and silver lace. By borrow'd, I mean such as run in honest trades-  
men's debts, for what they were not able to pay, as many of them did for French silver lace against  
the last birth-day. Vid. the shopkeepers books.

(b) Girls who love to hear themselves prate,

and put on a number of monkey airs to catch men.

(c) I hope none will be so uncomplaisant to  
the ladies as to think these comparisons odious.

(d) Tell it to the whole world, not to proclaim  
them as robbers and rapparees.

*The merry Monarch; or Knighthood  
a Jest. A TALE.*

WHEN good king Jemmy wore the British crown,  
A pleasant jest for highest wit went down:  
A pun, a quibble, a conundrum quaint,  
Oft made a bishop of a man no saint.  
Smart repartees pass'd all for sterling coin;  
And wit was then as unrefin'd as wine.  
The king himself, so rest his merry soul,  
Could crack his joke ---- nor would his mirth  
controul;

But laught full hearty, if the jest was keen,  
Nor could the care of kingdoms give him spleen.

Thus story tells ---- As he rode out one day,  
To chase the stag, he lost, by chance, his way:  
The courtiers eager, scour the spacious field,  
While duty there did unto pleasure yield.  
Along king Jemmy, with his usual grace,  
Kept stepping onward in a common pace.  
Till near two clowns he came, who work'd  
full hard,

Hedging a close, behind a farmer's yard.  
They spy'd the king, and from his awkward  
mien,

Thought he some needy northern laird had been.  
Goud men, (quoth he) ---- and then he made  
his bow,

Ken ye which way the nobles rode just now?  
My business leads me unto our king James.  
I know him not, in troth (quoth one) ---- it seems  
He only minds his countrymen, while we  
labour thus hard to furnish out their glee.  
Ride on (quoth 'tother) man, you'll find him  
out;

Surrounded by a gaudy Scottish rout:  
Fear not thy fortune, Jemmy loves a loon,  
And thou'rt some starving knight that wants  
a boon.

Weel fare ye (quoth the king) and o'my weard,  
Goud character ye to your prince affurd;  
And life wat weel, it au gangs to his ear;  
Why then (quoth Dick) for once the truth  
he'll hear.

So saying, to a grove that lay in sight,  
On rode the king, and there thought fit to light;  
Out stretch'd his royal limbs upon the place,  
And slept full sweetly on the verdant grafs;  
No policies of state disturb'd his mind,  
But that good prince snor'd loud as any bind,  
Until the chaise was o'er, a flag was dead,  
When duty found a place in courtiers heads:  
Nor had the noble train long sought their lord,  
E'er fast they found him on the gay green sward.  
Hasty they then from reeking coursfers spring;  
While with a smile up rose the jocund king.

My lords (quoth he) as you rid yonder by,  
Did ye not, bedding, see auld carles spy,  
In leather doublets clad? ---- My liege, we did  
(Quoth one) ---- See then (said he) them hisser  
lead.

Strait they obey'd; and as they dragg'd each  
clown,

Ads me (quoth Dick to Ralph) we're both undone.  
Tun man we took for some poor begging knight,  
Is the king's grace. ---- Ods fish (quoth Ralph)  
you're right.

We shall be hang'd. ---- What will become  
of Sug!

She'll pine to death! ---- And so will Marg'ry too.  
Them at a distance when the monarch spy'd,  
He took the whynyard from his martial side:  
Behind him on the ground its point he stay'd,  
As not much caring to survey the blade.

Low on their knees the trembling wretches  
crawl,

And sweat with fear their heads should lower  
fall.

Your names (quoth Jemmy) in an angry tone;  
Mine is poor Dick ---- Mine Ralph, a sorry  
clown!

Weel (quoth the king) and gave their necks a  
strap,

Sir Ralph, Sir Richard, ye may both get up;  
Now knights ye are, and o'my soul! I woen;  
Twa peurer knights in Scotland ne'er were seen.  
A loud applause the fawning crowd expels'd,  
To see two titles go to make one jest.

*The mock Heroes.*

HARK! hark! what sounds tremendous  
from afar

Rend the blue arch, and ring th' alarms of war!  
Shrill trumpets, thund'ring drums, in concert  
join'd,

Fill with stern horror ev'ry blast of wind;  
The martial din assails my soft retreat,  
Stranger to noise! the Muses silent seat!

--But see! all gay, the mimic host appears,  
In laughter loud, to dissipate my fears,  
Tho' arm'd with fauchions, buff and ban-  
dileers:

Eating, not arms, to day is all their trade,  
Real the feast, the fighting masquerade.

--So the dull ass, when cloath'd in lion's skin,  
Shows terrible without, tho' calm within,  
Pretends to reign the monarch of the wood,  
And loudly brays to make his title good;  
Put vain to the pretence, the bray as vain,  
His ears betray the cheat, and he's an ass again.

*The following Lines were wrote on her  
Majesty's setting up the Bustoes of  
Mr. Locke, Sir Isaac Newton,  
Mr. Woolaston, and Dr. Clarke,  
in the Hermitage at Richmond.*

*Sic fidi letantur Poeti.*

WITH honour thus by Carolina plac'd,  
How are these venerable bustoes grac'd!  
O queen! with more than regal title crown'd;  
For love of arts and piety renown'd!  
How do the friends of virtue joy to see  
Her darling sons exalted thus by thee!

Nought to their fame can now be added more,  
Rever'd by her whom all mankind adore.

*The Sweeper of New-Haven College  
in New-England lately becoming a  
Widower, conceived a violent Passion  
for the Reli'd of his deceased Cam-  
bridge Brother, (whose merry Will,  
see p. 87.) which he express'd in the  
following Strain.*

**M**istress A--y,  
To you I fly,  
You only can relieve  
To you I turn, [me,  
For you I burn, [me,  
If you will but believe

Then gentle dame,  
Admit my flame,  
And grant me my peti-  
If you deny, [tion;  
Alas! I die  
In pitiful condition.

Before the news  
Of your poor spouse  
Had reached our New-  
Haven,  
My dear wife dy'd  
Who was my bride,  
In Anno eighty seven.

Thus being free;  
Let's both agree  
To join our hands, for  
Boldly aver [I do  
A widower  
Is fittest for a widow.

You may be sure  
Tis not your dow'r  
I make this flowing  
verse on;

In these smooth lays,  
I only praise [son.  
The glories of your per-

For the whole that  
Was left to Mat,  
Fortune to me has gran-  
In equal store, [ted,  
Nay I have more,  
What Matthew always  
wanted.

No teeth, 'tis true,  
You have to shew,  
The young think teeth  
inviting;

But silly youths!  
I love those mouths  
Where there's no fear  
of biting.

A leaky eye  
That's never dry,  
These woful times is  
fitting:  
A wrinkled face  
Adds solemn grace:  
To folks devout at  
meeting.

A furrow'd brow,  
Where corn might  
grow, [in't:  
Such fertile soil is seen  
A long hook nose,  
Thou' scorn'd by foes,  
For spectacles conveni-  
ent.

Thus to go on,  
I cou'd pen down  
Your charms from head  
to foot,

Set all your glory,  
In verse before ye,  
But I've no mind to do't.

Then haste away,  
And make no stay,  
For soon as you come  
hither,  
We'll eat and sleep,  
Make beds and sweep,  
And talk and smoke  
together.

But if, my dear,  
I must come there,  
Tow'rd Cambridge  
strait I'll let me,  
To towze the hay,  
On which you lay,  
If, madam, you will  
let me.

### Epigram.

**CHARG'D** with writing of bawdy, this  
was *Pastor's* reply:  
'Tis what *Dryden* and *Congreve* have done as  
well as I

'Tis true--but they did it with a good pretence,  
With an ounce of rank bawdy went a pound  
of good sense:

But thou hast proportion'd, in thy judgment  
profound,  
Of good sense scarce an ounce, and of bawdy  
a pound.

### The Queen's Hermitage.

**LOCKE**, *Newton*, *Clarke*, and *Woolaston*  
are seen

To grace the sylvan closet of our queen.  
*Britain*, and *Caroline*, this choice admire;  
Here state may cease; and *Walpole* may retire;  
Nor thou, great statesman, view with jealous  
eyes,

In second pomp, thy rival sages rise.  
Some future monarch shall thy busto bless,  
In the green covert, and the learn'd recess.  
Kings yet unborn shall all thy counsels scan,  
Dwell on each feature, and recount the man;  
And when thro' pleasing majesty they trace  
The copy'd lustre of our regent's face,  
Shall own, that heav'n to bless the white-  
cliff shore,

Once, and once only, was profuse before;  
O'er inbred faction, and the force of *Spain*.  
When *Albion* coolly did her rights maintain;  
And fate, the certain blessing to dispense,  
Join'd *Cecil's* wisdom to *Eliza's* sense.

### Written under a fulsome Inscription on a Tomb Stone in Berkshire.

**STOP** reader here, be not deceiv'd, I'll tell ye  
This good man dy'd indebted to his belly.  
His heart like to his trade, \* was hard as stone,  
He lov'd his wife, but starv'd his eldest son.  
Tho' call'd above, a church of England lover,  
He knew no more on't than the words discover:  
Thus, without merit, to advance his praise  
Ambitious Tom † this monument did raise.

### On her Majesty's setting up the Busto's of Sir Isaac Newton, Mr. Locke, Dr. Clarke, and Mr. Woolaston, in the Hermitage at Richmond.

*Sui memores alios fecere merendo.*

**B**Ehold, O stranger, new from foreign lands,  
Where slaves obey what lawless will com-  
mands;

Where statues to the proud oppressor rise,  
And hood-wink'd faith has put out reason's  
eyes:

Behold the honours *Caroline* ordains  
To those great souls, who wrote to break your  
chains!

Unerring nature's equal laws to show,  
Prescrib'd to all above, and all below:  
Example rare! O *Britain*, blest to see  
Thy queen declare for truth and liberty.

\* *Mason.*

† *His Son.*


The



# The GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

AUGUST, 1732.

TUESDAY, August 1.

 ORDERS were given for reducing all the Guard Ships to their middle Complement, and to return to their several Stations at *Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, and Sheerness.*

The Assizes ended at *Worcester*, which prov'd a maiden Assizes, none being capitally convicted; and the Sheriffs, according to Custom, presented the Judges with white Gloves. Three were cast for Transportation.

Three Men, about the End of last Month, received Sentence of Death at *Durham*, one for the Highway, one for Sheep and Horse-stealing, and the third for the Murder of a Woman near *Sunderland.*

THURSDAY, 3.

About One o'Clock the Governor, Sub-Governor, and several of the Directors of the *Bank*, came to their new Building in *Threadneedle-street*, to see the first Stone laid: And after they had viewed the Stone, on which his Majesty's and their several Names were engrav'd, the same was cover'd with a Plate of Lead, and that with the Base of a Pillar. They then gave 20 Guineas to be distributed among the Workmen.

FRIDAY, 4.

Mr. *Crawford*, an Attorney, was seized by one of his Majesty's Messengers, assisted by a File of Musqueteers, and carried to *Westminster* in

order to be examined, being suspected to be the Author of *Fog's Journal* about *K. William*, for which the Printer and Publisher were some Time since taken into Custody, and Information filed against them.

*James Vernon, Robert Hucks, and George Heathcote, Esqrs;* paid 300*l.* into the Bank of *England*, for the Use of the Trustees for establishing the Colony of *Georgia* in *America*, (See p. 227.)

Two Men received Sentence of Death at *Maidstone*, one for Horse-stealing, and the other for the Highway. Six were cast for Transportation.

At the Assizes at *Newcastle* two receiv'd Sentence of Death, one for Horse-stealing, and one for House-breaking; and several were cast for Transportation.

SATURDAY, 5.

At the Assizes at *Launceston*, for the County of *Cornwal*, two Men receiv'd Sentence of Death, one for coining counterfeit Half-Crowns and Shillings, and the other for Horse-stealing: And two were order'd for Transportation.

WEDNESDAY, 9.

At a General Court of the *East-India Company*, Sir *Mattbew Decker* in the Chair, they were acquainted with the Proceedings commenc'd about a Year ago in the Court of *Exchequer*, on Mr. *Arbutnot's* Arrival from *China*, against Mr. *James Naisb,* chief

chief Supercargoe there, relating chiefly to the Purchase of the Company's Tea, and the great Quantity of Gold brought from *China* for him; all which had been farther prov'd by several Commanders of Ships, and Supercargoes from *China*, particularly by a Letter of Directions, for conveying the Gold to Mrs. *Naisb*. After many Debates, the Court resolv'd to this Effect: That the General Court approves of the Conduct of the Court of Directors, as to their Proceedings against Mr. *Naisb*, and recommends to them the vigorous Continuation thereof, and that they, by no Application from him, or any in his Behalf, do come to any Composition or Agreement with him, without the Approbation of a General Court being first had. They also resolv'd, that the Court of Directors be empower'd to receive any Scheme or Schemes tending to the Reduction of the Interest of their Bonds, or paying them off. The Chairman then reported a Method for preventing or restraining private Trade, an Evil so mischievous to the Proprietors, containing divers Orders to their Governors abroad, for causing all Goods not allowed, to be seized there, &c.

*Daniel Tipping* (one of the Malefactors condemn'd at the last Sessions at the *Old Bailey*, for the Highway, and repriev'd by her Majesty for 14 Days) was executed at *Tyburn*. (See p. 205.)

## THURSDAY, 10.

At a Court of Common-Council held at *Guild Hall*, the Bill relating to the Disposal of the Place of the Keeper of *Newgate* was read twice; and the Question being put, whether it should be read the third Time the next Court, it was carry'd in the Negative.

## SATURDAY, 12.

At the Assizes at *Kingston in Surrey*, the four following Persons receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *Philip Parker*, for stealing a black Mare from *Henry Hammond*, Jun. Also on

a second Indictment, for stealing a brown Mare from Mr. *Cradock*: *John Eddins* and *William Welsh*, for breaking open the House of *Nicholas Bicker Allen*, and stealing several Sugar-Loaves, some Silver, and Half-pence: And *Edward Lunt*, for assaulting *Thomas Benfield* and his Wife, and robbing them of a Silver Watch, Half a Guinea and two Six-pences, and one bad Crown-Piece. Six were cast for Transportation, five burnt in the Hand, and one order'd to be whipt. *Lunt* was 63 Years old, and confess'd at the Gallows his having committed upwards of 100 Robberies on the Highway by himself.

At *Exeter* three Persons were capitally convicted for Horse-stealing. A Cause was tried between Mr. *Langley* a Proctor, Plaintiff, and Mr. *Farley*, a Printer of *Exeter*, Defendant, for inserting a scandalous Paragraph in his News-Paper, relating to a Murder the Plaintiff was tried and honourably acquitted of, about four Years since. The Tryal lasted several Hours, and the Jury gave the Plaintiff 20*l.* Damages,

## WEDNESDAY, 16.

At a Court of Directors of the *East-India Company*, Mr. *James Naisb*, late Supercargoe from *China*, deliver'd in his Answer to the Charge laid against him at the late General Court; which answer was referr'd to the next General Court.

At the Assizes at *St. Edmunds-bury* none were capitally convicted. One *Cole* was tried for the Murder of a Reaper, by stabbing him with a Sickle, and found guilty of *Man-slaughter*. Also an Ostler at *Ipswich* was found guilty of *Man-slaughter* for killing his Fellow-Servant. And one was order'd to be transported for Sheep-stealing.

## FRIDAY, 18.

Four Persons receiv'd Sentence of Death at *Bridgewater*, for Horse-stealing and the Highway, and six were burnt in the Hand.

MON.

MONDAY, 21.

His R. H. the Prince of *Wales* entertain'd her Majesty, his Royal Highness the Duke, and all the Princesses, in a magnificent Manner, at Dinner, at his House at *Kew*, at which were present several Persons of Distinction. His Royal Highness order'd a large Ox to be roasted on *Kew-Green* for the Populace.

WEDNESDAY, 23.

The Rt. Hon. the Lord *Ferrington*, first Lord of the Admiralty, accompanied by several Persons of Distinction, went in the Admiralty-Barge from *Whitehall* to *Greenwich*, and hoisted his Flag on board the *William and Mary* Yacht, in which he will sail in a few Days, to convoy his Majesty to *England*.

One Man, viz. *Ely Hatton*, received Sentence of Death at *Gloucester*, for the Murder of *Thomas Turkerville*, late of *Mitchel Dean*, Carpenter, the 28th of *April* last; who was found in his Shop the next Day, with his Brains dash'd out, and his Scull chopt to Pieces with a broad Ax. There were several reputable Witnesses to prove this horrid Fact, which nothing but ocular Demonstration could render more plain; for when he was apprehended, he had on a Shirt and a Pair of Stockings of the Deceased, and his Coat was bloody in several Places. One Man, whom he call'd as a Witness, to prove that he saw him about nine o'Clock that Night the Murder was done, said, he believ'd verily that he was the Person that committed it. Two were ordered for Transportation, and three burnt in the Hand.

FRIDAY, 25.

A General Court of the S. S. Company was held, for taking the Ballot, pursuant to Resolutions of two late General Courts, (See p. 152.) for chusing a Committee of 15 of the Proprietors, qualified according to the said Resolutions, to inspect and examine the several Accounts

prepared by the Accomptant, and laid before them.

The *South Sea* Company's Ships employ'd this Year in the Whale Fishery, are now all safely arrived back in the River, consisting of 21 Sail, 14 from *Greenland*, and seven from *Davis's Streights*, bringing among them 24 Whales and a half, several of which are very large.

THURSDAY, 31.

This Night was closed the Ballot taken at the *York Buildings* House, upon the Question, whether a Committee of Inspection be now appointed or not: When, upon casting up the Ballot, it appear'd there were for the Question 142 Votes, against it 346.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Mr. *Thomas Baker* was presented by the Lord Chancellor to the Rectory of *Patton* in *Shropshire*, void by the Death of *Dr. Johnson*.

Mr. *Peter Chamber* to the Living of *Lair Marney* in *Essex*, by *Nicholas Corfellis*, Esq;

*Rob. Chernoock*, A. M. Fellow of *All-Souls* College, *Oxon*, to the Rectory of *Elmly* in the Diocese of *Canterbury*, by the said College, void by the Resignation of *Mr. Leigh*.

Mr. *Thomson*, A. M. to the Rectory of *Braightolst*, in *Lincolnshire*, by the Lord Chancellor.

Mr. *Hall*, to the Living of *Noke* near *Oxford*, by the Earl of *Godolphin*.

Mr. *Tho. Etty*, was presented by the Lord Chancellor to the Rectory of *Egglesborough*, in the County and Diocese of *Lincoln*, void by the Death of *Dr. Joshua Lewis*.

Mr. *Giles*, to the Living of *Cornford* in *Cambridgeshire*, by ——— *Dowse*, Esq;

*John Usgate*, A. M. of *King's* College, *Cambridge*, and Chaplain to the B. of *Loudon*, had a Dispensation to hold the Rectory of *Thurrock Parva* in *Essex*, together with the Vicarage of *West Thurrock* in the same County.

Mr.



Mr. Carleton was sworn in Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal at St. James's, in the room of Dr. Aspinball, deceased.

Mr. Tho. Inett was install'd a Prebendary of the Cathedral of Winchester, in the room of Dr. Crosse, deceased.

Mr. Tho. Hudson was presented by Sir John Norris to the Vicarage of Bentsdon in Kent, void by the Cession of Mr. Fetherstone.

Dr. Bundy, Rector of East-Barnet, and one of his Majesty's Chaplains, who is now abroad with his Majesty, was appointed by the King one of the Prebendaries of Westminster, a Place worth 300*l.* per Ann. in the room of Dr. Aspinball, deceased.

William Webster D. D. appointed by the Rev. Dr. Gough, to the Curacy of St. Clement's East-cheap, void by the Resignation of Mr. Vincent.

Mr. Tho. Davis was presented by the Bp. of St. David's to the Vicarage of Landievriog in Cardiganshire.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

Horatio Manley, Esq; was made Captain of a Company of Foot in a Regiment on the Irish Establishment.

Tho. Towers, Gent. an Ensign in another Regiment on the Irish Establishment.

The Hon. William Finch, Esq; next Brother to the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, appointed his Majesty's Envoy extraordinary to the Court of Spain.

Mr. Howarth, Son to Sir Humphry Howarth, Knt. Member of Parliament for the Shire of Radnor, appointed one of the Clerks of the Treasury.

Edward Stephens, Esq; appointed by the Royal African Company, Governor and Chief of Cape-Cast Castle, and all the English Settlements on the Coasts of Africa.

Dr. Guy Roussignac, a Physician in Gough-Square, Fleetstreet, unanimously chosen Lecturer of Anatomy at Surgeons-Hall, in the room of Dr.

Goldsmith, deceased.

Mr. John Cook of Leigh in Essex, Author of the *Anatomical and Mechanical Essay on the whole Animal Oeconomy in one View*, was lately presented with the Degree of Dr. of Medicine from the University of St. Andrews in North Britain.

Mr. Ferret, Gentleman to the Earl of Burlington, appointed by his Lordship one of the Gentlemen Pensioners to his Majesty, in the room of Tho. Lane, Esq; deceased.

James-Fulleffer Lloyd, Esq; was made Captain of a Company of Foot in the Reg. commanded by Col. Jasper Clayton.

Mr. Newsham, of Cloth-Fair, the famous Fire-Engine-Maker, is appointed Engineer in Ordinary to his Majesty, of all his Water-Works.

Marmaduke Ramsey, Esq; appointed Capt. and Mr. Bombridge Capt. Lieut. of a Company of Foot in the Reg. commanded by Col. Harrison now at Edinburgh.

Sir Roger Butler, first Lieut. of the *Namur*, made Capt. of a new Sloop to be launch'd at Woolwich, and call'd the *Bonetta*: And Lieut. Charles Smith, Capt. of one of the new Sloops now building at Chatham.

Capt. Purvis unanimously elected an elder Brother of Trinity-House, in the room of Sir Tho. Hardy, deceased.

William Corbett, Esq; Cashire of his Majesty's Navy, appointed one of the Directors of Greenwich-Hospital, in the room of John Hanbury, Esq; deceased.

Holland Wilson, Esq; Lieut. of a Company in the Reg. commanded by Col. Pierce Kirke.

In Ireland; George Gordon, Gent. made Lieut. in the R. of Orkney's Reg. of Foot: Jeffrey Amburst, Gent. Ensign in Col. Egerton's Reg. of Foot: And James Coates, Gent. Ensign in Col. Murray's Reg. of Foot.

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

The Rev. Dr. Delawney married to

## MARRIAGES, &c. in AUGUST, 1732. 261

to Mrs. *Tennison*, a Widow Gentlewoman of 1500*l.* *per Ann.*

The Rev. Mr. *Cricquet*, Minister of the German Church in the *Savoy*, to Mrs. *Hammond*, a Widow Gentlewoman of the *Hay-Market*, possessed of upwards of 600*l.* *per Ann.*

Col. *Eaton*, to Miss *Hodges*, Daughter to the late Mr. *Hodges*, Steward to the Duke and Dutches of *Marlborough*, a Lady of 4000*l.* Fortune.

— *Hestwell*, of *Bloomsbury-Square*, Esq; Barrister at Law, to Miss *Wilkinson* of the same Place, of 6000*l.* Fortune.

*Thomas Caldicotte* of *Cathorp*, Esq; Barrister at Law, to Miss *Fish*, a 10,000*l.* Fortune.

The Lady of Sir *Tho. Shelly*, one of the Commissioners of the Stamp-Duties, was safely deliver'd of a Son.

*John Evelyn*, Esq; (eldest Son of Sir *John Evelyn*, Bart. and one of the Commissioners of the Customs) married to one of the Daughters of the Lord Viscount *Falmouth*, a Lady of 10,000*l.* Fortune.

Mr. *Belafyse*, of *Brancepetb-Castle*, to Miss *Billingsly*, an Heiress of 30,000*l.*

The Dutches of *Kent* was safely deliver'd of a Son and Heir, at her House in *St. James's-Square*.

The Lady *Clifford*, Relict of the late Lord *Clifford*, brought to bed of a Son, at the Duke of *Norfolk's* House in the said Square.

The Wife of *William Archer*, Esq; Sister to Sir *Michael Newton*, Knt. of the *Bath*, brought to bed of a Son, at her House in *Soho-Square*.

*John Sheldon*, Esq; possessed of a plentiful Estate, married to Miss *Douglas* of *Pinnar* in *Hertfordshire*, an Heiress of 12,000*l.* Fortune.

### DEATHS.

Dr. *Harris*, an eminent Physician, at his House in *New-Bond-street*.

Mr. *Johnson*, formerly a Commander of several Ships in the *Guinea* and *West-India* Trade.

The Lady *Harriot Haroey*, young-

est Daughter of the Earl of *Bristol*, in the 28th Year of her Age.

Mrs. *Jolliff*, at *East-Shean* in *Surrey*, a Widow Gentlewoman of a very considerable Fortune, the Bulk of which she has left to two Maiden Sisters.

The Rev. Dr. *Aspinball*, Sub-Dean of his Majesty's Chapel, and one of the Prebendaries of *Westminster*.

Mr. *Carpenter*, Relict of Mr. *Carpenter*, Gardener to his late Majesty King *William*.

*James Langham*, Esq; at his Seat near *Guilford* in *Surrey*, in the Commission of the Peace for the said County.

— *How*, Esq; at his House in *Piccadilly*, a Gentleman of a plentiful Estate.

The Rev. Mr. *Rigden*, Minister of *Rygate* in *Surrey*.

The Hon. General *Ross*, an old experienc'd Officer of his Majesty's Forces, Representative in Parliament for the Shire of *Ross* in *North-Britain*.

Mr. *Sheafe*, an eminent Stationer, of *Breadstreet*, at his Seat at *Highbury*, in the 80th Year of his Age.

*John Sunderland*, Esq; of a plentiful Fortune.

Mr. *Goodwin*, formerly a *West-India* Merchant of this City, who has left a plentiful Estate to his Grandson, now at *Oxford*.

The Hon. Miss *Asburnham*, only Daughter to the Earl of *Asburnham*, of a Fever at *Tunbridge*, in the 17th Year of her Age.

Mr. *Daniel Hays*, aged about 83, an eminent wealthy Merchant of this City; suddenly.

The Lady of Sir *Rob. Abdy*, Bart. Knight of the Shire for *Essex*, at his Seat at *Albany* in the said County.

*George Turfield* of *Petersfield* in *Hampshire*, Esq;

*James Field*, of *Odyam* in *Hampshire*, Esq;

The Lady *Sarah Osborne*, aged 85, Relict of *Josiah Osborne*, Esq; Prime

Prime Serjeant at Law in the Reign of King William.

Mr. *Cotsworth*, aged near 100, formerly a Watchmaker in *Fleet-street*, and the oldest Inhabitant of *St. Dunstan's Parish*.

Col. *Hammerton*, an able and experienced Naval Officer.

*Tho. Lane*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Gentlemen Pensioners.

Sir *Thomas Hardy*, Knt. In Queen Anne's Reign he commanded the *Pembroke* Man of War, with Sir *George Rooke*, up the *Streights*: When they took the *Spanish* Galleons, he was the Person that brought the News of their being in *Vigo* to the Admiral, and for that and other eminent Services, he was by her Majesty knighted on his Return home: He also commanded the *Bedford* Man of War up the *Streights* in that memorable *Spanish* Engagement in the Year 1718. He was also made by King *George I.* Rear Admiral of the Red; but he soon laid that down, and liv'd a private Life.

The Lady *Kennedy*, at her House near *Westminster-Abby*.

Sir *Darcey Dawes*, Bart. only Son of the late Sir *Wm. Dawes*, Archbishop of *York*.

*Henry Bartlett*, Esq; Nephew to Mr. Alderman *Parsons*; at *Paris*.

The Rev. Mr. *Evans*, senior Prebendary of *Westminster*, and Vicar of *St. Bridges* in *Fleet-street*.

*John Storer*, Esq; near *Greenwich*, formerly in the Commission of the Peace.

Mrs. *Sarah Orley*, a Widow Lady, reputed worth 20,000*l.* at *Hampstead*.

Mr. *Cooper*, one of the Surgeons of *Guy's Hospital*.

*John Hanbury*, Esq; Deputy-Governor of the *South-Sea Company*.

*John Cole*, Esq; at *Daventry* in

*Northamptonshire*, formerly in the Commission of the Peace for that County.

Major *Benbow*, who formerly belong'd to the first Troop of Life Guards.

The Rev. Mr. *Wm. Rogers*, Rector of *Langellor* in *Camrathenshire*.

*Joseph Hall*, Esq; Counsellor at Law; worth 2000*l.* per Annum: at *Durham*.

The Lady *Harriot*, Wife to the E. of *Orrery*, at *Cork* in *Ireland*.

Mr. *Tracy*, Son to the late Judge *Tracy*.

Persons declared BANKRUPTS.

*John Bell*, late of *King's-Lynn*; *Norfolk*, Merchant.

*Abraham Ward*, late of *Tbetsford*; *Norfolk*, Merchant.

*George Maries*, of *Goodman's-Fields*. *Middlesex*, Merchant.

*Joseph Marples*, of *Scotland-Yard* in the same County, Vintner.

*Roger Prowse*, of *Exon*, Merchant.

*George Honyman*, and *James Forsyth*, late of *Burr-street*, near *St. Katherine's*, *Middlesex*, Cornfactor and Partners.

*Nicholas Little*, late of *Wood-street*, *London*, Vintner.

*Thomas Edwards*, late of *Fleet-street*, *London*, Coffee-man.

*Philips de Fries*, of *Lemon-street*; *Goodman's-Fields*, *Middlesex*; Merchant.

*Francis Mattison*, of *Dent*, in *Yorkshire*, Chapman.

*Robert Plimpton*, of *Shepton-Mallet*; in *Somersetshire*, Clothier.

*Edmund Smallpease*, late of *Shepton Mallet*; in the same County, Soap-Maker, and Tallow-Chandler.

*Thomas Whitehead*, of *Ashton under Line*, in *Lancashire*, Chapman.

*Joseph Parr*, late of *Wallbrook*; *London*, Packer.

FROM



FROM *Paris*. The Affair between the King and the Parliament does not seem to grow the riper by Time; for Matters stand just as they did. The King says he will be obey'd, and the Parliament begs of him that they may have Leave not to obey him: The King makes Declarations, and they make Remonstrances: The King tells them what is his Will, and they let him know what is theirs. This has been the Case for some Years past; and for ought we can perceive, it is likely to be the Case for some Years to come: The 23d, the Chambers were all assembled, when the King's Counsel delivered the Commission with which they were charged the 20th; and this was, as has been already said, to tell them, *That the King would be obey'd*. Upon which it was deliberated, that they should return to *Marly*, and pray his Majesty that he would be pleased to permit his Parliament to make Remonstrances to him on the Subject of his late Declaration.

From *Seville*: That the Marquis *de la Paz*, Secretary of State, wrote a Letter to Mr. *Keen*, his *Britannick* Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary there, by the King of *Spain*'s Order, desiring that, as his Catholick Majesty has at present no Minister residing at the Court of *Great Britain*, Mr. *Keen* would acquaint the King his Master, in his Catholick Majesty's Name, with the Conquest of *Oran*, with all its Forts, and the Castle of *Mazalquivir*.

That the Count *de Montemar* having receiv'd Orders from the Court to return to the Ports of *Spain*, and disarm his Fleet and Army, had recalled the Detachment which he sent from *Oran* under the Command of the Marquis *de Villadarias*; and after having left in *Oran* eight Battalions, under the Command of the Marquis *de Santa Cruz* the Governor, was departed thence for the Ports of *Spain* accordingly.

From *Hanover*, Aug. 26. This Morning at Ten o'Clock the King, attended by my Lord *Harrington*, and several of the chief Officers of his Majesty's Household, went from *Herenhausen* to *Zell*, where his Majesty intends this Afternoon to view the Stables, and To-morrow to hunt and shoot several wild Bears, which have by Order, been driven into Toils near that Place for his Majesty's Diversion.

From the *Hague*. We have Advice, that the King of *Prussia* arriv'd the 30th of last Month at *Glodorp*, a Hunting Seat, where he was received and complimented in the Emperor's Name, by one of the Lords of his Imperial Majesty's Bed-Chamber: Soon after which, the Emperor and the King of *Prussia* had an Interview at *Glumitz*, where his *Prussian* Majesty dined with their Imperial Majesties, sitting at the left Hand of the Empress, who had the Emperor at her Right. From whence they all repaired to *Prague*, where his *Prussian* Majesty was treated at Dinner the next Day by Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*.

From *Montpellier*. On the 22d, arrived here, with a great Retinue, the late Duke of *Ormond*, from the Court of *Spain*.

From *Madrid*. They write from *Casta*, that a Man had been seized there, who pretended to be a Domestick of the Duke *de Ripperda*, but was discovered to be an Engineer sent thither by the Duke, to take a Plan of the Fortifications. This Prisoner had farther informed them, that the Duke *de Ripperda* was turned *Mahometan*, and was actually in the Service of the King of *Morocco*, Which having been confirmed by other Letters, the King ordered the Council of *Castile* to rase out the Name of that *Renegade* in all the Records where it was written, when he was in Favour at this Court.

**Prices of Goods, &c. in August, 1732.**  
Towards the End of the Month.

**STOCKS.**

S. Sea 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	Afric. 38
—Bonds 31. 16	Royal Aff. 105
—Annu. 111 $\frac{7}{8}$	Low. ditto 13 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bank 152 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	Y. Build. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
—Circ. 41. 7 6	3 per C. An. 98 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mil. Bank 114	Eng Copper l. 2 4
India 156 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	Wells dit. 11. 151
—Bonds Bl. 5 16	Blank Tick 74. 12 6

**The Course of EXCHANGE.**

Amst. 35 2 2 1	Bilboa 41 $\frac{1}{2}$
D. Sight 35	Leghorn 50 $\frac{3}{4}$
Rotter. 35 3	Genoa 53 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hamb. 34 3 2 2	Venice 49
P. Sight 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lisb. 5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Bourb. 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oport. 5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cadiz 42 $\frac{1}{2}$	Antw. 35 5
Madrid 42 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dublin 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

**Prices of Goods at Bear-Key.**

Wheat 20 22 6	Oates 10 13 6
Rye 12 16	Tares 20 22
Barley 13 15 6	Pease 19 22
H. Beans 20 23	H. Pease 16 18
P. Malt 20 22	B. Malt 16 18 6

**Prices of Goods, &c. in London. Hay 21. 10s. a Load.**

Coals per Chaldron 24 to 26  
New Hope per Hun. 31. a 51.  
Old Hope 21. 91. a 21. 101.  
Rape Seed 101. a 11 101.  
Lead the Fodder 19 Hun. 1 half  
on board, 16 a 161. 101.  
Tin in Block 41.  
Ditto in Bars 41. 21.  
Copper Eng. best 1. 11.  
Ditto ordinary 41. 161. a 51.  
Ditto Barbary 70 a 81.  
Iron of Bilboa 141. 101. per Ton.  
Ditto of Sweden 151. 101.  
Tallow 401.  
Country Tallow 381. 61.  
Cubical 174 31.

**Grocery Wares by the lb.**

Raisins of the S. new 301.  
Ditto Malaga Frailes 201.  
Ditto Sultana new 211.  
Ditto Alicante none  
Ditto Lipra new none  
Ditto Balvadera none  
Currants new 40 a 41.  
Prunes French none  
Figs none

Sugar Powder best 54 a 591.  
Ditto second Sort 46 a 501.  
Loaf Sugar doubleres. 3d. half agd.  
Ditto single refine 561. a 641.

**Grocery Wares by the lb.**

Cinnamon 71. 81.  
Cloves 91. 21.  
Mace 151. 101.  
Nutmegs 81. 81.  
Sugar Candy white 141. a 18  
Ditto brown 61.  
Pepper for home consump. 161.  
Ditto for Exportation 171. half  
Tee Bobea fine 101. a 121.  
Ditto ordinary 9 a 101.  
Ditto Congo 10 a 141.  
Ditto Pekoe 14 a 161.  
Ditto Green fine 10 a 131.  
Ditto Imperial 9 a 121.  
Ditto Hyson 30 a 351.

**Drugs by the lb.**

Balsam Peru 161.  
Cardamoms 31. 31.  
Camphire resin d 161.  
Crabs Eyes 21. 81.  
Jallop 31. 21.

Manna 181. a 41.  
Mastic white 41. 61.  
Opium 111.  
Quicksilver 41. 31.  
Rhubarb 25 a 301.  
Sarsaparilla 31. 61.  
Saffron English 261.  
Wormseeds 31. a 41.  
Balsam Copaima 21. 101.  
Balsam of Gilead 181.  
Hypocacuanæ 61. a 71.  
Ambergreece per oz. 141.

**Wine, Brandy, and Rum,**

Oporto red per Pipe 361.  
Ditto white 241.  
Lisbon red 301.  
Ditto white 261.  
Sherry 261.  
Canary new 301.  
Ditto old 361.  
Florence 31.  
French red 301. a 401.  
Ditto white 201.  
Mountain Malaga old 241.  
Ditto new 20 a 211.  
Brandy Fr. per Gall 61. a 61. 81.  
Rum of Jam. 71.  
Ditto Low. Islands 61. 41. 61. 101.

The

**Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from July 25. to Aug. 29.**

Christened	Males 899	1660
	Females 761	
Buried	Males 1048	2045
	Females 997	

Died under 2 Years old	931
Between 2 and 5	128
5 10	69
10 20	49
20 30	121
30 40	181
40 50	191
50 60	137
60 70	112
70 80	69
80 90	43
90 and upwards	14

2045

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# THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1732.

PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the last Session of Parliament ;  
*continued from Page 218.*



ON the 26th of January the Commons being resolved into a Committee of the whole House, to consider further of the Supply granted to his Majesty ; Sir W---m St---nd, Sec---y at W---r, moved, ' That the Number of effective Men for ' Guards and Garrisons in Great Britain, and ' for Guernsey and Jersey for 1732, should be ' (including 1815 Invalids, and 555 Men being ' the 6 independent Companies for the Service ' of the Highlands) 17,709 Men, Commission and Non-commission Officers included.'

He supported this Motion by shewing that tho' the publick Tranquillity was fully established, yet it was necessary to keep up that Number of Troops, till we should see how the Measures by which that Tranquillity had been established, should be approved of by the other Powers, who had not then declared their Sentiments thereupon.

W---nt W---ms W---mr, having shewed how dangerous it was to our Liberties, to keep up a numerous Standing Army in Time of Peace, moved that it be reduced to 12,000 effective Men.

Then the L---d H---y said, A wise People ought always to be upon their Guard. The publick Quiet abroad and at home depends on the Views and Inclinations of Men ; than which nothing is more fickle and variable ; and the only Method to prevent their having any Inclinations to disturb us, or any Hopes of Success therein, is to keep up a good Army. The Number moved for, is the least that can be thought of by any Man who regards the Good of this Nation, and the Preservation of the Protestant

Succession. The Reduction of the Army was always the Occasion of some Plot or Machination against us : Did not the small Number of Forces in the Beginning of the late King's Reign spirit up a wicked Rebellion against him ? That Insurrection being happily quelled, the Army was no sooner reduced, but we were threatened with a new Insurrection at home, and also an Invasion from Spain : When these Attempts were frustrated, we again reduced our Army, which revived again our Enemies Hopes, who began to plot under the Management of the late Bishop of Rochester. Tho' every Thing be now quiet and easy, yet the Libels that are every Day published against the Government, and the many Scribblers employed to sow Disaffection and Discontent among the People, is an evident Sign we have as yet many Enemies, even in our Bosom, who would probably think of other Weapons than the Pen, if we should make a great Reduction in our Army ; therefore I am for continuing it for this Year at least as was first proposed.

Mr. Pl---r said, He could not see how the great Number of Scribblers was a sufficient Reason for a standing Army of Soldiers. If Scribbling made the Government uneasy, the best Way would be to employ an Army of Scribblers to defend them ; for there were enough who would list on that Side where they expected the most Advantage.

Sir W---m T---ge then spoke as follows, We have had sufficient Experience of his Majesty's Wisdom and Goodness not in the least to suspect his having any Design against our Liberties ; all that his Majesty wants of us is, to keep up a Parliamentary Force sufficient for enabling him to repel any Attack upon our Country, or Constitution, and to preserve us in the happy

happy State we are now in. While this is the Use of our Standing Army, I can't think the Number proposed too large; and if they were to be otherwise used, I should be as ready as any to oppose such Measures: But as the Continuance of the Army depends on the Resolutions of Parliament from Year to Year, there is no Danger of any such Measures; the Parliament will always be able to stop them in their Infancy; and I hope it will never be imagined, that the Parliament will join in any Measures for enslaving the People.

The Question is not, whether we shall establish a Standing Army for ever, or for any Term of Years: It is only about continuing the Number proposed for one Year longer, till we see how the late Treaties are relished by some foreign Powers. If they should happen not to approve of them, as long as we are in a Capacity to compel their Consent, they will at least conceal their Dislike. If at the End of the Year we find all the other Powers are satisfied with the Measures agreed on, we may then lessen our Forces, if we think fit; and one Year's Expence for 5 or 6000 Men, is a Trifle to the Loss we may sustain by exposing Europe and ourselves to a new War.

It is well known, Sir, how fatal the Disbanding of our Army was after the Peace of *Ryswick*. *K. William* had too much Wisdom not to see and oppose so wrong a Step; but his solid Reasons could not prevail against the Spirit of that Faction, which was so troublesome to him in all his Reign, and prevented this Nation's reaping all those Advantages it might have done from his prudent Administration; and so, after that brave Army was disbanded, he was in no Condition to prevent the *French King's* taking Possession of *Spain*, upon the Demise of the then King, whose Death was even then every Day expected, which made the Disbanding at so critical a Juncture the more ridiculous; therefore the King was under a Sort of Necessity of entering into the *Partition Treaty*, so much censured in this House, which he never would have done, had he not thought it necessary to give the *French* a small Part of the *Spanish* Dominions, to prevent their getting hold of the Whole.

I am persuaded that the continuing the *Hessians* Troops in our Pay was a principal Cause of the Success of his Majesty's Negotiations; and I am of Opinion, that the keeping up the Number of our own Forces proposed, is necessary for preserving the Peace which is but just established. But if the Tranquillity of Europe was in no Danger of being disturbed, yet the Preservation of our own Liberties, and of the Protestant Succession, makes it necessary to continue the Number of Troops proposed; for the Spirit of *Jacobitism*, tho' dormant, is not quite extinguish'd, as may appear from the late Treatment of a Petition for erecting the Statue of the great King *William* our Deliverer; and

while there are any great Remains of that Spirit in the Country, the Government never can be safe, nor the Peace of the Nation secured, without keeping up such a Number of Forces as may deprive such People of all Hopes of Success.

A Sir *W---m W---m* spoke thus: Sir, it was always look'd on as contrary to the Constitution, and inconsistent with our Liberties, to keep up a Standing Army in Time of Peace. His Majesty has assured us from the Throne, That the Expectations he had given us of seeing the general Tranquillity restored and established, are now fully answered. What have we more to expect? Do we hope ever to see all the Powers of Europe so fully satisfied, that no Jealousies do seem to remain? The Hope is vain, the Thing impossible. Either now is the Time to reduce our Army, or it will never happen, and we must always be at the Expence of a numerous regular Army, and lie exposed to have our Liberties trampled on by that Means, whenever we shall have a King weak or ambitious enough, or a Ministry wicked enough for such Measures.

C During the long Wars of King *William* and Queen *Anne*, 6 or 7000 Men were thought enough to be kept in this Nation for guarding us against all our Enemies Foreign or Domestic; and this small Body, with the Affections of the People, appeared to be so sufficient, that the United Powers of *France* and *Spain* never durst venture to invade us, and never attempted it but once, when they did it so faintly as shewed they were afraid of the Success.

D After the Peace of *Ryswick*, the Parliament, jealous of their Liberties, got the Army disbanded immediately; and they did right in it. This could not give the least Occasion to the *Partition Treaty*: *Spain* was then in a Manner our own, and would have engaged in any tolerable Measures for preventing the *French King's* seizing all, or any of their Territories; but by that pernicious Treaty, which was strenuously opposed by some of our own Ministers, and afterwards justly censured in Parliament, the *Spaniards* were forced to throw themselves into the Arms of *France*, in order to prevent their Monarchy from being torn to Pieces, pursuant to that ridiculous Scheme. Yet notwithstanding this false Step, by which we lost the whole Monarchy of *Spain*, we lost nothing by disbanning our Army; for upon the War's breaking out afresh, we, in Conjunction with our Allies, not only raised such an Army as would have been sufficient to have defended *Spain*, but was found an Overmatch for the joint Powers of *France* and *Spain*, assisted by their new Ally the Duke of *Bavaria*, whom we had likewise disobliged, and thrown into the Scale against us, by the Second *Partition Treaty*.

G I hope we have Men enough in *Britain* who have Resolution to defend themselves against any Invasion, tho' there were not one Red Coat in



in the Kingdom. It is upon the Bravery of our Subjects that we ought principally to depend: By trusting to this we have been so long a happy and free People; and as soon as we put our Trust in any Thing else, Misery and Slavery must ensue.

As to the Disaffection that is pretended to be in the Country, it will always be a Pretence: I hope it is so inconsiderable, that our ordinary Civil Officers may seize, and our common Jails hold all the Disaffected in the Kingdom: But the continuing of a Standing Army will make the Disaffection increase; the People never can be easy under the Load of Taxes, which must be the Consequence of it in any Country. Our People are naturally jealous of their Liberties; the continuing of the Army thus from Year to Year may make them think they shall never be relieved; which may engage them in a cruel Civil War, for the Preservation of their Liberties. Wo to those Men who advise such Measures as may produce such fatal Effects! I wish that neither God nor Man may ever pardon the Authors of so much Misery!

A Standing Army is a Standing Army, let it be authorized by Parliament or no; the People may meet with the same Oppression from both, and both must be maintained at their Expence: And tho' their Affections ought to be measured by those of their Representatives; yet if this House shall thus from Year to Year continue a Standing Army, I am afraid this will no longer be a Rule for measuring the People's Affections: They will begin to look upon us, not as the Guardians of their Liberties, but as the Tools of a Court, and the hiring Supporters of an Administration.

Mr. P—m said, While the Army was regularly paid, and strict Discipline kept up, the People could meet with no Injustice from them; and as they might be reduced or disbanded by the Parliament, whenever it was thought convenient, they never could be employ'd against the Liberties of the Subject; therefore the small Number now proposed can never raise any Discontent in the People: But he wished with the Hon. Member who spoke last, that neither God nor Man might forgive those who should oblige us to fight for our Liberties; yet the Case had happened; but many who had been principally the Occasion thereof, had been forgiven, at least by Man.

Mr. B—J said, He could not agree to the continuing of the Army as proposed, because his Majesty had assured us there was a profound Tranquillity abroad; and if there was any Party at home against the Protestant Succession, it was very insignificant. That the setting up, or not setting up King William's Statue could be no Proof of a Spirit of Jacobitism in the Country. He wished that the Proposal had been agreed to; but the late Opposition made to it, did not proceed from Disaffection to the Government

or Dislike of the Revolution; there were many other Reasons, which were thought to be of Weight enough by most that were concern'd, to make them give their Negative at that Time.

Mr. Att—y G—l. Sir, the greater Opinion our Neighbours have of our Strength, the less apt they will be to undertake any Expeditions or Invasions against us, and the more easy it will be to obtain from them any Advantages for improving the Trade, and increasing the Riches of the Kingdom. The only Thing that can make this Nation considerable to Foreigners, is a hearty Union between his Majesty and his Parliament; this has produced the present happy Tranquillity: Some of the Princes of Europe had Inclination enough to have disturbed their Neighbours, but they durst not, when they found the King of Great Britain and his Parliament would join heartily in the same Measures against them: The same Inclinations may still remain; and by the least Disagreement between his Majesty and his Parliament they will have their Wish, and thereupon a War will break out afresh; for preserving therefore the Tranquillity, which by our Influence has been established, the Means by which we have accomplish'd it, should be continu'd: For which Reason I am against disagreeing with what has been proposed.

Mr. P—r. Sir, if I thought the Number of Forces proposed necessary for any good End whatever, I should join heartily in the Proposal. So great an Army in Time of profound Peace may be of dangerous Consequence; and it must always be burthenfome to the People; therefore nothing but an absolute Necessity should prevail on us to continue a Standing Army. Past Times may shew us there is no such Necessity. During Q. Anne's late War, 6 or 7000 Regular Forces kept in this Kingdom, were sufficient, tho' the Pretender was then openly entertained at the French Court, and he had more Friends here than he has now; for by the Nature of Things they must decrease, and will at last wear quite out, if wrong Measures at home do not prevent it. Therefore on Account of the Pretender or his Party, a greater Number of Forces is now quite unnecessary and superfluous. At the End of the War our Troops were immediately disbanded, and the Army reduced to about 6000 some odd Hundred Men; it was not then pretended, there was any Danger of the War's breaking out afresh if we disbanded our Regular Forces: Yet I have so great Respect for her Majesty's Memory, that I can't believe she had any Views of favouring the Pretender. With this small Number the general Tranquillity was preserved, and upon the Queen's Demise, the Protestant Succession took Place without the least Opposition. A Rebellion indeed broke out some Time after; whereupon the Army was augmented; but it was crushed even before the



Augmentation was made; the 6 or 7000 Troops in our Pay at home, were sufficient for it. And none of the Powers abroad ever offered to disturb us, or any of their Neighbours at that Time.

Invasions and Insurrections most always arise from a Government's pursuing Measures by which Disaffection is sowed among the People. No one Measure is more apt to spread a general Disaffection than a numerous Standing Army; this was one of the principal Things that ruined the late King *James*, and alienated from him the People's Affections almost to a Man: He had to trust to even a more numerous Army than that now demanded; but that Army, like honest Men, joined in the general Defection, and contributed to the Overthrow of the Man who unjustly put his whole Trust in them, and attempted to enslave his Country. I hope, *Sir*, the *English* Armies will always behave so; but this is not to be depended on; however the Example shews that an Army breeds Disaffection among the People. Therefore from a sincere Affection for the present Establishment, I must be against continuing such a great Number of Forces in this Kingdom.

*Mr. W—le, Sir*, I am very sorry to hear a Parallel drawn by any Member, between the late King *James's* and the present Army. King *James's* Army was raised against Law, maintain'd against the Consent of the People, and employed against their Liberties: The present Question is about an Army to be kept up according to Law, and by and with the Consent and Approbation of the People. The Petition of Right says, That an Army raised or kept up without Consent of Parliament, is contrary to the Constitution; but it was never said, that an Army kept up by Consent of Parliament is illegal, or any way contrary to our happy Constitution.

I really believe, and hope I am right, that there is but very little Disaffection in the Nation, and that the *Jacobite* Party is become very inconsiderable; but still that Party is not to be made a Joke of. Gentlemen may say what they will of the little Consequence of any Endeavours that have been, or may be used by them; but the late Rebellion plainly shews, they are not to be too much despised. The Fate of a Kingdom was then brought to the Decision of a Day; and if the Rebels had been successful but at *Praggen*, I dread to think of the Consequences, which however fatal, would have been entirely owing to our having so few regular Forces then on Foot.

A Parliamentary Army never yet hurt us, but Reductions of it have often been fatal. I have been assured by a great Minister at the Court of *France*, that the reducing of our Army after the Peace of *Ryswick*, very much encouraged that Court to make such bold Steps as they afterwards did. The Reduction of the Army after the Treaty of *Utrecht* had not, by

good Luck, all the ill Consequences designed; but the Reduction was made with no good Intent. The late Queen perhaps had not any ill Intentions, but her Ministers had laid a Scheme for overturning the Protestant Succession, and they had no other Way of doing it, but by getting free of those brave Officers and Soldiers who served so faithfully in the late Wars: They knew those honest Officers would not serve them in their destructive Schemes, but they supplied their Place, by a Body of above 6000 Men, privately kept in Pay, and maintained under the Colour of *Chelsea* Hospital; and almost every Man of those new Troops appeared in Arms in the late Rebellion. We have heard that Treaty applauded by some; but I am certain that we have been obliged to enter into separate Treaties and Negotiations almost with every Power in *Europe*, for amending or explaining the Blunders of it; and if we are now right, whoever ascribes it to that Treaty, is like a Man, who after having broken another's Bones, and seeing them well set again by an able Surgeon, cries, You are obliged to me, *Sir*, for this great Cure performed upon you.

After all, I would not have the Friends to the present Establishment think themselves absolutely safe. People may say what they will about the Treatment of the Petition for erecting King *William's* Statue; but I take it as an Affront designedly put upon the Revolution; but I am sure it never could have met with so much Contempt but from a Spirit of *Jacobitism* still subsisting in the Country, which can never be destroyed but by depriving them of all Hopes of Success, by keeping up an Army sufficient to defend us against their utmost Efforts.

*Mr. N—l* said, He approved very much of his Majesty's Speech to both Houses; but from the Motion for such a Number of Troops, he thought it ought to have concluded thus: 'That his Majesty, to shew his Affection for his People, would quarter upon them for next Year, but 18,000 Men.'

*Sir R— W—le, Sir*, The Gentlemen who oppose the Motion made by my Hon. Friend, have all along argued, as if the Number of Forces proposed, were to be kept up against Law, or to continue for ever; whereas the Design of the Motion is to have a Law for keeping them up for this Year only. The Case then is, whether it will be more proper to keep them up for one Year, or by an ill-timed Frugality reduce some Part of them, and so expose the Nation to be contemned by our Neighbours, and that at a Time when the Peace is but just settled, and before we can know whether some of our neighbouring Powers are satisfied or no.

But a very few Ages ago, there was no such Thing in *Europe* as what we now call a Standing Army; there was nothing but the Militia in any Country, and therefore it was no way necessary

necessary for us to have any Thing else. But there is not now a Sovereign State in *Europe*, but keeps a Body of Regular Troops in Pay; all our Neighbours keep a much greater Number than we do; and therefore 'tis become in a Manner absolutely necessary for us to keep some; we must have some Regular Troops to oppose to those that may upon a sudden Emergency be brought against us.

And I don't think there can be a better Method than to keep them up only by Authority of Parliament, and continue them only from Year to Year; by this Method they must always be dependent upon, and subservient to the Parliament or People; and will always be a Terror to our Enemies, without subjecting us to any Misfortunes which other Countries have fallen into. If an Army raised and maintained without Consent of Parliament, was, we find, not to be trusted to by a King who made Attempts upon our Liberties, how much less can any depend for the Execution of such Designs, upon an Army raised, kept up, and maintained by the People; that may be dismissed by them when they please; and is commanded by Gentlemen of the best Estates and Families amongst us, who never can be supposed capable of joining in any Measures for enslaving a Country where they have so great an Interest, and where their Ancestors have so often signalized themselves in the Cause of Liberty! Such an Army then cannot be dangerous to our Liberties were it much more numerous than is now proposed.

Every State in *Europe* now measures the Strength of their Neighbours by the Number of Regular Troops they can bring into the Field; the Number, or even the Bravery of any Militia is not now much regarded: If therefore we reduce our Forces, our Influence abroad will decrease, and our Enemies may catch great Advantages of us, or of our Allies, before we can afford any considerable Assistance. Wherefore I can't think it prudent to make any Reduction of our Army, before the Treaties we have made for establishing the Tranquillity of *Europe*, are fully secured.

Notwithstanding the great Army we have (as is pretended) at present, we could not in several Weeks bring 5000 Regular Forces together in any Part of the Island, for opposing any Invasion that may happen, without stripping our Capital, and leaving it without Defence against its open and secret Enemies. Those who say there were but 7000 Men in *England* during the late War, forget that we had then 4 or 5000 in *Scotland*, and had all along a great Army abroad at our Command, which we could bring over when we pleased, and did actually bring over 10,000 Men from *Flanders*, upon the first sure Accounts that the *French* designed an Invasion in *Scotland*, which made the Number of Regular Forces then in the Island above 20,000, and shews we were far from

relying upon the 7000 Men we had then in *England* for our sole Defence: Besides, the *French* King was then taken up in defending his own Territories, and settling his Son in the *Spanish* Monarchy, and had neither Time nor Troops to spare for the Pretender.

But should that Nation, or any other, quarrel with us now; the first Thing they would probably do, would be to endeavour to steal in the Pretender upon us with a good Body of Regular Troops; which they will always be the more ready to do, the fewer Regular Forces we have at home to oppose them. We have now no Army abroad at our Command; our Allies might have no more than were necessary for their own Defence; and tho' they had, we know what a tedious Affair it is before they can be brought over: We cannot therefore properly put our Trust in any but those within the Island; and the Number proposed, all Things consider'd, is the smallest we can trust to.

All the professed Enemies to our Constitution, and the Protestant Succession, exclaim loudly against a Standing Army. I must, Sir, on this Occasion tell you what happened to me t'other Day. Some Bills being sent over from *Ireland* for his Majesty's Approbation, and among them one against the Papists of that Kingdom; Counsel were admitted for and against that Bill: The Counsel for the Papists had Occasion to refer to the Articles of *Limerick*; but no Copy of them then being at the Council Board, their Solicitor, a Papist, pulled a little Book out of his Pocket, and from thence read the Articles; I supposed this was his *Vade Mecum*, and therefore desired to look upon it, and found it contained those Articles of *Limerick*, the *French* King's Declaration against the States of *Holland* in 1701, and 3 Arguments against a Standing Army; whence I concluded this Solicitor was a notable Holder-forth in Coffee-houses against the pernicious Consequences of a Standing Army; and I doubt not but if he were a Member of this House, he would be one of the keenest against the present Question: For which Reason, Sir, I shall glory in being one of those that are for it.

Mr. P---y. Sir, We have heard a great deal about Parliamentary Armies, and an Army continued from Year to Year: I have always been, and always shall be against a Standing Army of any Kind; to me it is a terrible Thing, whatever Name it be called by; they are a Body of Men distinct from the Body of the People, governed by different Laws, and blind Obedience to their Commanders is their only Principle. The Nations around us have been enslaved by those very Means; shall we then take any of our Measures from them? On the contrary, from their Misfortunes we should learn to avoid those Rocks on which they have split.

It signifies nothing to tell me, that our Army is commanded by such Gentlemen as cannot



not be supposed to join in Measures for enslaving their Country: I believe there are many Gentlemen now in the Army who would not do it; but their Lives are uncertain, and they may be all dismissed in a Moment, and proper Tools of Power put in their Room. Besides, it is dangerous to trust the best of Men with too much Power. The Army under *Julius Caesar* was commanded generally by the best Citizens of *Rome*; yet that Army enslaved their Country. By the Military Law, the Administration of Justice is so quick, and the Punishments so severe, that neither Officer nor Soldier dares dispute the Order of his supreme Commander: If an Officer were commanded to pull his own Father out of this House, he must do it; immediate Death would be the sure Consequence of the least Crumbling. And if an Officer were sent into the Court of Requests, with a Body of Musketeers with screwed Bayonets, and with Orders to tell us how we were to vote, I know it would be our Duty to order him to be hanged up at the Door of the Lobby: But I doubt much if such a Spirit could ever be found in any House of Commons.

I talk not of imaginary Things; I talk of what has happened to an *English* House of Commons, and from an *English* Army, that was raised and paid by that very House, and commanded by Generals appointed by them. Let us not then vainly imagine, that an Army raised and maintained by Parliament, will always be submissive to them: If an Army be numerous enough to over-awe the Parliament, they will be submissive as long as the Parliament does not disoblige their Favourite General; but when that happens, I fear that in Place of the Parliament's dismissing the Army, the Army will dismiss the Parliament, as they have done heretofore. Nor does the Legality or Illegality of that Parliament, or Army, alter the Case; for according to their Way of Thinking, that Parliament was a Legal Parliament, and they were an Army raised and maintained according to Law; and, as they imagined, for the Preservation of those Liberties, which they afterwards destroyed.

It has been urged, that whoever is for the *Protestant* Succession must be for continuing the Army: For that very Reason, *Sir*, I am against continuing it. Neither the *Protestant* Succession in his Majesty's most illustrious House, nor any Succession can be safe whilst there is a Standing Army in the Country. The first two *Cæsars* at *Rome* did pretty well, because the Generals and Officers were their own Creatures; but was not every one of their Successors named by the Army without any Regard to Hereditary Right, or to any Right? Were they not raised to the Throne, or tumbled headlong into the Dust, according to the mere Whim and mad Frenzy of the Soldiers?

We are told, this Army is desired to be con-

tinued but one Year longer, not for any Term of Years. Is there any Army in the World continued for any Term of Years? How long have we already continued our Army from Year to Year? And if it thus continues, wherein will it differ from the Standing Armies of those Countries which have already submitted their Necks to the Yoke? We are now come to the *Rubicon*; our Army is now to be reduced, or it never will; from his Majesty's own Mouth we are assured of a profound Tranquillity abroad, we know there is one at home; if this not a proper Time, we never can expect any Reduction; and this Nation, already overloaded with Debts and Taxes, must be loaded with the Charge of perpetually supporting a numerous Standing Army; and be for ever in Danger of having its Liberties trampled upon by any future King or Ministry, who shall take it in their Heads to do so.

Then the Question was put, Agree with the Motion (first mentioned) or no; and it was agreed to without any Amendment, upon a Division, 241 against 171; and was the next Day agreed to by the House, without any new Debate.

The Committee likewise resolved, That 653,216*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the Charge of the said 17,709 Men, for 1732. And upon putting this Question in the House, Mr. *P----* stood up, and spoke to this Effect. Mr. *Speaker*, There was last Night such a long Debate upon the first of these Resolutions, and such a Disturbance upon the second, that I could not then speak to it. I hope the House will now indulge me a little as to this second Resolution. *Sir*, It is highly necessary that every Farthing of the People's Charge should be publickly known, and considered by this House; the Nation ought not to be cheated, and made to believe, that this 18,000 Men costs them only 653,000*l.* when besides this, there is not an Inn-keeper, an Ale-house, or Brandy-Shop, but what pays a great additional Tax by Way of Quarters for Officers and Soldiers.

But there is still a much greater Evil arises from this hidden Way of raising Money. If any County, or Borough, disoblige those in Power by sending Representatives to this House, who do not vote as the Ministers would have them, the Government may send a great Number of Forces to be quartered upon them; whereby a greater Sum is raised upon that County or Borough, than is proportionally raised in any other Part of the Nation: Nay, if any Inn-keeper or Alehouse Man shall vote wrong at the Election of Members of Parliament, it is in the Power of the Government to quarter more Soldiers upon him, than are in Pro-



Proportion quartered upon any of his Neighbours.

Sir W<sup>m</sup> S<sup>----</sup>d, S<sup>----</sup>ry at W<sup>---</sup>r. Sir, The Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, seems to bring a Charge against me, or at least against those who have been in the same Office. I can safely declare, that ever since I came into it, there has been no Favour shewn to any one Part of the Country, nor to any one Man in the Nation; we have regarded solely the cantooning and quartering the Troops into such Places as were most easy for the Country; unless when the Safety of the Nation required the Marching of a Number into any particular County.

Mr. W<sup>---</sup>r. I know not the Method of cantooning and quartering the Troops; but I know the Country complains of their Oppressions upon that Account. Not long since, some of my own Tenants told me they should be ruined by the Dragoons quarter'd upon them; they had not, they said, a Lock of Hay but what they must give to the Soldiers, so that all their own Cattle were in Danger of starving: For wherever the Soldiers come, they and their Horses must be first served, with the best of every Thing; and often at their own Prices.

Mr. P<sup>----</sup>m. Sir, I remember when I was in that Office, the Hon. Gentlemen who spoke last, did make some Complaints to me; but I remember likewise, that I told him the Review which was at that Time, was the Occasion of bringing so many Forces into that Country; and as soon as that was over, they were sent elsewhere, and that Gentleman's Tenants in particular were relieved. I never had any Respect to Persons; nay I have often given Relief at the Desire of those with whom I never voted in this House, nor I believe ever shall; and have ordered those very Troops to be quartered upon those with whom I have always agreed in Opinion.

Mr. P<sup>----</sup>r. I am sorry what I proposed only for the Relief of the Publick, should be turned into a personal Dispute. I did not say that the Hon. Gentleman in the Office, or any that has been in that Office, used any unjustifiable Methods in that Respect to favour one Party more than another; all that I said, and I say so still, was, that such Means may be used for oppressing those who differ from the chief Men in Power, which being of dangerous Consequence ought to be guarded against. Every Subject ought to contribute equally to the Expence of the Army. There is not a Soldier quartered upon an Inn-keeper but what costs him near as much as the Government; so that if we were to raise all the Money for the Army by Parliamentary Authority, I fear we must raise near double the Sum that is proposed.

Mr. P<sup>----</sup>y. Sir, I was afraid at the Beginning of this Debate, that Barracks were to have been proposed; I am glad to find it is not so. Indeed I think it very reasonable, since I find an

Army is like to be a Part of our Constitution, that the Expence of maintaining it should be laid as equally as possible. But the Money we raise for 18,000 Men, would maintain 60,000 Regular Forces in France, Germany, or any other Country of Europe. Our great Expence proceeds from the Number of Officers maintained in our Army; we have so many Regiments, and so few private Men in each, that a great Part of our Army are Commission or Non-Commission Officers, which also makes it more dangerous to our Constitution. I have been assured that 100,000*l.* English Money per Ann. will maintain 10,000 Men in the Armies of France or Germany, or any but our own: And I have been told, I don't say I remember, or can depend upon my Author, that the 12,000 Hessians in our Pay were maintained for less than that Sum yearly.

Sir R<sup>---</sup>t W<sup>---</sup>le. I wish, Sir, the Gentleman who spoke last, would give us his Author for the Fact mentioned. Let him be who he will, I know the Story to be false. But 'tis the common Way of scandalizing the Government, to invent and spread false Reports. The Stipulation for the 12,000 Hessians were made on the same Footing all such Stipulations were made during the last War; there was not a Penny less stipulated for them, than what was agreed to by this House, and the Whole was yearly advanced to them, according to the Accounts laid before the House.

G<sup>----</sup>l W<sup>---</sup>de. Sir, What a German Army comes short of ours in Pay, it more than makes up by plundering, and raising Contributions. When I was in Italy, I was invited to dine with one of the German Generals who commanded there: When I came to the Palace where he had his Quarters, I found the Hall and the Avenues leading to it full of Country People, having with them, Wine, Beer, Bread, Fowls, Pigs, &c. I could not imagine what all this meant; and when we sat down to Table, I found so sumptuous an Entertainment in all Respects, (which I was told too was the General's ordinary Way of living) that I was much surprized; and after Dinner, over a Glass of Wine, I asked the General, For God's Sake, Sir, how can you live after this Rate? for it would break any of our English Generals to live so; our Pay could not support it. Pay, Sir, says he, Why I have none upon this Account from the Government; all this comes from the Country where I am quartered, which they are obliged to furnish me with for nothing; I have, Sir, seven Miles of the Country round allotted me for supporting my Table. Then I guess'd at the Meaning of all those Country-People's being in and about the Hall; I found they were all come with their Peace-Offerings to the General: At this Rate, Sir, a German Officer needs not much Pay; but I hope England will never be served at such a Rate.

Sir

Sir W——m W——m. Let the *German* or *French* Manner be what it will, I am sure the Expence we are now at for maintaining our Army, is much greater than necessary. During the last War, 18,000 of our Troops were maintained abroad for 400,000*l.* per Ann. and both Officers and Soldiers had the same Pay they have now: It may be said, indeed, this Body of Men did not cost so much, because there were no Guards among them; but I know, Sir, that 12,000 Men, Guards and Garrisons included, were maintained at home for between 3 and 400,000*l.* per Ann. out of which were paid, the General's Money, Waggon Money, Contingencies, and all other Items. Consi-

dering the Debts we are loaded with, no proper Method for saving the publick Money should be neglected; if we must maintain an Army, let us maintain it as cheap as possible. Even 100,000*l.* per Ann. would make no small Figure, if added yearly to the *Sinking-Fund*: I hope therefore this Affair will be taken into Consideration, when we meet next Year.

Then the Question was put, and the Resolution agreed to.

N. B. In this Manner our Readers may expect the Substance of the remaining PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in Parliament from Time to Time.

### *A View of the Weekly* ESSAYS and DISPUTES in this Month.

*Promis'd in our last.*

Free Briton, Aug. 31. N<sup>o</sup> 140.

#### *Religious and Civil Liberty.*

**B**Y Liberty is meant a Power in every Man to act without Restraint, as far as consists with the Good of the Whole.

Religion is much more personal than any Thing, and seems to be the Property of each Individual; it being the Law of Thinking rather than of Acting, which being within himself, must be free: Therefore to assert this Freedom by declaring our Thoughts, is essential to us, and to punish it is absurd.

Some will say, this Liberty may be carried too far, since Men may be practised on by Error and Deceit. But this can't be in a general Case of Freedom, where all Eyes are open, as they would always be, if what ought to be a *Science*, was not often made a *Trade*. And if Truth prevails, by abiding its Test, Error can do no Harm, as it will fly that Tryal; and it should not be penal to broach Mistakes, but to impose them.

The Liberty we claim under Government involves the other; for if it be suppress'd, Religion is put into the Hands of a Few, and made a Mystery

B to the Many; whereby the great Oppressors of Mankind have spiritual Chains to hold us in secular Bondage. But this is not only a Freedom to think and speak of Religion as we are inclined, but to enjoy a Security of Civil Property, to obtain a Redress of every Wrong, and to have no Restraint upon reasonable Enquiries into the Interests of the Community.

If it be objected, that all Counsel and Enquiry are delegated to the Representatives, and the People divested of their Right to examine publick Affairs; this is, in effect, denying their Privilege to address the Throne, or petition the Parliament; both which are sacred Immunities, and unalienable from *Englishmen*; and what Men have Right to remonstrate against, they must have equal Privilege to examine.

As to what Restraints may be reasonably laid upon Liberty, *Falshood in Fact* is what no Man should be allowed. If the Laws about *Libels* were so fram'd, that the Issue to be tried should be, *whether the Allegations be true or false*, it would conduce to the Good of Mankind, since Truth ought ever to be told without Respect to Persons or Parties.

Equality of Fortune seems the best Foundation of Civil Liberty; when



when the Wealth of a Nation is not engross'd by the Crown, nor by the Nobility, but remains in the Possession of the Multitude. The Right of *Primogeniture* not only seems to be what Nature never intended, but destroys that Equality, which best preserves Liberty.

Another Thing which must secure popular Liberty, is, to bring the National Power into the Hands of our Representatives, as far as possible. That proverbial Saying weighs not much, *That one Tyrant is more tolerable than 500*; because there is a Chance of 500 to one against Tyranny, whilst each Man is a Check upon his Colleague.

The last essential Point is, to restrain the Clergy from Power; for, where *Inquisitions*, *spiritual Courts*, and *Priestly Censures* were formidable, Truth always was suppress'd. Hence the *English* Legislature took all Power from the Church, so that our Bishops incur a *Præmunire* if more than 12 assemble without the King's Writ: the Courts of the Clergy can't execute any of their own Decrees; and the Law allows no Voice in the State to a Churchman, on account of his Priestly Qualities, but merely for his *Barony* or *Freehold*.

*Weekly Register*, Sept. 2. N<sup>o</sup> 125.

On Flattery.

IF we search into the Bottom of this Vice, (the Love of Flattery) we shall find it not born with us. We have indeed naturally a pretty good Opinion of ourselves, but nothing like that *Conceit* which grows up with us. The Root of this Exil is the *Insincerity* of Mankind. From our Childhood we are us'd to hear ourselves praised; we are sweet Babes, and come on bravely in our Learning; when, perhaps, we are homely Children, and, Parrot-like, know no more than what we have been taught by rote.

When we come to riper Years, if we are honourably descended, our Lineage is repeated to us 10 Times a Day, and we are taught to value ourselves upon what will prove our greatest Shame, if we degenerate from our Ancestors. If we are Heirs to an Estate, our future Grandeur is founded in our Ears, till we have suck'd in the deadly Poison. If we shew any Talent for Literature, we are immediately first-rate-Wits, and Miracles for Learning.

Could we banish *flattering Insincerity*, *Self-sufficiency* would soon fall: But how to strike at that is the grand Question. For 'tis a Vice that is the Growth of every Climate; but is particularly prevalent in Courts: Amongst them,

*If Flatt'ry is a Sin,  
Their Mercy has been taught to give it Pardon.*

How scandalous is it to see a Man there, as *Wycherley* calls it, doing the Business of the Place! You see him hug, kiss, flatter, bow to every one he meets, tho' they should be Pimps, Flatterers, Detractors, Cowards, or stiff-nodding Knaves; he calls them his dearest Friends, whom he most despises and hates.

You must never, says *La Bruyere*, expect any Frankness, Sincerity, Equity, good Turns, Resolution, or Constancy, from a Man who has devoted himself wholly to a Court. You knew him formerly; but do you know him still, either by his Countenance or Conversation? His Smiles are forced; his Caresses dissembled; he weeps with one Eye, and laughs with the other.

Sometimes a Man is complaisant, where there is such a glaring Occasion for his being otherwise, that he quite loses his Aim, and appears ridiculous. The very obliging *Gnatbo*, by never doing a rude Thing, often does one; rather than not praise something, he'll praise your Defects. I din'd with him and some mix'd Company, t'other Day at a Country

P p

Gen.



Gentleman's. We had a fine Piece of Beef spoil'd in the Powdering; *Gnatho* alone thought it excellent, and admir'd that Venison Taste in all Meat: We had a Leg of Mutton scarce warm through; but he admir'd Meat whilst all the Gravy was in it. We had a Joint of Pork quite dried up; but he lov'd Hog-Meat thorough done. Our Host forbore swearing at the Cook, to curse *Gnatho's* Court-Breeding; and to be even with him, having a Loin of Veal well roasted, That Gentleman, says he, shall have nothing but what he has so much commended; and was as good as his Word.

Was every Body of this Gentleman's Mind, we should soon see Plain-dealing flourish again; People would begin to esteem themselves less, and think better of others. How glorious would it be to see *Flatterers* banish'd every Court of *Europe*, as they were ours in the Time of *Cannute*! Princes would then be faithfully served; and every Grievance would be redress'd, because every Grievance would be known.

*Universal Spectator*, Sept. 2. N° 204.

### Of Courage.

Philomenos censures Phobos's Letter in Praise of Cowardice, lately inserted in the *Spectator*. (See p. 175.)

**C**OURAGE unmix'd with Fear, he owns, is a mere Chimæra. The wise Hand that implanted the Passions, has order'd them so as to be a Counterpoise to each other. Thus Fear tempers Courage; whereby we are restrained from Rashness, and kept within the Bounds of Prudence. So true is the Maxim of the anti-ent Philosophers, That *Virtue consists in a Mediocrity*; or, in other Words, in an equal Balance of the Passions, the Scales being suspended by Reason; and proper Occasions being the only just Weights that should

make this or that Scale preponderate.

But if we separate Fear and Courage, and examine the intrinsic Value of each, we shall find that Fear, like the baser Metal, is fitted by Nature only as an Alloy to the other Passions. 'Tis like the *Vis inertia* of Matter, the Cause of Inactivity, except in Cases of running away. Whereas Courage is an active Principle, and gives a proper Motion to the other Passions, as the main Spring of a Clock does to its various Wheels.

**B** Passive Courage seems to be a vulgar Error: For while an Heroe bears with Fortitude irresistible Calamities, his Courage is then as active in restraining his Passions, as at other Times it is in exerting them.

Upon the Whole, Fear is a Passion closely link'd to Self-love, as Courage is to Benevolence. Therefore, however conducive the former may be in some few Instances, to the private Good of each Individual, the latter is much more so to the Benefit of Mankind in general, as well as to Society in particular.

But Fear has supply'd the Place of Physick to a King. (See p. 176.) To another it has furnish'd the Means of abdicating a Throne: To a Multitude it has been a Motive to Tyranny and Cruelty: To every one who is actuated by it, the Parent of Vice, Meanness of Spirit, and despicable Cowardice.

Hail Courage! Thou glorious Contrast! Parent of Virtue! Daughter of Benevolence! Prop of Nations! Guardian of the Publick Good! Be thou *Britannia's* Glory still! Defend her Monarch, support her Liberty, and transmit her Happiness to late Posterity!

*London Journal*, Sept. 2. N° 638.

**G** Observations on the Craftsman's Essay on Ethicks. (See p. 245.)

**I** Read this little Essay thro', (says Osborne,) and found only a Rhapsody

edy of Sentences. The last Part of it might have been the first, the first last, or the Middle might have been the Beginning or End, with equal Sense or Propriety.

This could not be written by Mr. D'Anvers; but the Mob Notions of Religion and Morality rather speak it to be the Work of his Patron, who in one of his Pamphlets mentions the *Atheistical Papers* in the *London Journal* as encourag'd by the Ministry. Osborne's Religion was then too bad, and now his Morality is too good; for this peevish little Essay-Writer will not allow, that all honest Men are equally honest: And his Reason is, because Adam fell.

He says he could produce a Multitude of Authorities against my Position. But what signify Authorities against Common Sense? I can produce the Authority of 1000 Blockheads against one Man of Sense in every Age. But for Proof of the above Position, there can be no Degrees of Honesty, as there are of Knowledge or Power. There is no such Thing as more right, or more just; or a less just, or less honest Man; for a less just or less honest Man is unjust and dishonest. There are indeed Degrees of Goodness and Beneficence; but no Degrees of Equity and Justice.

But I must take Notice of one flagrant Piece of Dishonesty in our Author. He says, Osborne asserted, his own Authority, as a Writer, was equal to any Man's in the Kingdom. No, he did not say, his own Authority, as a Writer; but his Authority as an honest Man, or a faithful Relater of Facts: And he might justly say this, if he is an honest Man, and there are no Degrees of Honesty.

This little Essay-Writer says, Moral Virtue is an Emanation of the divine Perfection; or, the original Law of Nature implanted by God, and actuated by the glorious Principle of Self-love. This Defini-

tion would do very well for *Nat. Lee* in *Bedlam*: He might as well have said, That Moral Virtue was *Tououpinambou del-moro-darken-si-ob-scuro*. Our Author and one Set of Men whom he explodes, will agree very well; for they make Virtue to be always actuated by Self-love, tho' they never had the Assurance of this Writer, to call it a glorious Principle. The Question still returns, What is this original Law of Nature? Are we ever the wiser for stroaking our Beards, and saying Moral Virtue is Moral Virtue; or, the original Law of Nature is the original Law of Nature?

Our Author has waote an Essay on *Ethicks*, and not us'd one Argument against his Adversary's Sytem, nor for his own; nor told us what his own is. But as he adapts every Paper to his constant Abuse of a Gentleman in Power, so this little Essay is nothing but a saucy, insolent *Invective* against that Gentleman; whom rather than not abuse, he will write Nonsense to abuse.

Daily Courant, Sept. 2.

An Answer to the Craftsman, concerning the Power of Secretaries of State. (See p. 249.)

THERE are two Kinds of Commitments, one for Safe-keeping in order to Trial, and the other in Execution, or for Punishment: Concerning the first of these is the present Question.

The Ministry might have employ'd Scroggs in the Business of Libels, for political Reasons; it could not be for legal ones: For the Statute for regulating the Press was then in Force, which gives that same Kind of Power to the Secretaries of State, which the Chief Justice then exercis'd. Secretaries of State, as such, can administer an Oath. In the Case of *Kendal* and *Roe* the Court held, That

That they might commit, as Conservators of the Peace did at Common Law. Did the Conservators of the Peace commit without Oath? However, Sir John Hawles observes, and quotes *Stannford's Pleas of the Crown* for it, That a Petty-Constable can commit without Oath. And must the Power of a Secretary of State be reduc'd to less than that of a Petty-Constable?

There was an Act for imprisoning *Talbois* in the Tower for a Year, and till he answer'd the Indictments that might be brought against him, for assaulting the Privy-Council, in *Hen. Vith's Time*; whence *D'Anvers* would infer, that the Privy-Counselors had not Power to commit. But where does he think *Talbois* was while this Bill was passing? Assuredly in the Tower, or he would have got out of their Way; and as certainly committed by the Council, or some of them.

*L. C. J. Holt*, in the Case of *Kendal and Roe*, gave it clearly as his Opinion, that what Sir *Baribolmew Shower* spoke against the Secretary's Power, was more for his own Amusement than his Client's Benefit.

How should the Secretary's Power be heard of from our *antient Reporters* and *Expositors of the Law*, since they never mention any Points but those that have been contested, and judicially determin'd? But this Power is to be found in *Reports*, which want but little of being the most antient in our Law, viz. in *Q. Elizabeth's Reign*. It is highly probable from all Circumstances, that Secretaries have committed before that Time; 'tis evident Sir *Fr. Walsingham* then did; Mr. *Morres*, who was Secretary upon the Restoration, exercis'd this Power; and Sir *Lionel Jenkins* did it largely, in which he has been imitated by all his Successors in that Office to this Day.

*Applebee's Journal*, Sept. 2.

**T**HIS Paper is upon the same Subject, in answer to the

*Craftsman*; but chiefly insists on the Opinion of *L. C. J. Holt*.

When Sir *Barth. Shower* and Serjeant *Levintz* question'd the Secretary's Power to commit, Judge *Holt* said, *Why should not a Secretary of State have Power by Law to make Commitments? Pray, what Authority has a Justice of Peace to commit in Cases of High Treason?* On the second Day of the same Trial (of *Kendal and Roe*) his Lordship says, in relation to the same Power of Secretaries, That all the Judges were of Opinion, that the Privy Council, or any of them, might commit; and certainly the Secretary of State is one of them: And at the same Time told the Counsel, That they might have par'd the Question about the Secretaries Power to commit, as it seem'd to be made more for Delight than Necessity: For 'tis plainly resolv'd in *Lord Anderson* 1. 297. and likewise in *Leon*. 71. that a Secretary had such a lawful Power. After all this, can any but the *Craftsman* say, that this Judge was far from being clear in the Point?

The *Craftsman* says, Judge *Holt* was of Opinion, that Messengers were not legal Gaolers, tho' they might keep a Man in Custody for 24 Hours, in order for Examination, &c. The Judge does not limit the Time to 24 Hours, nor to any Time; but his Words are these from the Reports: As to the Commitment to a Messenger, surely the Party may be committed to him during Examination.

*Craftsman*, Sept. 2. N<sup>o</sup> 322.

F A Speech of a Member of the Parliament of Paris, deliver'd on the 20th. of Aug. in an Assembly of all the Chambers, upon their Return from *Marli*, where they waited on the King with a fresh Remonstrance.

Gentlemen,

**T**HE Answer, which his Majesty hath given to the Parliament, and the *Edict*, which the *Gens du Roy* require us to register, are suffi-



sufficient to confirm us in the Opinion, that his *Ministers* have form'd a Scheme, too visible long ago, for rendering themselves absolute Masters of the Government, and overturning the fundamental Laws of the Kingdom. But our Office obliges us to support them; and I beg of you to remember, *Gentlemen*, that we are answerable, by our Oaths, to God, to the King, and to the whole Nation, for the faithful Discharge of our Duty.

You seem'd to be fully convinc'd of this, when you chose to *resign your Employments*, rather than violate your Consciences, and betray your Trust. Do you now see Affairs in a different Light; or is your Zeal slacken'd for the Good of your Country? Have you forgot, in so short a Time, the Reasons and Motives which induced you to act with so much Courage? Is the Example, which hath been set you, by the Firmness and Resolution of your *illustrious Brethren*, become of no Validity amongst you; and can you have the Weakness to disapprove their Conduct, by changing your own? They are proscrib'd, indeed; but how amply are they recompensed by the Honour, which they have acquired! Our Annals will deliver down their Names and Actions, with the highest Applause, to all Posterity. Let us shew an Emulation to participate their Glory, and vigorously sustain the Scheme which we have undertaken in common with them. The Eyes of the whole World are upon us, and wait with Impatience to see the Result of our Conduct. Let us therefore make no false Step, if it be possible to avoid it; but convince Mankind by what we shall now do, that our Intentions were always just and upright; and that if we have ever seem'd to give Way, it hath been purely in Compliance with the *King's* earnest Desire, who required from us such Marks of Respect and Submission to his Will.

The *Craftsman* assures us, this is a *genuine Speech*, and 'was received with so much Applause, that the *Majority* continued stedfast in their Duty, by asserting their Privileges, and refusing to comply with the King's Demands, for registering the *Edict*.

We are told, says he, that a very great Majority of the People of *France*, and even in the *Army* itself, are on the Side of the *Parliament*; but the Misfortune is, that the chief Officers of the *Army* consist of a *numerous, poor Nobility*, whose Interest it is to keep the People in Chains, and support the Power of the Crown, on which their Subsistence absolutely depends. (See p. 291.)

Daily Courant, Sept. 5.

**M**EANWELL having expatiated on the ill Design of *Fog*, and his Insincerity, in the Remarks on the Conduct of *Atticus*, (See p. 248.) proceeds to justify a Sentiment of the great Mr. *Addison*, which *Fog* had condemned. 'Tis this:

-----When impious Men bear Sway,  
The Post of Honour is a private Station.

That great Writer meant hereby, that 'twas more honourable to be a private Man, than share the publick Power with those who wickedly abuse it; a Precept most noble in itself, and exactly agreeable to the Principles of the *Roman Cato* too. But Mr. *Addison* (says *Meanwell*) seems to be abused merely for being a *Whig*, and a Favourer of that Establishment, which *Fog*, and his Writers have endeavour'd to destroy.

He then enquires how Mr. *Fog* and his Predecessor *Mis*, from the strongest Assertors of the Legality of Royal Tyranny, and the Duty of Passive Obedience, became so suddenly Advocates for Liberty, and Self-Defence. Are they the real Converts they seem to be? Or have they

they put on the *Republican Masque*. because the Persons are altered, and, to attain their favourite End, they must change the Means? In the latter End of the Reign of the late *Queen*, the first Set of Principles were most auspicious to the *Chevalier*, and now the last. Men are grown too wise to relish the *Tory Scheme* of Government any longer; and as the *Whigs* seemed to be divided amongst themselves, 'twas an excellent Expedient to throw the *Jacobite Interest* into the Scale of the *Malecontents*, in hope to weigh down the other.

'Tis most certain, that the present *Patriot* is only a *Jacobite* in Disguise; and he is an Advocate for Liberty now, only to introduce Slavery with the better Grace. This I think is clear enough by comparing his former Conduct with his present; but is more particularly so by the Tenor of his Letter on *Ecclesiastical Subjects*, where he is still as much a Slave as ever, contending for the worst of Shackles, those of the *Clergy*; and voluntarily courting a Yoke for the Conscience, which brave and honest Men despise the most, as most unreasonable in its own Nature, and most difficult to bear: This is too manifest to be disputed or denied; and he who would fetter the Mind, will ever be a Tyrant to the Body.

*Free Briton, Sept. 7. N° 145.*

#### *Self-love and Bigotry.*

**S**ELF-LOVE is a natural and necessary Principle of human Nature; but, like others, capable of great Excess and strange Perversion.

The vicious Affection which Men bear to themselves, expresses a strong Conceit of their own superior Worth: Hence they renounce Equality, Society and Good-Nature, are for degrading all, and lose all Enjoyment whilst less than what others possess. Thus they fly their Felicity, and abandon the happy Lot assigned them,

to pursue what was never intended them.

This pernicious Persuasion of Self-Superiority destroys all Beneficence, makes a Man's own Opinions the only Rule of Right and Wrong, and rejects all Views to be wiser and better: Such a one rather desires that others should be weaker and worse, and exults in his Vain-glory when he sees or surmises their Defects.

This also has blemished the fair Work of Nature. The beneficent Creator appears, upon the whole, to have design'd an Equality of Good; which, if preserved, must have prevented Evil. In all created Beings round us, we find this equal Happiness enjoy'd; but Man, presumptuous Man, has trampled on the Laws of Right, and overthrown the Fence of moral Good; grasping at more than equal Happiness, he has caus'd those Infelicities and Inequalities the Species complain of. Hence the Author of Nature has been most impiously treated, thro' the Ignorance of some, and the Iniquity of others; which last, from their sordid Spirit of *Self-Love*, engross Good which they ought not to have, create Evil which ought not to be, and tempt those who are made unhappy by them, to censure their Creator; not considering that their own Tameness, and not his Pleasure or Providence, is their great Misfortune.

This base and ignoble *Self-Love* we properly stile *Bigotry*; which imaginarily exalts Men above, but really divides them from one another; and, by dividing, makes them hate and plague one another; which destroys Happiness by extinguishing Knowledge, and effects the latter by cutting off Converse or Communication.

*Pride* and *Ignorance* are the Nursing-Parents to *Bigotry*; cruel *Pride*, that devours Humanity, and ill-natured *Ignorance*, that abhors Information. When the *Bigot* contem-plates



plates his Creator, himself becomes the Godhead he adores; just as he is qualify'd and inclin'd, so he *images* eternal Deity, which loves and hates, and acts in every thing like him. He robs Mankind of the just Felicity so graciously designed them, and restrains them of their natural Liberties, because himself delights to be a Slave. This will ever make him unhappy, because he will ever be oppos'd; and Battles against God or Nature, will produce the most unhappy Events.

Happy would it be, if natural Bigots had not *artifol Knives* to work upon them. Men might be erroneous at small Expence, and with little Hurt to one another. But, when they think to gain the Goods of this World, or the Blessings of the next, by spreading their Doctrines far and wide, then *Inquisitions* and *Dragoons*, *Fire* and *Faggots*, are Messengers of Faith, and Instruments of Conversion.

Bigotry is peculiar to no one Religion or Sect; nor more to be charg'd on the Clergy than the Laity, since 'tis too common to all Men. 'Tis wrong to revile them as Bigots and Slaves in Debates; no one knows himself to be such, nor is any useful Truth discover'd by such Scurrilities, tho' many Passions are inflam'd: Yet, to shew the Nature, Force, and pernicious Tendency to Bigotry, is surely right.

There is something unnatural in this Vice, which every Man sees in every one but himself. Implicit Belief in a *Mabometan Musti* is the Jest and Abhorrence of all good Catholics; nor has the *Pope's Infallibility* better Usage from the *Turks*: Yet one or the other little imagine 'tis as much a *Pope* who sways at *Constantinople* as at *Rome*; and a *Musti* at the latter as the former. But to mention this Truth in *Italy* or *Spain* would entitle a Man to the Order of *San Benito*, as in *Turkey* it would to the *Seyneter* or *Bow-string*.

A Man may be a *Bigot* to Truth as well as to Falshood; and if even just Principles are advanced by Force, he makes Men profess what they cannot believe; which is vile Iniquity, and horrible Impiety; and will hurt the best Cause: For, as the poor *Indians* told their religious Oppressors and Murderers, *They desired no Heaven where Spaniards should be found*; so Men may naturally say, when others would unfairly make them *Profelytes*, that *they desire no Religion whose Believers are tyrannical Bigots*.

*Universal Spectator*, Sept. 9. N<sup>o</sup> 205.

Of Anger, Envy, and Malice.

THE Passions which most disturb the human Mind, are *Lust* and *Anger*. *Lust* instigates to the seizing, at any Rate, whatever we fancy would give us Pleasure. *Anger*, strictly so called, is a sudden Inflammation of the Mind, arising from the Resentment of some Ill, done or intended. The Excess of it changes the most lovely Countenance into that of a Fury, gives a Tone of Madness to the sweetest Voice, and an Air of Distraction to the most amiable Person. *Anger* is a short Madness; and *Seneca* says, there is no Difference between the *Angry* and the *Madman*; for the first loses his Reason, and the latter is ever in a Passion. It owes its Rise to a certain Weakness of Mind; and the greatest Minds have constantly been superior to it. The Clemency by which *Cæsar* triumphed over the Malice of his Enemies, raised his Character higher than the *Victories* obtain'd by his Arms. *Agathocles* and *Antigonus* turned into Jest the Calumnies of their Enemies. And if Persons otherwise great and wise have been subject to Passion, they have condemned it in their Judgment. When *Augustus* received this parting Counsel from a *Philosopher*, who had Leave to retire from Court, viz. *That when he found himself angry, he should repeat* *silently*



*silently the Greek Alphabet, before he ventur'd his Passion; he was so far from taking omis this Reproof, that he retained the good old Sage still near him, because (said he) I can't so soon part with so wise a Man.*

The most horrid Acts, the most irretrievable Mischiefs, have been executed in Heat of Blood, to assuage a Storm of Wrath, kindled by an Accident, or a Trifle; nay, sometimes by a Benefit. All the Laurels of *Alexander the Great* ate blasted, by his killing *Clytus*, a Veteran Commander of his Father, full of Duty and Affection, and *Alexander's* Companion thro' all his Dangers, only for his beseeching him not to dishonour his own and the *Grecian* Fame by excessive Debauches; which faithful Affection was repaid by an impetuous Storm of Reproaches, followed by a base and ingrateful Murder, which was punished by the sharpest immediate Remorse. This then may well pass for a just Maxim, *That we ought to do nothing, while in a Condition in which we know not what we do.*

But Vehemence of Passion is not so dreadful a Distemper of the Mind, as Envy and hidden Malice. There may be some Hopes of escaping the first by avoiding its Current, and suffering the Torrent to take its own Course.

Anger is like  
A full hot Horse; allow him but his Way,  
Self-Mettle tries him.

But it is scarcely possible to defend ourselves from the other two.

Envy inflames us against others, who, in our Opinion, are happier than we; and is thus admirably describ'd by Dr. Garth in his *Dispensary*.

Beneath the gloomy covert of a eugh,  
That hides the grass with sickly sweets of dew;  
No verdant beauty entertains the sight,  
But baneful hemlock and cold aconite;  
In dark grove the baleful haggard lay,

Breathing black vengeance, and infecting day,  
Meagre, deform'd, and worn with spiteful woes,  
When *Accius* has applause, *Dorsennus* shews,  
The chearful blood her livid cheeks forsook;  
And basilisks set brooding in her look:  
A bald and bloated toad-stool rais'd her head,  
And plumes of boding ravens were her bed;  
From her chop'd nostrils scalding torrents fall,  
And her sunk eyes boil o'er in floods of gall;  
Volcanos labour thus with inward pains,  
While seas of melted car lay waste the plains.

This Fury finds a Habitation in the Breasts of but too many, who are little suspected to harbour her, and are often deceived in their Guest themselves, mistaking it for the Exactness of their own Taste, or the Solidity of their Judgment; for few are so ingenuous as the *Athenian*, who, when ask'd why he voted for the Banishment of *Aristides*, since he had never injur'd him, answer'd, *Because he has the Character of being more just than any Body else.* The common Practice of Detraction and Defamation shews what an extensive Vice this is, and would make one think that Poverty may as easily avoid Contempt, as true Worth escape Envy.

Hatred, or settled Malice, consists in pursuing implacably that Anger which we have conceived; and is, perhaps, the blackest, horriddest, and most detestable Vice, that human Nature is capable of. Publick or national Hatred has produc'd most dreadful Effects, and has too often pass'd for publick Spirit, and Zeal for the Commonwealth. *Hannibal* was a sworn Foe to *Rome*, from his Childhood thro' his whole Life, so that the *Romans* scarce thought themselves safe from his Malice, even when old, and in Exile. The same Spirit possess'd *Cato the Elder*, who was perpetually inflaming the People of *Rome* against the Rival Republick *Carthage*, till they entered into the War that at last compleated its Destruction. This Spirit also possess'd *Sylla* and *Marius*, occasioning a War fatal to the Commonwealth, which

which lost its Liberty thro' the subsequent Quarrel between *Pompey* and *Cæsar*, who rais'd their Parties on the Remains of that *Spirit* which those two Chiefs had fomented.

Private Malice has not fallen short in its Cruelty, tho' less noisy in the Event, *Camerarius* tells us, that some Gentlemen entering into a City of *Italy*, saw many Legs, Arms, &c. of the human Body fastened to Posts; and were informed, that two Persons of Distinction, who lived there many Years ago, on a sudden falling out, contracted such an Antipathy, that they communicated it to their Families, and even transmitted it to Posterity; till at last a young Lord, just become Head of one of the Families, secretly drawing together his Friends and Followers, well arm'd, took the Advantage of a Festival in his Adversary's House, and breaking in upon them, cut them all off. Most of the Conspirators being seiz'd, were put to Death, and their Limbs expos'd for a Terror to others.

These hateful Qualities of Malice and Revenge leave an Odium on the Memory of Princes; of which we have a recent Example in *Charles XII.* K. of *Sweden*; whose Fame, let it be ever so great, was sully'd by a single Act of cruel Vengeance, the barbarous Execution of Count *Patkul*.

*London Journal*, Sept. 9. N<sup>o</sup> 689.

On Government.

ALL the Mistakes about Religion and Government (says Mr. *Osborne*) are owing to this one fundamental Error, not considering what the Law of Nature or Reason is. This Law assures us, that all Men are naturally equal, i. e. are born with an equal Right to their Persons, and to the Means of preserving their Persons. From this natural Right of every Man to his own Person, and to what he can honestly acquire by his

Labour, which we call *Property*, it follows, that no Man can have a Right to the Person or Property of another: For there can't be contrary Rights; two Men can't have a Right to the same Thing.

A If every Man has a Right to his Person and Property, he has also a Right to defend them, and a Right to all the necessary Means of Defence; and so has a Right of punishing all Insults upon his Person and Property.

B But because in a *State of Nature*, every Man must be Judge of the Breach of the Law of Nature (even in his own Case) and Executioner too; therefore, when Men came to multiply, there was a Necessity of making a Body of Laws agreeable to the Law of Nature; and of instituting one common Power to see them observed.

C This was the Reason of entering into Civil Government, the better Security of our Persons and Properties. And the People ought to appoint who shall make those Laws; and who shall see them executed. For every Man has an equal Right to the Preservation of Person and Property; and so, an equal Right to nominate the Makers and Executors of the Laws, which are the Guardians of Person and Property. Hence, the Fountain and Original of all just Power must be from the People; and it must also be instituted solely for their Sakes.

E Conquest, which is only Power, can give no Right; for if mere Power gives Right, then all Power is right; the Power of a Murderer, a Highwayman, a private Ravisher, as well as the Power of a *Nero*. Arbitrary Governments, where the People don't make their own Laws, are not Governments but Tyrannies, and are so far from being equally lawful with good Governments (as the *Examiner* Examined affirms) that they are absolutely against all Law.

F Good Governments are from God, in no other Sense than any good Action



tion is from him, not because 'tis produc'd or caus'd by him, but because 'tis a Conformity to his Will. And so bad Governments are from the Devil, i. e. they are agreeable to the Mind of the Devil. When the Apostle says, *The Powers that be are ordained of God*, he means Powers rightly apply'd; Powers employed for the People's Good, such as are a Terror to evil Doers, and a Praise to those who do well: And even these Powers are from God, but just as all good Things are brought about by his general Providence, which is, the right Use Men make of their Faculties; and so a good Justice of the Peace, and every honest useful Tradesman or Labourer, are from God.

But we have a Set of Men, who will not, in this Case, distinguish between this general Providence of God, and his particular Providence, which are Events caused by Miracle, supernatural Interposition, or immediate Agency. That Kings are from God, in the first Sense, we own; but that's nothing to the Purpose of these *Jure-divino* Men; and it lies on them to prove, that Kings are from God in the latter Sense; which when they have done, we will piously give up our popular Scheme drawn from the Law of Nature; for what good Man would not give up Human Demonstration to Divine Authority?

'Tis so far from being Treason to assert we are bound by no Laws but of our own Making, that 'tis Treason to assert the contrary; for the whole People of England give their Consent, and are represented, by the Parliament: And 'tis Treason against the Constitution (which by the ancient Laws of England was higher Treason than against the King) to affirm, that any Laws can be binding without Consent of Parliament, i. e. without Consent of the People. (See p. 226.)

If what we have said be not true, but all Governments are *Jure-divino*, and equally lawful; then it follows,

That the most arbitrary tyrannical Governments are equally lawful with the wisest and best; that Folly and Vice are the same with Wisdom and Virtue; That 'twas impious and unlawful, and resisting God, to oppose K. James, make the Prince of Orange King, and settle the Crown in the illustrious House of Hanover: And yet these Principles are asserted by Men, who insolently call themselves the particular Friends of the present Government.

*Weekly Register*, Sept. 9. N<sup>o</sup> 126.

*The Invention of PRINTING.*

WE do not certainly know to whom the World is indebted for this excellent Invention. That it is a Teutonick one is generally agreed; Hence the Poet sings,

*O Germania! Muneris Repetrix,  
Quo nihil utilius dedit Vastitas;  
Libros scribere quæ doces premendo.*

But whether Higher or Lower Germany shall have the Honour of it, is yet undecided; and in the former, whether Mentz, Basil, or Strasburg. The general Voice is for Mentz; and that one John Guttenberg (or Fust, or Faustemberg, as others term him) a Knight and Citizen of that City, was the Father and Inventor of this Art, about the Year 1440. And that the Occasion of it was, his having cut the Letters of his Name out of the Bark of a Tree, which was green and full of Sap, which being put into a fine linen Handkerchief, impress'd upon it their own Characters. This first inspired him with the Thoughts of making Characters of Metal, that might make an Impression upon Paper. This is strongly affirmed by the Citizens of Mentz; and for Proof of it they produce a Copy of Tully's Offices, printed in Parchment, and preserv'd in the Library of Ausburg, with this Memorandum at the End of it;



it: *Præfens M. Tullii Opus clarissimum Jo. Fust. Moguntinus Civis, non Atramento, plumali Canna, neq; ærea, sed Arte quâdam perpulchrâ, Manu Petri Gersheim Pueri mei, feliciter effeci: Finitum Anno 1440, Die quarto Mens. Feb.*

Dr. Wallis, in his Enquiry into the Original of this Art, says: About the Year 1440, the Art of Printing began to be invented and practised in Germany; whether first at Mentz, or at Haerlem, is not agreed: But it seems, that those who had it in Consideration before 'twas brought to Perfection, disagreeing among themselves, did part Company; and some of them at Haerlem, others at Mentz, pursued the Design at the same Time. The Book commonly reputed to have been first printed, is Tully's Offices, of which there be Copies now extant (as a Rarity) in many Libraries; which in the Close of it is said to be printed at Mentz, in the Year 1445, (so the Copy in the Bodleyan Library) or 1446, (so that in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Oxon.) N. B. This Memorandum is the same with the abovementioned, excepting the Date. In that in the Bodleyan Library, this written Note is subjoin'd: *Hic est ille Johannes Faustus, Coadjutor Johannis Gutenbergii, primi Typographiæ Inventoris. Alter Coadjutor erat Petrus Schæffer, i. e. Opilio. —Schæffer primus finxit quas vocant Matrices. Hi tres exercuerunt Artem primo in communi, mox rupto Fœdere seorsim sibi quisq; privatim.*

At Haerlem, and some other Places in Holland, they pretend to have Books printed somewhat antienter than this; but they are most (if not all) done by way of carving whole Pages in Wood.

Hadrianus Junius makes Haerlem the Birth-Place of this noble Art. He tells us, that one Laurence Jobn (others call him Laurensz Janz Koster) a noted Burgher of Haerlem,

was the first Inventor of it, in 1430; and says, he made Letters first out of the Bark of Trees, which being set and ranked in Order, and put with their Heels upwards upon Paper, he made the first Essay of this Art: At first he made but a Line or two, then whole Pages, and then Books, but printed on one Side only; which Rudiments of the Art, Junius says, he saw in that Town. But after some Time he left off Wood, and cut single Letters in Steel, which he sunk into Copper Matrices, and fitting them into Iron Molds, cast single Letters of Metal in those Matrices. They also say, that his Companion, John Guttenberg (or Fust, or Faustus) having learnt the Mytery, stole his Tools while he was at Charch, and with them went to Mentz, and there set his Tools to work, and promoted his Claim to the first Invention of this Art, before Koster did his; and the first Book he printed, was the Doctrinal of one Alexander Gallus, Anno 1440.

They say much of a Book, intituled, *De Spiegel*, printed at Haerlem in Dutch and Latin; which is yet there to be seen, and they alledge it to be the first that ever was printed, but don't say when.

Hegenitz says, the House of Laurence Jobn is yet standing in the Market-Place of Haerlem, with this Inscription in Golden Letters over the Door:

*Memoria sacrum.*

Typographiæ Ars, Artium Conservatrix, hic primum inventa, circa Ann. MCCCCXL.

And underneath these Verses:

*Vana, quid Archetypos & Præla, Moguntia, jactas?*

*Haerlemi Archetypos Prælaq; nata scias.*

*Extulit hic, monstrante Deo, Laurentius Artem;*  
*Disimulare Virum hunc, dissimulare Deum est.*

After Mentz and Haerlem, it seems next to have been practised at Oxford. For Rob. Turner, Master of the Robe, and William Caxton, a Merchant of London, were sent to Haerlem by K.

Henry

Henry VI. and the then Archbishop of Canterbury, who prevailed privately with one *Frederick Corseles*, an Under-Workman, for a Sum of Money, to come over hither; who thereupon set up this Art at Oxford before it was exercis'd any where else but at the two Places before mention'd. And there are several Copies yet extant of a Treatise of St. *Jerom.* (or rather *Ruffinus* upon the Creed) printed at Oxford in 1448, and was perhaps one of the first Books printed on Paper.

Soon after *Wm. Caxton* promoted it to London; which *Baker* in his Chronicle, &c. say to have been about 1471; but we have scarce any Copies of Books there printed earlier than 1480. And by that Time, or soon after, it was receiv'd in other Parts of Germany, Venice, Italy, &c.

Thus far Dr. *Wallis*. Others say that this noble Art was brought into England by one *Simon Iſtip*, in 1471, at the King's Charge; whence it was for many Years accounted the King's Prerogative, as much as Coining; but afterwards became a free Trade. The first Printing-Press in England was set up by the said *Simon Iſtip* in *Westminster-Abbey*, and Printing first us'd there by *Wm. Caxton*: Whence all Printing-Houses are to this Day call'd *Chapels*.

The Perfection and Beauty that Printing is now arriv'd to, is very much owing to them that came after; many of the present Age having not a little contributed thereto; among whom are the late *Bartholomew* and *Adam Voskins* of *Amsterdam*, the late Mr. *Tho. Grover*, and the present ingenious Mr. *Wm. Caslon* of *London*, Letter-Founders.

Among the several Advantages of this excellent Art, that is the chief which *N. Billingsley* mentions in his *Braby-Martyrologia*.

*The Gospel-Light appear'd not very clear  
Until the fourteen hundred fiftieth Year,  
Wherein God pleas'd to unobscure Night,  
The Art of Printing being brought to light.*

And another ingenious Author says;

*The noble Art of Printing found  
No sooner, but it Rome did wound;  
And ever since with nimble Ray  
Spreads Knowledge to a perfect Day.*

*Craftsman, Sept. 9. N° 323.*

On the Pragmatick Sanction: From a Pamphlet call'd, Reflections of a Cosmopolite, &c.

THE Settlement the Emperor has made since the Year 1713, appear'd to me (says this Writer) more considerable than any other; and I never believ'd he would ever think of making a particular Family Compact a Law for Europe in general.

I do not here examine if this Pragmatick Sanction be agreeable or not to the Laws of the Empire; or if the *Josephine* Archduchesses may, or may not, insist on their Right of Blood. But this Affair may be consider'd as it relates to the Empire in particular, and to Europe in general.

For the first, it may occasion great Alarms to establish a Right of Female Primogeniture as to Territories so extensive, many of which never yet heard of so much as the Name. But farther, whoever for the future shall espouse the Heirefs of the House of Austria, will acquire a Right by Force to the Imperial Crown; for who will not be oblig'd to yield to a superior Power? From thenceforth I see the Empire become Hereditary, in spite of the most antient fundamental Laws of the Germanick Body; the Electoral Dignity render'd despicable; the general Dyets either quite suppress'd, or brought upon a Footing with the Aulick Council; and the Princes of the Empire reduc'd to the State of simple Governors of Provinces, preserving only a Shadow of Sovereignty. The Prince who shall possess so great Dominions, and the Imperial Crown, will easily draw the Empire into his particular Quarrels; and the German Blood must be poured forth



at the Pleasure of the House of *Austria*. Suppose some *German* Prince, mov'd by these Considerations, shou'd immediately, or upon the Emperor's Death, shake off the Yoke and raise the Standard, what an Inundation of Misfortunes will flow in upon *Germany*!

As to *Europe* in general, by the Marriages of the present and future Archduchesses, new Territories will be added to those now possessed by the House of *Austria*; and 'twill not be by the oldest only that such Additions may happen. The Estates belonging to those who married the younger, may come to be all united in the same Person. Can there be a more direct Way to universal Monarchy? Already we see the Emperor Master of the greatest Part of *Italy*, and treating the Princes thereof not as Vassals, but as his real and immediate Subjects. What Presages ought not *Europe* to form from such Circumstances, which may raise the House of *Austria* to that Degree of Power, by which *Rome* made herself Mistress of the whole World?

The Marriage of the two *Caroline* Archduchesses may a little unfold this Matter. Will the Choice fall upon a Prince of *Germany*? If it is not so much as presum'd. If it fall to the Lot of a Prince of *Lorraine*, what Seeds of Jealousy are thrown between the Houses of *Austria* and *Bourbon*! If *Don Carlos* should marry the eldest Archduchess, what a Fright will all *Europe* be put into! Will they agree to see the whole Power of *Charles V.* reviv'd?

Hyp-Doctor, Sept. 12. N<sup>o</sup> 92.

THE Doctor, in turning the Cry of *Liberty* upon the *Jacobites*, reasons thus; Liberty is the Right of the Subject; a *Jacobite* is no Subject: Ergo (that is, *Tarbox*) Liberty is no Right of a *Jacobite*. The Minor, by another Chop of *Logic*, I prove thus: A Subject

is a Subject to King *George II.* a *Jacobite* is no Subject to King *George II.* *Tarbox*, a *Jacobite* is no Subject. Or, more particularly and explicitly by a *Sorites*, for this is Nutting-time, and such Reasons may be thought best as grow in Clusters. A *British* Subject is a Subject to the King of *Great Britain*, which is King *George II.* He is no *British* Subject who denies him to be King of *Great Britain*. A *Jacobite* denies him to be such; therefore he is no Subject. Now if he denies the Consequence, and pretends that he is a Subject, though not to King *George*, I have my logical Pincers as ready for a Snap at his Nose, as *St. Dunstan's* Tongs were to squeeze the Snout of *Lucifer*. He that owns no Right in King *George*, can claim no Right at the Hands of King *George*. A *Jacobite* owns no Right in King *George*: *Tarbox*, He can claim no Right at his Hands. By Consequence, the King cannot injure him; he may Messenger him, Soldier him, King's-Bench him, Musketeer him, *Tartarise* him, Pulverise him, blow him up the Chimney, order him to be serv'd as the Priests are in *Sweden*, make him fight upon his Stumps, like the *Chevy-Chase* Hero, drive him into a Mouse-Hole, Pot him, Pickle him, Pepper him, order him to run the Gauntlet through all the Forms of *Mr. Lamb's* Cookery-Book, *Press* him and split him for a *Jugler's* Ball, and then ram him down into the lesser End of the Cup, as *Mr. Pinch-back* feeds his *Indian* Squirrels, till, Gallants, the next Show brings the little, creeping, mumping *Jacks*, or, as *Dr. Bentley* reads it in his *Milton*, the *Jack-uppies*, *Jackanaps*, on the Table.

From Briton, Sept. 14. N<sup>o</sup> 146.

Of the Publick Interest.

THE Good of the Governed is the End of Government. All



All Constitutions, even the most Republican, invest extensive Offices, and allow considerable Honours to particular Men; and when the People counterpoise their Grandees, the Liberty of the Community subsists.

Two different Interests are thus established; the one often encroaching, the other always jealous. Every Administration has also two different Interests; the Service of the Publick, and the Preservation of themselves: And when the latter is very much indanger'd, the former can be but unequally minded.

The Publick is seldom in such imminent Danger, as under a popular Administration; the *Honey-Moon* of Government (See p. 247.) is a hazardous Time to Civil Liberty. The Publick is also in imminent Perils, when unreasonable Fears arise. Up-  
 roars and Commotions must hurt every Interest. Revolutions are violent Shocks to Society; they sometimes are advantageous; but often highly prejudicial: Bad Ministers are often thus demolish'd, and bad Men as often prevail. *Wentworth*, Earl of *Strafford*, was, as Lord *Falkland* said, the greatest Tyrant since *Vergil* left *Sicily*; but *Cromwell* was as completely wicked as he.

Want of Moderation in the People has often produc'd the same Vice in their Governors; and between both the Commonwealth has been ruin'd. The Publick Good is not maintain'd by Hardships on Governors. It is not the least Part of the Regard due to the Publick, to use Ministers well. Power must be restrained to preserve a People free, but cannot cease, unless they would be Savages; and then they'll soon be Slaves, first to raging Passions, and next to lawless Tyrants.

Some Men with great Vices have been of more Importance to the State, than others of shining Virtues. Some have hurt their Country by the

Severity of their Virtue; when milder Courses would have sav'd it. Had *Cato* soften'd the Rigour of his Temper, he had liv'd and bless'd Mankind; and had *Brutus* check'd his glorious Passion for Liberty, nor imbru'd his

A Hands in *Cæsar's* Blood, his venerable Name had restor'd the Commonwealth. The Humours of Mankind must sometimes be indulg'd, even at the Expence of Morality and Virtue; a hard Fate which the worthiest of Men have been reduc'd to: And yet some have apply'd the Vices of the Times to the Advantage of the Community.

Evils sometimes arise from Administrations: But oftener from Accidents unforeseen by the most penetrating Judgment. Are Governments to be censured for a Pestilence? Why then should they be blamed for the ill Designs of their Neighbours? since 'tis not more difficult to suppress a contagious Infection, than the Pride and Avarice of aspiring Princes.

*London Journal*, Sept. 16. N<sup>o</sup> 690.

D. *The antient and present Government of France: Occasion'd by the Struggles between the Court and Parliaments.*

THE Parliament of *Paris* (says Mr. *Osborne*) are gloriously contending for the Civil

E Rights of the People, and the Religious Rights of the Gallican Church. May Success attend them! But if they perish in the Attempt, they will die with *Glory*; which is better than to live in a servile Subjection to the Will of an old Bigot, sacrificing his King and Country to advance the Power of the *Jesuits*: A Body of Men grown so dreadful by their vast Settlements, and rich Possessions in *America*, that, if not prevented, they'll ere long be able to corrupt and govern all *Europe*.

G The People are with the Parliament, and so are several of the chief Nobility, and most of the Gentlemen in the Kingdom; who will, by this Opposition, regain some

some of their *antient Liberties*, or rivet their Chains the faster. (See p. 280.)

To understand the Government of *France*, we must distinguish between the *States of France* and the *Parliaments of France*. The three *Estates* had a Share in the *Legislature*; which the *Parliaments*, properly speaking, never had.

D'Avila says, the whole *French Nation* was divided into 30 *Seneschauces*, or *Baillages*; and when a general Assembly was to be held, they went to the chief City of every Province, and dividing themselves into three Chambers, every one chose a Deputy; so that three Deputies were sent from every *Baillage*, one for the *Ecclesiasticks*, one for the *Nobility*, and one for the *People*.

When the King was capable to govern, and was present in their Assemblies, these *Estates* had Power to consent or not consent, to his Demands; to oblige the People to new Taxes, and to give and receive new Laws and Constitutions. But when the King was in his *Minority*, or otherwise *incapable*, they had Authority to chuse the *Regent* of the Kingdom, to dispose of the principal Offices, and to appoint the Council; and when the Royal Line failed, they had a Power (according to the *Salique Laws*) to chuse a new King.

Such was the antient Power of the *States of France*, which was very much broken, and almost destroyed by *Lewis XI.* and they were never assembled since 1614, when they met, did nothing, and went home again.

The *Parliaments* (which about 200 Years ago, were 8, and now 15, or 16) had never such a Power as the *States*. They were always Courts of *Judicature* and *Record*, and *Registers* of the King's *Edicts*; and they have, at several Times, claim'd a Power of remonstrating against, and not registering such *Edicts* as were against the *Fundamental Laws* and *Constitutions* of the Kingdom, or de-

trimental to the People: But this Power has been as generally denied by the Kings; so that the present Minister only plays the old Game over again.

The Power, or Claims of Power of the *Parliament* arose with the Fall of the *States*; for originally they were no more than the King's Courts of *Justice*: The first Parliament was established by King *Pepin*, An. 757, was held wherever the King resided, and follow'd him in his Journeys; but *Philip the Fair* fix'd it to a Place, and gave Part of his Palace at *Paris* to be their Seat; and succeeding Kings erected new ones in several Parts of the Kingdom.

The Power of judging and determining what *Edicts* of their Kings are, or are not against the Fundamental Laws, &c. the Parliament of *Paris* is now contending for; and they contend rightly and gloriously, if upon the Recovery of it, they intend to surrender it to the People, or their Representatives in the three *Estates*. For *Legislature* belongs only to them, and not to the *Parliaments of France* as now constituted; for they are not chosen by the People; their Places are *Patent Places*, and are bought and sold: But they do well to begin the Opposition against arbitrary Power.

Upon the whole, *Osborne* remarks, That nothing but the Destruction of all that's valuable can be expected where *Priests* bear Rule, especially where those *Priests* are *Jesuits*, that is, Devils of *Priests*: There never was a Kingdom yet, where *Priests* govern'd, but the People became *Slaves* and *Beggars*, *Fools* and *Bigots*, base and vicious, and Enemies to all Mankind. Again, the Consequence of the Doctrine of *Jure Divino* and hereditary Kings, is, that let a Person be a Fool or a Madman, or a finish'd Tyrant, yet he is the Vicegerent of a Being infinitely wise and good; to whose Government, i. e. Hu.



Humour and mad Tyranny, we must religiously submit, or be hang'd here, and damn'd hereafter: This too is the Doctrine of Priests. Lastly, The Writers against the Ministry insamously abuse their Country in Spite to the Administration, and ridiculously propose the Contentions against arbitrary Power in France as a Pattern to England, where there is not the least Shadow of such Power, but where we enjoy our Liberties in the greatest Perfection.

*Universal Spectator, Sept. 19. No. 206.*

*Prudent Reservedness, or Moderate Ostentation.*

**S**IR Francis Bacon says, *That in the Flight of Fame, she will make but slow Progress without some Feathers of Ostentation.* Observe, he says but *some* Feathers; implying, probably, not only a sparing, but a peculiar Choice. *The Mind is ever delighted with its own Discoveries,* as Mr. Dryden has observ'd; but often disgusted at the Forwardness of others in making them for it; and even propagates Envy, or the Reproach of Vanity, by inordinately labouring after Esteem and Approbation.

The Criticks praise those Authors who retrench more beautiful Thoughts, than others have to be lavish of; and think, *such a one shews he has not Wit enough, who does not shew he has a great deal to spare.*

The like prudent Restriction in our Conduct in Life, is taught in the following Reflection, grounded on a Maxim so worthy the Judgment of Gracian. *Having rais'd your Reputation, it will be a great Dexterity to keep it flourishing and green: For Admiration will grow old, and Applause sail, and an ordinary Novelty commonly carries it beyond the greatest Excellence which a Familiarity of Communication has brought to Decay. The wise Man therefore is ever reserv'd*

*in the Display of his Qualifications, or provided wherewithal to yield them constant Recruits: He does not confound us with their Number, nor dazzle us with their Continuance, &c.* The Depth undiscover'd, is presum'd to be great: Our Acquaintance will respect us with Awe, while they see not the Bottom of our Capacity. 'Tis our Prudence therefore to keep the Bridle upon their Curiosity; and since we cannot be inexhaustible, 'tis our Interest to seem so. Hence we may explain the wise Saying of Pittacus, *That Half is more than the Whole.*

But this good Husbandry of their Perfections is still more engaging among the Fair Sex; and the rather for being, perhaps, more difficult in them to be practis'd, especially if Rivals of equal Rank provoke them to shine out in their own Defence.

Here Mr. Spectator instances in our renowned *Q. Elizabeth.* When she ask'd the *Comte de Feria, How he lik'd her Maids of Honour?* It was design'd to draw a Compliment on herself; and he did not disappoint her, when he answer'd, *it was hard to judge of the Splendor of the Stars in the Presence of the Sun.* At another Time she would know of *Villa Mediana, Who was the Mistress of his Affections?* He promis'd to shew the Queen that Lady's Picture next Day, and accordingly sent a Pacquet, in which she found a little Looking-Glass, but a great Gratification of her Curiosity. She would appear in different Habits before *Mary Queen of Scots's* Secretary, and would know of him which Suit best became her; and was greatly pleas'd when he prefer'd the *Italian,* because the shallow Bonnet could not hide her Golden Locks. She would also ask him, which he thought the *Tallest,* and which the *Fairest* of the Two; and he discreetly answer'd, *That each was the Queen of Beauty in her own Dominions.*

The



This Paper concludes with *Cowley's* Description of *Merab* and *Michal*, the Names only chang'd for those of the two Rival Queens.

*Eliza* one, *Maria* t'other nam'd,  
Both equally for diff'rent glories fam'd:  
*Eliza's* spacious beauty fill'd the sight,  
But too much awe chastis'd the bold delight.  
Like a calm sea, which to th' enlarged view  
Gives pleasure; but gives fear and rev'rence too;  
*Maria's* looks, clear and free joys did move,  
And no less strong, tho' much more gentle love.  
*Eliza* look'd like some fair princely tow'r;  
*Maria*, like some sweet delicious bow'r.  
From bright *Eliza's* eyes quick lightnings came; **B**  
*Maria's* bore the sun's mild active flame.  
*Eliza* did with a majestic state  
Bear high th' advantage of her worth and fate:  
Such humble sweetness did *Maria* show,  
That none who reach'd so high, e'er stoop'd so low  
*Eliza* joy'd in ev'ry lover's pain,  
And fortify'd her virtue with disdain:  
*Maria* sympathiz'd with softer grief,  
And wish'd her beauties less for their relief.

Weekly Register, Sept. 16. N° 127.

Of Obstinacy.

**O**BSTINACY is a tenacious Retention of any Opinion, **D** that cannot be supported by Reason and Truth. The most Obstinate will say, indeed, that his own Reason leads him to his Opinion; but tho' his own Reason, under a wrong Bias, may so mislead him, Truth will rectify that Weakness, if he will lend an unbiass'd Ear to her Dictates. What Use can a Man be said to make of his rational Faculties, who, without weighing the Opinions of others, will fix his own as a Standard for all? As Men of this Temper often meet with a Repulse from Persons of good Sense, the Confusion that ensues will be avoided by a little decent Consideration.

I was in Company (says this Writer) t'other Day, where there was a Father and Son equally obstinate. A Topick being advanced by one of the Company, the Son gave into it, but the Father, purely to shew his Authority, contradicted it. All the rest sided with the Son, but all their

Reasons could not silence the Father. *Septimius*, who started the Subject, to smother the Clamour, offered again and again to give up the Cause; but the Son went on defending a rational Tenet without one **A** Grain of Reason. At last *Jack Dryboots*, by good Address, put a Stop to the Debate; and in the End propos'd, that against their next Meeting, a large Toupee be provided to be hung up in the Room, to be voted to the Wearing of any Person, that should presume to oppose without Argument, or persevere without Reason.

I know a Family, so unfortunately constituted, that if the Master of it entertain any Notion, tho' ever so wild, all the Arguments in the **C** World cannot remove him from it. His own Positiveness must determine against their Apprehensions, and his Will give Law, tho' ever so unreasonable. How unhappy to itself is such an obstinate Temper! How unhappy to all that have to do with it! Relation, Friendship, and Humanity are all overpower'd by it; and they have the Pleasure to see, what he only does not see, that he makes himself the Diversion of the Malice of his Inferiors.

*Fog's Journal*, Sept. 2, 9, and 16.

**F**OG, in these three Papers, publishes a Piece, which he calls, *Impartial Reflections on the Demand of a Guaranty for the Pragmatick Sanction. By a German Patriot.* **F** (See p. 288.)

The Form of Succession (says he which his Imperial Majesty would have fortify'd by the Guaranty of the whole Empire, is subject to too many Contradictions: And it were to be wish'd, that instead of presenting this *Pragmatick* as a Law made *proprio motu*, and to which the Empire is only requir'd to subscribe, it had been consider'd, that this same Empire, according to its Laws and Customs,

toms, should have been consulted before any Thing had been regulated therein; since some large Estates and Fiefs of the first Order are concern'd in it; the Nature and Quality of which, according to all the Civilians, are not to be chang'd directly nor indirectly, without the Consent of all the Parties interested.

The antient *Germany* was unacquainted with the Indivisibility of the great *Fiefs*, and the Possessors, either in their Life-Times or by their Wills, made Partitions amongst their Children. History furnishes us with continual Examples of it, and even the present State of *Germany* proves it; for instead of four Dutchies, which formerly made up the whole, we now see it divided into an Infinity of little Principalities, the greatest Part of which owe their Being to the famous Treaty of *Westphalia*.

Even when the Emperor *Charles IV.* was for giving, by his golden Bull, some new Privileges to the *Germanick* Body, he established the Primogeniture and Indivisibility only in the Electorates, and permitted the Order of Succession to remain the same it had been from all Antiquity, in the other Principalities and States.

Having confirmed this by several other historical Proofs, he proceeds to another Point, and says, It is beyond Dispute, that the Laws, Rights and Privileges of the greatest Part of the different States possess'd by the House of *Austria*, are directly opposite to the Establishment of the *Pragmaticque*, and of Consequence that it is built upon a wrong Foundation.

As to the Circle of *Austria* itself, we will allow that the Emperor may look upon that as his Patrimony, and as such may dispose of it as he thinks fit: But he is to think otherwise of *Carinthia*, *Tyrol*, and that Part of *Suabia*, which was united to the Possession of the House of *Austria* by certain Treaties, and upon certain Conditions.

If we consider *Bohemia* only as an Electorate, it never can be subject to a Primogeniture in the Female Line, tho' it may in the Male. If we consider it as a Kingdom, it always had a Right of electing its own Masters: So that nothing can be more contrary to the fundamental Constitution of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, than the *Pragmatick Sanction*.

The Dutchy of *Milan* is a large Fief of the Empire, and as such is within the Engagements which the Emperor has made in his Capitulation, of reuniting all such *Fiefs* to the Body of the Empire, in order to support the Imperial Dignity. And 'tis observable, that when *Lewis XII.* was for making good his Right to the *Milanese* derived to him from a Woman, *Maximilian* said, *Lewis*, according to the Laws and Customs of the Empire, cannot inherit the *Milanese*; for the *Fiefs* of the Empire can never pass to a Woman.

As to *Naples* and *Sicily*, the Emperor has been essentially wanting in Regard to the Pope; for the Court of *Rome* has a Right to expect her Consent should be ask'd, before a Fief is dispos'd of, which is derived from her.

The *Hungarians* have always had a Right of electing their own Kings. All Sorts of Artifices have, indeed, been practis'd, Time after Time, to deface the least Tracks of that Privilege; but all in vain: And History abounds with Instances of certain Truths that cannot be very pleasing to the House of *Austria*. The *Pragmatick Sanction* must reduce this great Kingdom to a simple Province of the *Austrian* Dominion.

As to the *Low-Countries*, we shall only observe how singular it is, that an Order of Succession, establish'd by *Charles V.* observ'd for so many Years, which the present Emperor himself also acknowledg'd, and in Consideration of which the Treaties of *Rastadt* and *Baden* yielded the

*Low-*



*Low-Countries* to the Emperor, should all of a sudden be changed.

Does not this short Deduction sufficiently shew, that there is scarce any State possess'd by the Emperor, to the Laws, Customs, Usages, and Privileges of which, this new *Pragmatic* has not done some Violence, or given some Wound?

*Apples's Journal*, Sept. 16.

**T**HIS Paper contains some Reflections on the *Pragmatick Sanction*, chiefly in Answer to the *Craftsman's Cosmopolite*. See p. 288.)

In the ordinary Course of Nature, and Chance of Nativities, a Defect in the *Male Line* rarely happens; and if we look back upon those *States* where the *Female Line* has possess'd the Throne by Default of *Male Issue*, we shall find the Reign of the *Females* bears no Proportion to that of the *Males*, who always take Place before them. But supposing the *Females* should arise more numerous in the Empire, than in the common Course of Nature may be look'd for; yet neither we, nor the *Germanick* Princes have Reason to dread any Augmentation of Power to the Hereditary States of the House of *Austria*, by any Union of Power or Dominions of those who shall espouse the eldest Archduchess for the Time being. For the *Guarantees* have stipulated in a private Article in the Treaty of *Vienna*, that if the Archduchess should marry in such a Manner as to aggrandize any of the great Powers, so as to hazard thereby the Balance of Europe, such Guaranty shall be void and of no Effect. (See p. 221.)

*Grubstreet Journal*, Sept. 21. N<sup>o</sup> 142.

*Coffee-House Conversation*, &c.

**T**HIS Paper, writ all in a Burlesque Way, says; The Diversion at Coffee-Houses arises principally from hearing the Sentiments of others, and freely deliver-

ing our own, upon all Subjects. A daily Instance this of the Liberty of *Britons*. This alleviates the Weight of those heavy Taxes rais'd upon them for above these 40 Years, which are absolutely necessary to keep out Popery and arbitrary Power.

Right Notions of Government and Religion are to be acquired only by Reading and Conversation. The many excellent political Discourses since the Revolution, have set the Matter of Government in a clear Light; and the Obligation of taking the Oaths put Persons of all Degrees upon reading those Pieces, that they might swear with Judgment as well as Truth. The good People of *Great Britain* were too wise and honest solemnly to repeat Words without Ideas, and to swear that they believ'd in their Consciences Things of which they had a very confus'd, if any Notion at all. I wonder therefore that any should blame the inquisitive Temper of the People, since they were oblig'd either to swear with their Eyes shut (like those who strain to swallow something too large for their Throats) or else to enquire into the Rights of Princes; in short, to become perjured, or turn Politicians. But tho' I think I ascribe the great Proficiency in Political Knowledge to a true Cause, yet the chief Means of it are those Weekly Dissertations, with which our Coffee-Houses are furnish'd.

The abstrusest Points of Religion are also determin'd in these Places of Assembly; several long and learned Books, as well as many short Satirical Pamphlets, have for 40 Years been written against Priest-Craft. Natural Religion has been advanc'd to its just Superiority above all pretended Revelations. The Chief of those writ a pretty many Years ago, are, *The Rights of the Christian Church*; *A Discourse of Free-thinking*; and, *The Independent Whig*. From the first and last of these Books the



Rev. Mr. *Bowman* made a short Extract, in which he was so faithful, as to represent the same Thoughts in almost the very same Expressions. A *Discourse of the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion* is another celebrated Book against Revelation which has appear'd since; but the last and most glorious of all, is *Christianity as old as the Creation*. I hope the honest Laity will not regard the pretended *Answers* to these Books: To them I would recommend the constant Perusal of those admirable Observations, extracted chiefly from the abovemention'd Books, and publish'd weekly in the *Free Briton* and *London Journal*; which shew that just Notions both of Religion and Government are best to be acquired in a Coffee-House.

*Free Briton*, Sept. 21. N° 147.

**W**ALSINGHAM here gives us a made Speech from *Durham-Yard*, represented as delivered in a Committee of *Patriots* lately there assembled, and spoken from the Chair by the *great and bon. Patriot*, to the Effect following.

It is with Pleasure I meet you thus in the Beginning of the Season, since our Affairs are almost come to a Crisis. We have now pursu'd the Ministry for seven Years, with Vows of Destruction, and Loads of Defamation: But when I consider, that after all our Toil, they are still in Place; and when I see the very Libels, which once were the Life of our Cause, rejected even by the Rabble, whence shall I draw Comfort in so much Distress?

I declare I have no Checks upon me in advancing our Cause, which despises *smoking driveling Quails of Conscience*. Our Cause, my Friends, is the Advancement of *ourselves*: Our belov'd *selves* are all we ought to consider. And who hath given greater Proofs, than I, of this Attachment to *myself*, exclusively of all

Considerations? Have I not broke with the Prince, to gratify *myself*, and revenge my Quarrel with the Court? Have I not deserted my *old Party*, the *Whigs*, to raise myself by the Power of the *Tories*? Have I not deserted and betray'd *even the Tories* themselves, when I thought of raising myself without them? You will forgive me this, since 'twas what you would do by me, were there a fitting Occasion.

What then can disappoint us, when we have no Regard for any but *ourselves*? Will the present Minister exclude us? Let us then *destroy* him. Will the Prince himself exclude us? Let us then *distress* him, *defame* him: — I had like to have said, *detrone* him.

Even *Liberty* with us shall be the Engine of *Destruction*. Let us deny that Power is our Aim, and maintain that all we intend is for the Advancement of *Liberty*. If the *Ministers* abridge not *Legal Power*, to favour modern Claims of popular Liberty, we will traduce them as *Enemies to the People*; and if they countenance these Claims, then we will traduce them to the Prince on the Throne. Thus, whether they restrain us in our Claims of *uncontroul'd Liberty*, or agree to *enlarge the Limits* of Legal Freedom, in either Case we will pursue their Ruin.

*London Journal*, Sept. 23. N° 691.

**M**YTHOLOGUS in the *Craftsman* having apply'd the Fable of *Pan* to a certain *great Man*, *Philo-Mythologus* here says, As the former, after drawing the Picture to the Life, either mistook or concealed the Original, he thought proper to run over the Lineaments again; Of which what follows is a Specimen.

He is said to be the Son of *Mercury*, the Patron of *Thieves* and *Sharpers*, which denotes (says *Mythologus*) that he was a *Trickster* and

*Screen*

*Screen for Knaves.* The *Trickster* is a Title, his Colleague, a *Staff-Officer* in a late Reign, carried to his Grave. But the *Screen for Knaves* suits very well a Person, said to have carried off in his own Coach a *Pretender* to his Mistress's Crown.

I allow the *Destinies* were his Sisters; for I remember when *Miss Atropos* was sent into *Spain* to cut off the brave *Catalans*.

The Divine Honours said to be paid him by the Common People, were only while they mistook him for *Priapus*; but upon the Story of his being bewitch'd in an Act of *Venerary*, those Rites were thrown aside.

All Writers who impute the famous Quarrel between *Jupiter* and his Father *Saturn* to the Machinations of *Pan*, are grossly mistaken, for he was then in *Exile*. That his Associate might be faulty, is likely enough, and false too in what he was trusted, as *blabbing of Secrets*, &c. However, both hop'd to grow *Favourites* on a sudden, when *Jupiter* and *Juno* came to the Crown; and since their Disappointment, periodically break out into the bitterest Exclamations.

I agree he had also a Power of striking People with *vain Terrors*, call'd *Panick Frights* (as Apprehensions of the Danger of the Church formerly, *Evil Ministers*, &c. now.) And yet he was the most timorous of all the Gods, always terrifying himself with *Plots*; as the *Witchcraft-Plot*, the *Scruce-Plot*, *Banbox-Plot*, *Puppet-Plot*, &c.

*Arcadia* where he was chiefly worship'd, is the very Type of *Greenwich-Park*, where he had a Set of profligate *Priests* about him, called the *Luperci*: Their Rites consisted in nothing but *Acts of Lewdness*, such as stripping *Nymphs naked*, hunting them into *Cover*, ravishing *Virgins*, &c.

That he got a Child named *Iambe*, only figures to us, that he got something he knew not how to get rid

of; 'till afterwards in *Paris*, where prostrating himself to his Father *Mercury* to cleanse him from his carnal Corruptions, he underwent a *Penance* of losing great Part of his Teeth. Here's a Mark for ye now; A Open his Mouth, *Mythologus*! He won't bite ye.

*Weekly Register*, Sept. 23. N<sup>o</sup> 128.

*On the Vicissitudes of Fortune.*

B A Veteran in the Service of Fortune (says this Writer) once gave me the following *Epigram*, made over a Glass of Wine:

*They call thee, Fortune, fickle and untrue;  
But, I thy judge, they wrong thee of thy due.  
Constant to me, in giving care and pain;  
They call thee what I wish thee all in vain.*

C He had indeed run thro' a Variety of sorrowful Changes, and yet was a Man of Temperance and Frugality, and free from any apparent Vice. But nevertheless, I told him the *Satire* was forc'd and ill-concerted. Fortune, said I, has nothing to do in your Affairs: And if by Fortune you would design *Providence*, as I am sure you do not, you will find the Wit quite absorb'd in *Prophaneness*. I shew'd him he carried about with him the very Root and Cause of all he complain'd of. You confided too much, said I, in such as deceiv'd you. It was just in Providence to let you see your Errors; and sure you will acknowledge it very bountiful in giving you Opportunities of correcting them.

F Then I reminded him of *Florus*, his Acquaintance, who complain'd of Fortune's Changeableness as much as he. From as hopeful Circumstances as a young Man could be in, he thro' Vanity, Want of Consideration, and a too easy Temper, was soon brought into the Clutches of Gamesters and Sharpers, whereby he was strip'd of every Foot of Land, and all he had. He then became Partner of a Gaming-Table; but being soon disturb'd in his



his new Employment by the Justices, he betook himself to the Business of a Tapster. Thus *Hamlet*, by a long Concatenation of Causes, makes *Alexander the Great* at last an useful Part of the Creation in composing the Bung of a Beer Barrel. Now, are not every one of these Miferies of *Florus's* own making?

There is a vast Difference to be made between the Agonies of suffering Virtue and Vice; yet I must debar even the Virtuous Man from Complaint, and rather advise him to perfect his Patience by Perseverance, and crown his numerous, perhaps nameless Sufferings, with a Resignation of himself, not into the Hands of Fortune, but of Providence. The Vicissitudes of Fortune are in this Case so far from being to be look'd upon as Blemishes, that the wisest and best will esteem them as the *Principia Ethica* of divine Appointment, useful to considering Mankind.

*Universal Spectator*, Sept. 23. N<sup>o</sup> 207.

*Against Immodesty.*

*Immodest words admit of no defence;  
For want of decency is want of sense.*

**O**BSCENE Conversation arises from a defective, or a very loose and corrupt Education. The old *Greeks* and *Romans* were so sensible of this, that they inhibited their noble and generous Youth all Conversation with their Slaves and Servants; they forbore all luscious Discourse before them, and even the lawful and decent Liberties they took with their Wives were kept secret from their Children. The Education of the *Gracian* Youth was under the Direction of particular Inspectors and Censors, accountable to the State. Their *Ports* are much freer from Obscenity than those of *Rome*. It is really Pity that the chaste, the Virgin *Muse* was so soon debauch'd. Some however, especially those of a rural and retir'd Education, as *Virgil*, *Te-*

*rence*, *Lucan*, *Perfius* and *Propertius*, had little or no Share in the Debauchery; and even the amorous *Ovid* and *Tibullus* were Criminals of a lesser Size: whilst *Horace*, *Catullus*, *Martial*, and others better acquainted with a Libertine Court (not excepting even *Juvenal*) ran into the most flagrant Excesses of this Kind.

The *French*, amidst all their Gallantries, have scarce any Thing lewd in their Poets: The *Italians* are notoriously foul and filthy; for which, perhaps, they have the same Excuse as for the licencing of Publick Stews. With us, *Chaucer* began the Dance, and has been too closely follow'd by many. *Dryden*, *Wycherley*, *Vanbrugg*, *Prior*, and *Rochester*, are most criminal in this Way. Some Slips are to be found in *Shakspear*, *Jobnson*, *Denham*, *Ebberidge*, *Oldham*, and *Steel*: But *Spencer*, *Cowley*, *Waller*, *Addison*, *Philips*, and *Milton*, are perfectly clear of all Suspicion.

What we now complain of is, that the scatter'd Fragments and posthumous Remains of Impurity, have been brought together, and collected into Volumes; and that we see Sonets, Lampoons, Novels and Essays, which lay happily concealed in Manuscript, or in a foreign Language, now publicly expos'd to every common *English* Reader. The Proceedings of our Courts, in the Trial of Rapes, criminal Conversations, and something still more abominable; at which Trials, whenever they came on, the late Lord Chief Justice *Holt* would often give Notice to his Female Auditors; are now printed in Words at Length, or with such Marks and Breaks as are easily intelligible.

The Proceedings in Doctors Commons upon Cases of Divorce, have been carefully translated from the *Latin*, in which, according to the Rules of that Court, they are decently conceal'd. And besides, we have



have whole *Traacts* and *Essays* upon such Subjects, as it would be offensive even to mention.

Happy are the Brutes who have no Schemes and Inventions, and want no artificial Allurements for the Gratification of their Natural Appetites! There are Instances among many of them, which plainly show us, that there is a Modesty by Instinct: But how is the little imaginary God *Cupid* chang'd from what he once was! He is blind even to the lawful Pleasures he so zealously promotes. Had he Eyes to read, or see in what Manner he is treated, he would find himself metamorphos'd from a lovely and innocent Boy, to a filthy Black-guard and Shoe-cleaner.

*Fog's Journal*, Sept. 23. N<sup>o</sup> 203.

Of the Parliament of Paris. (See p. 290.)

**A**T present this Parliament is divided into eight Chambers: The *Grand Chamber* compos'd of a first President, 7 other Presidents, and 29 Counsellors, 10 of which are Churchmen, and the rest Laicks. Five Chambers of *Enquete* and *Requete*, i. e. of Enquiry and Petition; each of which is compos'd of 2 Presidents, and 28 Counsellors. Two Chambers of the *Tournelle*, so call'd because the Presidents and Counsellors officiate by Turns: The *Tournelle Criminelle* is compos'd of 2 Presidents, and 8 Counsellors of the *Grand Chamber*, and 2 from every other Chamber: The *Tournelle Civile* consists of one President and half the Number of Counsellors that the other does.

There was formerly a Chamber for hearing Causes, wherein the Reformed were Parties, call'd the Chamber of the *Edict*, from the *Edict* of *Nantz*; but this has been suppress'd ever since the Year 1669.

The several Chambers of the Parliament are call'd *Sovereign Courts*,

because there lies no Appeal from them in any Causes brought before them. But what gives them the greatest Authority, is, that every *Edict*, *Ordinance*, or *Declaration* of the King and Council, must be register'd, or, as the Term is verifi'd (*Verifie*) by them, before it can have the Force of a Law; so that they can put a Negative upon it: And it is this Privilege which the King would take away, by obliging them to register all his *Edicts*, which has occasion'd the late Struggles.

There are in France 9 Parliaments besides that of *Paris*, viz. of *Toulouse*, *Bordeaux*, *Aix*, *Grenoble*, *Dijon*, *Rouen*, *Rennes*, *Pau*, and *Metz*. But their Powers and Privileges are nothing equal to that of *Paris*.

It is not the first Time that the Animosities betwixt the Court and Parliament of *Paris* have run very high, and it has always been occasion'd by the latter's refusing to register or verify some Acts which they judg'd inconsistent with the Good of the People. They refus'd to register any Acts relating to *Lawes's* Scheme, when the Regent banish'd them to *Pontois*; but nothing could terrify them to give a Sanction to the Frauds and Tricks of little knavish Stock-Jobbers. (See p. 171.)

Some Writers make contemptible Allusions to the Parliament of *Paris*; let them look about them, and consider whether there is Reason for such Reflexions. 'Tis true, they are not elected by the People, but the greater is their Honour, if they act for the People's Good.

*Craftsman*, Sept. 16, 23, and 30.

On the Destruction of the Athenian Liberties.

**A** Correspondent of *D'Ancers* first shews how gloriously the *Athenians* defended their Liberties, and those of all *Greeks*, against *Darius*, *Hystaspis*,

*Hystaspis*, and his Son *Xerxes*, who rais'd the greatest Army against the *Grecians* that ever appear'd upon the Stage of the World, (being said to be some Millions :) And how after they were worsted, thro' the Treachery or Cowardice of the Confederate *Grecians*, they again bravely recover'd their own and the rest of the *Grecian* Liberties; and when the *Persians* offer'd them full Satisfaction for their Losses in the War, and to make them Sovereigns of all *Greece*, they generously refused to be instrumental in enslaving that Country, which they had so bravely defended, and prefer'd the glorious Title of the *Deliverers of Greece* to all other Considerations.

After this he comes to shew how they lost their Liberties. *Athens* may be truly said to date its Ruin from the Day of its Triumph over the *Persian*; for presuming on her great Merits and Services in defending and preserving the common Liberties of *Greece*, they grew haughty and insolent to all the neighbouring States; and wholly neglecting their own Affairs, they were always intermeddling with those of their Neighbours. But that which rais'd the greatest Resentment against them was their pretending to prescribe Laws to the Trade of all *Greece*, and endeavouring to exclude the *Megareans* from any Share in it. This was made the Ground of the War between them and *Sparta*, which was also offer'd at the imperious Manner, in which *Athens* claim'd the Right of holding the Balance of Power in *Greece*, which they were certainly in Possession of, and might have long and easily kept, if they could have been content with the Thing, without affecting to make a vain Show of it, and thereby shocking the other Powers of *Greece*, equally independent with themselves.

But the *Athenians* for several Years remain'd under the Government of

a Set of *Ministers*, who were too intent upon their own Interest to have any Regard for the publick Welfare; and to divert the People from looking into their Conduct, they engag'd them, on one Side or the other, in every Quatrel that arose, not only in *Greece* but in *Asia*; by which Means they wasted their Strength and Riches in many fruitless and unnecessary foreign Expeditions, and to support the Expence, were oblig'd to raise almost as heavy Impositions, as they did in the Time of the *Persian* War, to the great Decay of Trade and Impoverishment of the People, who were deluded from Time to Time, with the great Advantages they were every Day to receive from an universal, established Peace.

*Simon*, *Aristides* and *Tolmides*, &c. who notwithstanding some Failings, had done their Country eminent Service, happening to go off the Stage very near one another, left the Field open to *PERICLES*, who first subverted their Constitution, and then erected to himself an arbitrary Power, which ended in the Destruction of *Athens*.

The *Craftsman* then gives a long Account of the Character and Conduct of *Pericles*. Among the rest, That he was a Gentleman of a private Fortune, but unmeasurable Ambition, which made him stick at nothing to advance himself in the State. He had great Volubility of Tongue, and could speak plausibly in Publick, and had join'd to this a very daring and consummate Assurance, so that he would support any Proposition, right or wrong, as it best suited his present Purpose. He made use of all his Art to work himself into the Administration of the publick Revenues; but his Conduct was the Reverse of the good *Aristides*, whom he succeeded, and his Administration one continued Scene of Rapine and Profusion. By his licentious Distribution

of



of *Bribes* and *Bounties* amongst the People, he soon extinguish'd all Sentiments of their former Honesty and Love of their Country; and the extravagant and unnatural Flow of the publick Money introduc'd that Spirit of *Expense* and *Luxury*, which consum'd the Estates of the best Families in *Athens*, and soon made them so necessitous, that they became the Pensioners of *Pericles*: And thus was *universal Corruption* spread over the whole State.

In the Height of his Prosperity, he was disturb'd with the Threats of a War from *Sparta*, the Seeds of which were sown soon after the End of the *Persian War*, and ripen'd into Action by the monstrous Conduct of *Pericles*, who by Turns provok'd and courted them in the most ignominious Manner.

The Writer then gives an Account of his various *Negotiations* and *Treaties*, and the Methods he took from Time to Time to secure himself. At last being in great Perplexity, his Relation *Alcibiades* ask'd him the Reason of it. *Pericles* told him he was considering how to make up his Accounts with the Publick; to which the young Profligate reply'd, that he had much better consider how to avoid giving any Account. He took his Advice, and seeing no other Way to divert the Storm from himself, he chose to turn it upon his Country, by plunging them into a War with *Sparta*, which at last ended with the entire Reduction of *Athens*.

He concludes, Thus we see that the over-grown Power, Ambition and Corruption of one Man brought Ruin upon the most flourishing State in the World; and there are not wanting Instances of the like Kind in History, to convince us, that the same Conduct will have the same Consequences in all Ages and Nations.

*Hyp-Debor*, Sept. 26. N° 94.

IN this Paper is shewn by several Instances, that the Loss of Liberty has been generally owing to ambitious Competitors for Power.

*Thucydides*, and the other Greek Historians ascribe the Ruin of the States of Greece to intestine Jars, created by such ambitious Competitors. The *Craftsman's* last History of Greece is a Romance, contriv'd to blacken the Ministry without Foundation from the Facts he relates. *Aristotle* tells us, That *Lygdamis*, Head of a Riot, or Mob at *Naxos*, took Advantage of the Sedition he occasion'd to make himself Arbitrary and oppress his Country. *Plutarch*, in *Quæst. Græc.* recites the Disorders and Violence introduc'd among the People of *Megara*, under the Pretence of Liberty, and shews, that the Complainers of Grievances multiply'd them.

*Puffendorf*, an Author better read in History than Mr. *D'Anvers*, gives a different Idea of the Conduct of the *Persians* in relation to the *Greeks*: He informs us, that they play'd their Game with the intestine Wars and Commotions of the *Greeks*, till they, quite tir'd and exhausted, were oblig'd to accept of the *Persian* Conditions, by which every City being declared free and independent of one another, Greece was disabled to undertake any Thing of Moment. Thus foreign Enemies and seditious Spirits at home are the same, and every Saturday Morning, the *Craftsman*, *Fog*, &c. invade their Country.

The Seditions of the East were help'd forward by the Intrigues of the Popes of *Rome*, in Pique and Jealousy of the Greek Church: *Mahomet* was handed in by that Bishop; and if they find the Worship of the Devil is for the secular Interest of their Body, it appears by all History, that they will endeavour to introduce it by some Skit or other: They have



enjoyn'd Wickedness and Mischief for Parts of Religion: That bids fair for it.

*Free Briton, Sept. 28. N<sup>o</sup> 148.*

*Of Ministers.*

**W**ALSINGHAM, in this Paper, endeavours to take off the Force of what is often objected to the Friends of the present Administration, That they do not allow any Errors in the Conduct of the Ministers, but sturdily answer for every Thing charg'd on the publick Management; and he in this Manner sums up what he says of the Condition of Ministers.

If the personal Failings and Errors of Ministers, the Clamours of restless Multitudes, the Jarrings of contending Interests at home, with the Feuds and Quarrels of Princes abroad; if these were not enough to distress them, still there is another Rod in reserve, Faction for Power, which every Minister must combat. Hence Governors have a hard and unequal Labour; they find it always burdensome to preserve the Publick; but when a new Danger rises, *Danger to themselves*; when they must contend with Rivals and Competitors, carrying on Hostilities against them in all the Forms of Opposition; and by all the Means of undermining; when Defamation and Slander practise on the People, and Whispers and Cabals at Court are daily employed to destroy them, how shall that Government be perfect? How shall those Measures be free from Exceptions, where the Governors are assailed with so many Dangers, and when they must often be driven into great Extremities?

For the present Ministers, whoever suggests they cannot err, or never were mistaken, or never shall make a wrong Judgment hereafter, such a Man (if any such there be) must be deplorably weak: But if, in

the Course of these Papers, we have laboured to shew, that the Errors and Offences, particularly charged against the Ministers, were not just, or well grounded, and that the Clamours against them have been owing to the Malice of angry Men, made Patriots, by being *unsuccessful Courtiers*; if it hath been shewed in general, that no Errors have been imputed to the Ministry, but such as are common and natural to all Ministers, and to all Men; as also, that no Administration ever was less to be censur'd, nor any expected more able or zealous in the Service of the Publick; this will ever be justified as an Undertaking worthy of an honest and ingenuous Mind.

*C* *Grubstreet Journal, Sept. 28. N<sup>o</sup>. 143.*

*Farther Arguments about Divine Judgments, continu'd from p. 248.*

**T**HE fourth Argument against Judgments is taken from the Unfitness of the divine Being's punishing at all; because Punishments relating only to Actions already committed, which cannot be recall'd, they can serve to no End or Purpose. To this it is answer'd, That it is not just Reasoning to argue, that God will lay aside Rigour, because the Use of it tends to no Purpose; for the Severity we are speaking of, may be right in itself, tho' it may not be so on Account of any Design it is subservient to. Thus for Instance, the Relief of the Distressed is an Action proper in its own Nature, whether it has any farther Tendency, or not. For if it be proper only on the Account of something else, then it may be ask'd, why is that something else proper; and so the same Question may be ask'd with Regard to every Answer that may be given; the same Query will be eternally arising, and never resolved. And so of any Point of Duty whatsoever; in Relation to which, we at this Rate shall

shall never come to a final Decision.

The 5th Argument against Judgments is to this Effect. It is much better, that God annex Misery to Sin, so that the one may be the constant Attendant of the other, than for him to effect the same Thing by his immediate Interposition; therefore he has done the former.

In answer to this the Author says some Things. I think, not very intelligible. What is most intelligible is this: Give me Leave to carry on the above Argument; to make all the Parts of the Creation corresponding to more numerous Purposes, is preferable to the adapting them only to those Uses which they serve at present, therefore this is really the Case; i. e. the several Parts of the Creation correspond to a certain determinate Number of Purposes, and yet they correspond to more.

Fog's Journal, Sept. 30. N<sup>o</sup>. 204.

THIS Paper censures Mr. Osborne's Writings, particularly his *Observations on the Craftsman's Essay on Ethics*, in the *Lond. Journal* of Sept. 2. (See p. 278.) He is here call'd a *Ministerial Drudge*, *Foul-mouth'd Hireling*, *Bellower*, and *Solemn Trifler*; and charged with *Insolence* and *Vanity*, and *matchless Impudence*. But the main Design of the Paper is to shew his *Inconsistency*, especially in the Account he gives of Moral Virtue at the End of the fore-mention'd Journal; on which this Writer proceeds thus:

He (Osborne) *knows the Nature and Reason of Things*: And will shortly demonstrate to all the World the Original of Moral Virtue, which at present he will content himself with just laying down.

The Original or Foundation of Moral Virtue he tells, is the Nature or Constitution of Things themselves, and the Relation they stand in to other Things. From the Nature or Constitution of Man, and the Re-

lation he stands in to other Men, it appears by Experience that certain Actions naturally tend to make him happy, and others miserable; from this natural Tendency of Actions to produce Happiness or Misery, arises a Reason of Action; a Conformity to which Reason is Moral Virtue.

What is call'd the Original Law of Nature, is only the *Natural Sense of this Reason of Action*, which, with all wise Men, hath the Force of a Law; because they can't be happy without conforming to it.

We have here this *Trumpeter's* Notion of the Original of Moral Virtue, which he has repeated in about 150 Journals; and which he constantly belches out whatever be the Subject he treats of.

Tho' according to this Account of Moral Virtue, it is only calculated for *Wise Men*; and is not supposed to have any Influence upon the Conduct of Men of *moderate* Understanding.

And what is more surprizing, he delivers this *Wordy Definition* as one that greatly differs with Mr. *D'Aveners*; and yet is so unhappy, to make *Self-Love* the only Reason of a wise Man's Conformity to what he affectedly calls the Reason of Action.

And as this *Solemn Trifler* seems mighty fond of Reasoning, I will gratify him in his own Way, and state the Argument in the Form of a Syllogism:

He who acts in Conformity with the Reason of Action, because he can't be happy without it, acts solely upon the Principle of Self-Love.

But Mr. Osborne admits, All wise Men act in Conformity with the Reason of Action, because they can't be happy without it.

Therefore all wise Men act upon the Principle of Self-Love.

According to our wise Author's Positions, no Part of this Argument can be denied; and yet this deep Reasoner was to make out, that *Self-Love* is an *inglorious Principle of Action*; and



that Mr. D'Anvers, in supporting Morality upon that Principle, had raised and dignified a System of Immorality.

Does Mr. Osborne intend this as a Specimen of his superior Abilities in abstract Reasoning?

Are Mankind to be bullied into an Opinion of this Bellowers Parts, while he betrays the most shameful Ignorance in what he pretends to be so great a Master of? and is so inconsistent a Wretch to condemn that in another, which in the same Breath he is labouring to defend? One would be apt to conclude, that he imagin'd himself exercising the Authority of a School-Master still; and when he writes to the World, fancies he is teaching his Boys their Lessons in the Primmer.

*London Journal*, Sept. 30. N<sup>o</sup> 692.

On the Pragmatick Sanction, as far as it relates to Great Britain.

**T**H<sup>O</sup> (says Mr. Osborne) we are at Peace with all the World, and seem to stand on a Basis that can't be shaken, yet to rouse our Fears, and raise our Indignation against the Ministry, a foreign Pamphlet, wrote by a French Jesuit, is retail'd, with the Title of *Reflexions of a Cosmopolite*, &c. (See p. 288.) But why should we fear? when the Author himself says, *The Guaranty of the Pragmatick Sanction will signify nothing*; because when the Case falls out, every Prince will act just as the Circumstances of Affairs, and his own particular Interests and Views oblige him: And he is certainly right; for, upon the Emperor's Death, every Prince will act just as he would have done, had there been no Guaranty in being. But this Jesuit wonders why the Emperor would make a particular Family Compact, a Law of Europe. But why not, as well as we? Have not we got several Popish Princes to guaranty a Family Compact, viz. the Pro-

testant Succession? But does any one think that Succession the securer for it?

We have the Authority of our own Court, that the Guaranty hath Restriction, and is limited and conditional, as far as it relates to the Marriage of the two Caroline Archduchesses.

If by the Marriage of the Archduchess, the Imperial and Spanish Crowns should come to be united, the Guaranty is literally void; and if not, it would be void in effect; for none of the Powers concerned would act in Favour of it. In such a Case, England, Holland, and France would naturally join against the Imperial and Spanish Crowns.

But the Imperial Crown may fall to the Lot of a Prince of Lorrain; this is rather a Reason why we should be for the Guaranty. The Seeds of Jealousy, which this Foreigner says will be thrown between the Houses of Austria and Bourbon, is one of the strongest Arguments in the World why we should be absolutely for it; these Houses should eternally have the Seeds of Jealousy thrown between them, for the Safety of the rest of Europe depends upon it. And as the growing Power of France would hurt us infinitely more than that of the Empire, to keep France low, is the best Maxim in the World for Great Britain.

To conclude, let us not trouble ourselves about Treaties, Negotiations, Pragmatick Sanctions, or Guaranties; but act wisely and justly, and leave the Event of Things to him who governs the World.

*Universal Spectator*, Sept. 30. N<sup>o</sup> 208.

#### Of Judicial Astrology.

**M**R. Spectator relates a Conversation he had with some Gentlemen and Ladies, about the Possibility of foretelling future Events by what is call'd Judicial Astrology. Mr. Rust, to confirm the Belief of it, told a Story of a Gentleman who was



a great Adept therein, and practis'd it for some Time, but at last left it off and retir'd with an intimate Acquaintance to a House he had in the Country. One Morning coming out of his Clofet, he was observ'd by his Friend to be very pensive; and being ask'd the Reason, he said, that casting his Eye accidentally over the Scheme of his own Nativity, he was struck with the Apprehension of a sudden and violent Death, which was threaten'd to Morrow. His Friend advis'd him to confine himself to his Chamber all that Day, and see nobody till the Time was past. He did so; but towards Evening, a Gentleman on Horseback stop'd at the Gate, and telling the Servant he was an old Acquaintance of his Master's come from *London* on purpose to see him, he was admitted; and after some Time, upon the Gentleman's being inform'd of it, desir'd to walk up Stairs. After they had convers'd a while in a friendly Manner, and the Gentleman had told the Cause of his confining himself so at that Time, the Stranger pull'd a Scheme of his Nativity out of his Pocket, and desir'd his Friend to tell him what would happen to him from that Time forward. The Gentleman looking upon it, with a melancholy Countenance told him, that something very bad threaten'd him; and being press'd to tell what, said, he would be quickly hang'd for an infamous Crime: Which Expression so enrag'd the Gentleman, that snatching up a Case Knife, he answer'd, Then it shall be for your Murder, and immediately stabb'd him to the Heart.

Some were inclin'd to believe this Story, and others disbeliev'd it. One Gentleman said, it was not the first Narrative he had heard, of the same Kind, and which had been vouch'd from a like Authority; and for his Part, he had, for some Years, taken a good deal of Pains to enquire into the Truth of some such remarkable In-

stances, and had never fail'd of discovering some Particular or other, which either took away from the Wonder or from the Credibility of these Tales; and that therefore, tho' he was ready to admit of Matters of Fact as the best Evidence in such Cases, yet he thought it was highly requisite they should be unquestionable in all their Circumstances, before they could be admitted to weigh down the many Arguments which might be urged on the other Side of the Question.

At last, my Opinion being desir'd, I frankly told them, That it was beyond my Comprehension, how Persons of good Sense could bring themselves to the Belief of so odd a Proposition, as that the Decrees of Providence and the Mystery of future Events, which had been hid from the most wise and pious Persons in the World, should yet be revealed to the most illiterate and profligate Fellows on Earth, after giving themselves the Trouble of poring, for a Year or two, over a Set of crabbed, abstruse, and unintelligible Authors; who, by various, and even contradictory Methods, pretend to teach the Art of Divining by the Motions of the Heavenly Bodies, Things for which no solid Reasons can be given to convince us that they have any Influence over us at all. Nay, were it possible to prove that any Certainty might be hoped for in such Predictions, there would still remain a very great Impiety in seeking to arrive at such a Fore-knowledge, either by our own Researches, or by Application to others, since it plainly argues a Distrust, either of the Wisdom or Goodness of that infinite Being, whose Creatures we are, and who continually over-rules and directs all Things to such Ends as he sees fit; and which, it were the greatest Absurdity imaginable for us to suppose any Precautions of ours were able to prevent.

*Weekly Register, Sept. 30. N<sup>o</sup> 129.**On Love and Marriage.*

**T**HE pleasantest Part of a Man's Life is generally that which passes in Courtship, provided his Passion is sincere, and the Party beloved kind with Discretion.

Those Marriages generally abound most with Love and Constancy, that are preceded by a long Courtship. The Passion should strike Root, and gather Strength before Marriage be grafted on it. A long Course of Hopes and Expectations fixes the Idea in our Minds, and habituates us to a Fondness of the Person beloved.

There is nothing of so great Importance to us, as the good Qualities of one to whom we join ourselves for Life; they do not only make our present State agreeable, but often determine our Happiness to all Eternity. Where the Choice is left to Friends, the chief Point under Consideration is an *Estate*: Where the Parties chuse for themselves, their Thoughts turn most upon the *Person*. They have both their Reasons. The first would procure many Conveniencies and Pleasures of Life to the Party whose Interest they espouse; and at the same Time may hope, that the Wealth of their Friend will turn to their own Credit and Advantage. The others are preparing for themselves a perpetual Feast. A *good Person* does not only raise, but continue Love, and breeds a secret Pleasure and Complacency in the Beholder, when the first Heats of Desire are extinguished. It puts the Wife or Husband in Countenance both among Friends and Strangers, and generally fills the Family with a healthy and beautiful Race of Children.

I should prefer a Woman that is agreeable in my own Eye, and not deformed in that of the World, to a celebrated Beauty. If you marry

one remarkably beautiful, you must have a violent Passion for her, or you have not the proper Taste of her Charms; and if you have such a Passion for her, it is Odds but it will be imbitter'd with Fears and Jealousies.

Good Nature, and Evenness of Temper, will give you an easy Companion for Life; Virtue and good Sense, an agreeable Friend; Love and Constancy, a good *Wife* or *Husband*. Where we meet one Person with all these Accomplishments, we find a hundred without any one of them. The World, notwithstanding, is more intent on all the showy Part of Life; we love rather to dazzle the Multitude, than consult our proper Interest; and sure it is one of the most unaccountable Passions of human Nature, that we are at greater Pains to appear easy, than really to make ourselves so. Of all Disparities, that in Humour makes the most unhappy Marriages, yet scarce enters into our Thoughts at the contracting of them.

Before Marriage we cannot be too inquisitive and discerning in the Faults of the Person beloved, nor after it, too dim-sighted and superficial. However perfect and accomplished Persons appear to you at a Distance, you will find many Blemishes and Imperfections in their Humour, upon a more intimate Acquaintance, which you never discover'd, or perhaps suspected.

Here therefore *Discretion* and *Good Nature* are to shew their Strength; the *First* will hinder your Thoughts from dwelling on what is disagreeable, the *other* will raise in you all the Tenderness of Compassion and Humanity, and by Degrees soften those very Imperfections into Beauties.

Marriage enlarges the Scene of our Happiness and Miseries. A Marriage of Love is *pleasant*; a Marriage of Interest, *easy*; and a Marriage where both meet, *happy*. A happy Marriage has in it all the Pleasures of Friend-



Friendship, all the Enjoyments of Sense and Reason, and indeed, all the Sweets of this Life. Nothing is a greater Mark of a degenerate and vicious Age, than the common Ridicule which passes on this State of Life. It is, indeed, only happy in those, who can look down with Scorn or Neglect on the Impieties of the Times, and tread the Paths of Life together in a constant uniform Course of *Virtue*.

*Craftsman, Sept. 30.*

To the Hon. Tho. Baker *Glafter* in Charles-street, Covent-Garden, and Captain of a Company in the Red Regiment of the Train'd Bands of Westminster;

The humble Petition of Richard Franklin, Bookseller, late of Ruseel-street, in Covent-Garden aforesaid,

*Humbly Sheweth;*

THAT your Petitioner, to his great Surprise, hath lately received your Honour's Summons, requiring his personal Appearance and Service, at the Beat of your Honour's Drum; to which he begs Leave to return the following Answer.

Altho' the said Richard Franklin be a Person in no Degree proportionable to your Honour; (being at least one Foot shorter in Stature, and above two Yards less in Circumference) yet he does not deny himself to be a fit and able Man to serve his Country, under the Command of your Honour, and he hopes the Publick are fully convinc'd of his Readiness to do it upon all Occasions; but, to his great Sorrow, he finds himself oblig'd to acquaint your Honour that he is at present confin'd by a Wound, which he lately receiv'd in the Service; for the Cure whereof he is committed to the Custody and Care of the Marshal of the King's Bench, in the Borough of Southwark, which renders him incapable of obeying your Honour's Summons, un-

less your Honour, in your great Wisdom, can find Means to procure his Discharge from the said Marshal; in which Case, he promises to provide himself with a Musquet and Bayonet fitted thereto, (the Barrel thereof to be three Foot four Inches in Length; the Gage of the Bore to be twelve Bullets to the Pound) with Powder and Ball, a Cartridge Pouch and Shoulder Belt, Waste Belt and Sling (all of Buff) and Sword; and to be ready to appear therewith at Beat of Drum, or otherwise, as Cause shall require, in Obedience to your Honour's Summons, as becomes a Gentleman Soldier and Bookseller.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly hopes that your Honour will forthwith procure his Enlargement, or be so good as to dispense with his Appearance at this particular Juncture;

*And your Petitioner, &c.*

P. S. Your Honour having enforced your Summons with a Clause of an Act, made in the Reign of King Charles II. I beg Leave to annex another Clause of the same Act, for the Perusal of your Honour and your Superiors.

And for the better and more speedy Execution of the Premises, be it farther enacted that the said respective Lieutenants shall be and are hereby requir'd to appoint one or more Treasurer, or Treasurers, Clerk, or Clerks, for receiving and paying such Monies as shall be levied by Virtue hereof, of all which Receipts and Disbursements thereof the said Treasurer, Clerk and Clerks are every six Months to give their Accounts in Writing, and upon Oath, to the said Lieutenants and their Deputies, or any three or more of them, which Oath they have hereby Power to administer, and the said Account, so to be taken, shall be forthwith certified to the Lords of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and a Duplicate thereof shall be certified to the Justices of Peace at the next general Quarter Sessions.

Epi-



Epitaph in Crookhorn Church-yard,  
Somersetshire.

*WITHIN* this grave there is a woman laid,  
She was a whore, before she was a maid.

From Martial.

*WHEN* from her bleeding breast she drew the sword,  
That Artin had bespoke her dying lord,  
From the deep-piercing steel no pain I found,  
His hand, my lord must give the fatal wound,  
And dying Pectus sends me to the ground.

An Elegy on the Death of the late  
Lord Chief Baron Dalton of Ireland.

*MUST* poor Dalton unlamented die,  
And none among the sacred order try  
To mourn so great a soul, translated hence,  
The church's patron, and its sure defence?  
No, 'tis our scandal, it shall ne'er be said,  
His lord's we living, we forgot him dead.  
But duty smote beside be silent, mine  
Shall not the too superior task decline;  
The ev'ry thought, and ev'ry verse be crude,  
To thank my grief, to show my gratitude.

Thus mourn, my muse, and give thy passion vent,  
And think it not sufficient to lament  
Such virtues gone: but let thy mingled lays,  
Be fill'd with grief, be fill'd alike with praise;  
Praise the best off'ring we can make the dead,  
Whom justice, candour, truth, and honour's fled:  
Proclaim him dead, that all the world may know  
How just a subject they have lost for ever,  
Since the great loss is not to us confin'd  
Alone, but is a loss to all mankind.

Justice, which fled to heav'n since Saturn's  
reign,  
Will first be as from heav'n to him again;  
This man and angels had the joy to see,  
In ev'ry sentence, and in ev'ry decree,  
Which from his learned mouth unask'd & pass,  
Like the great judge's who's to judge at last.  
How he became interpreter of laws,  
The gods and men were equal in the cause,  
And finally he did the balance hold,  
And as he inclin'd it to one side for gold,  
The scale on either scale had equal weight  
With all the glittering trappings of the great.  
By justly made of conscience went,  
And made the wretched & go every content.  
Compassion, (humanely mov'd) in his breast,  
Was an asylum for the poor distress'd,  
And now he's gone, his truth no plain appears  
The wisdom mourning, and by widows tears.  
Alas! that he be just in his repair'd,  
Justice, who was, follow'd, admir'd, rever'd.  
Be you, like him, compassionately just;  
Be you, like him, rising from his sacred dust,  
The trembling criminal, whose guilty hand,  
Shall give the trembling wretch a second end;

Justice and tenderness were then at strife,  
One to destroy, and one to save a life;  
But if the crime for pardon was too great,  
He wept, and then pronounc'd the wretch's fate.  
Shew'd I upon his other virtues dwell,  
His elegy wou'd to a volume swell;  
I've said enough to make the world deplore  
So great a loss, my muse can say no more,  
But sigh the rest, and mournful take her leave,  
And close his pious relics in the grave.

## Gently touch the warbling Lyre;

Barlequin'd by Sir W—— T——.

*GENTLY* stir and blow the fire,  
Lay the mutton down to roast,  
Get it quick, 'tis my desire,  
In the dripping-pan a toast;  
That my hunger I remove,  
Mutton is the meat I love.  
On the dresser see it lies,  
Oh the charming rabbits and red!  
Finer meat ne'er met my eyes,  
On the sweetest grass it fed,  
Let the jack go quickly round,  
Let me have it nicely brown'd.  
On the table spread the cloth,  
Let the knives be sharp and clean,  
Sallad get, and pickles both,  
See that they be nice and green.  
With good small beer, and sparkling wine,  
Oh ye gods! how shall I dine!

## Attempted in Latin.

*LENE* motum perfusa focum,  
Pone ovinam ut assetur,  
Parens cito, jube coquum,  
Tostus è patellâ detur;  
Ad sedandum famem grata,  
Caro hæc & peramata.  
Viden? super lignum jacet,  
Hæc quam belli sunt colorem!  
Ruber, albus, quantum placet:  
Thymum pascit dulces rores,  
Veri, proprii, rotetur,  
Delicate ut assetur.  
Linteo sit mensa strata,  
Cultri mundi, & acuti,  
Accensæ sint parata,  
Et cuncta, quæ sint apta uti;  
Potus parum, vini satis,  
Dû l'prandebo cum beatis.

On his being expell'd a Lady's  
Company: Spoken extempore.

*THUS* Adam look'd, when from the garden  
driven;  
And, thus, disposed orders sent from heaven,  
Like him I go, tho' to depart I loath;  
Like him I go, for angels drive us both.

Hard

Hard was his fate, but mine still more unkind,  
His Eve went with him, but mine staid behind.

On Printing.

LONG had mankind with darkness been  
Oppress'd, [blest d.]  
And scarce one Petrarch nine whole cent'ries  
The conquer'd world, and e'en imperial Rome,  
O'erwhelm'd in ignorance, shar'd an equal doom:  
Vandals, and monks, enflam'd with impious rage,  
Drove, like a torrent, learning off the stage:  
To native *his* religion flighted fled,  
And heav'nly science veil'd her blissful head;  
Mysterious jargon then devotion seem'd;  
Greek, pious ideas hardly esteem'd;  
Yet Latin oft was read, — not understood;  
For none but pray'rs in sounds unknown were good.  
When some kind power (who now propitious smiles  
With sweet indulgence o'er Britannia's isles,)  
Expell'd around the gloomy Gothic night,  
And clear'd the world with dawning rays of light.  
Inspir'd by him, first Fault, sagacious mind!  
The great discovery open'd to mankind:  
Rude characters on wooden tablets made,  
And of the Printing Art the basis laid:  
Till supple types invom'd by his skill,  
With numerous tomes th' admiring nations fill.  
Vast his attempts, immortal is his fame,  
While *Mentars* serve the great auspicious name.  
In spite of Harlem's, or of *Stralburgh's* claim,  
Thence was the art transplanted to our coast,  
(Whose generous son ingenious Caxton boasts)  
Improv'd by various hands in ev'ry stage,  
Till Aldus rose, the genius of the age!  
First, by his care, behold learn'd Greece arise,  
And the thick mist remove from mortal eyes!  
See her sanct'd works in native lustre shine,  
See Athens once again the world refine!  
While pleasing scenes o'er Europe's realms ap-  
pear,  
And joys, uncommon, ev'ry mortal cheer.  
No more transcribers diligence is blam'd  
For faulty *books*, or o' *Tully's* main'd.  
No more did *Horace*, hard of sprightly fire,  
Mourn under hands; or Bentley's wit requies:  
No more the scholar, press'd by adverse fate,  
Procures a *copy* with his whole estate.  
Swift, o'er the world, learn'd volumes now  
diffus'd,  
And thousand bibles for one misal w'd:  
Divine *Ends* and sacred music grace,  
While Plato's words assume a *Sectus* place:  
Each needy student forms his classic store,  
And boasts such treasures kings scarce know before.  
Hail, Printing! hail thou thrice illustrious  
art!  
Which clear'd the land, and which reform'd the  
heart,  
Blest with turn light, a superstitious age,  
And purg'd the relics of barbaric rage,  
From the celestial flames of learning stem,  
And in thy power's one pure religion came.

By thee assist'd, Luther lash'd the crimes  
Of Rome's vile clergy, and reform'd the times;  
While off their rev'rend masks *Erasmus* drew,  
And ev'ry pious fraud expos'd to view;  
The labour finish'd, by thy friendly aid,  
Which Hus and Wickliff long in vain assay'd.  
But see, ye learn'd! from far a genial ray  
Dawn in the east, and promise rising day!  
See, distant climes, in this auspicious hour,  
Receive with transport learning's sovereign  
power!  
Behold this art in *saint* d' *Byzantium* rise,  
And barb'rous sultans boil the mighty prize:  
High it advances, o'er the *muslim* rage,  
The priests the ruin of their craft preface,  
O! would indulgent heads by this restore  
To eastern lands the arts they lost before!  
By this make *Turks* their native rage forego,  
And the vile frauds of *Mecca's* prophet show:  
While *Asia's* realms enjoy a milder day,  
While Greece its Athens boasts, and *Thrace* d'  
second Rome;  
O'er distant worlds while truth and freedom shine,  
And conscious nations bless the art divine.

On Divine Poetry.

IF nothing but celestial fire  
Can the true poet's breast inspire,  
And if the muse be heav'nly born,  
A subject still be ought to choose  
As heav'nly as his sacred verse,  
And make his theme his lines adorn.  
Ambitious Pegasus, turn'd fly  
In transport, wrapt above the sky:  
But impious poets clip his wings:  
Their groveling fancy dreads such heights,  
They basely cheat his darling flights,  
And force him down to earthly things,  
Sublime the theme, sublime the lays,  
When in the great Jehovah's praise  
We happily our breath employ:  
When him who gave us breath we sing,  
Such sonnets to his altar bring.  
As vanquish'd death shall ne'er destroy,  
What shame the sacred muse to see  
Disgrac'd in Cupid's service!  
Start far out-shine bright *Cloe's* eyes:  
Their God, the rose and lilly boast,  
And far excel the wand'ring choir;  
Which soon like them no *Flower* and *tree*  
No! *Lords*, the words in solemn concert  
I most devoutly will rehearse:  
Thou shalt the word, and all obey d.  
Let nature then in praise consist,  
All beings make one sacred choir:  
For him all things, good and evil, were made,  
Beats the subject and the strain,  
Nor can their hymns his shores invade,  
Tho' they are plac'd so high above,  
By us below are but ador'd,  
Th' ecstatic transport of the host.  
When thee, dear Lord, we sing and bow.

Sweet Jesus tune; my soul inspire,  
And touch my lips with hallow'd fire;  
Teach us thy word our love to praise;  
May glory round thy temples shine,  
And all my numbers, Lord, be thine;  
Let him who will enjoy the days,  
Then, happy in our sacred ways,  
We may a heaven enjoy on earth;  
Each listening angel will rejoice  
And God himself approve our song,  
Till we amidst th' angelic throng  
With seraphs shall unite our voice.

A begging Epistle in Rhime from a  
poor Poet.

SIR,  
YOUR friendship I court  
For a timely support;  
My pen has grown wood round my limber;  
My belly complains  
Of the want of my brains,  
Which as I suppose is with timber.  
May I howl like a dog  
If I have a hog,  
A snail, a goose, or a teaster:  
But here am I sent  
To beg a few Lent,  
Without any hope of an Easter.  
I am sent to beg letters  
Circular letters,  
Of this my distant condition:  
Dine you, Sir, I am sure  
My distemper will cure;  
Or a better will be the physician.  
'Tis the first time that I  
Ever at rhyming did try,  
In which if I had any skill  
In a more distant way,  
As I ought I would say,  
Your obliged friend R. Arrell.  
P. S. I hope you'll excuse,  
My humble request,  
Did Bacchus my fancy inspire,  
Address you I must;  
In verse as usual,  
As any of Pope or of Prior.

By a Lover, on the Death of a  
Lady, who had suffer'd in her  
Character on his Account.

IN death's cold arms my fair Ardelia lies,  
Whom none could hold without surprise;  
No more shall my fond eyes survey that face,  
Which resturbs some a sickly peace.  
Yes, fearful of the loss, we do but part,  
For'd is the fate, for ever in my heart.  
There shall thy love, & thou ever reign,  
And death but spare my passion in my pain.  
For oh! how much I hope to find  
So fair a body, and so bright a mind,  
Where our charming souls by virtue prove,  
Rise by friendship, and improv'd by love!

With thee, bright maid, for ever must expire  
Each softer hope, and elegant desire.

What tho' the busy world, to scandal prone,  
On thy fair name have foul reproaches thrown!  
Think not, bright shade, that vulgar breath can

A soul like mine, inform'd with truth and love.  
Let the mean censure blame the brother's part,  
I beg the dear remembrance in my heart;  
It fires the grateful ardour of my breast,  
And all thy generous kindness stands confess'd.  
Ye ven'rous tongues that would profane my

fair,  
With scorn I give your malice to the air;  
Love stands the guardian of Ardelia's fame:  
Love joins with beauty to assert my flame.

But oh! ye very few, who right can tell  
What vast distress I feel, who love so well,  
Bring each his cypress wreath, with me bemoan,  
The charming dear Ardelia dead and gone:  
So may your flames more lasting union prove,  
While my sad shade bemoans my lost-lov'd love.

Mr. A—F—'s Letter to his  
Curate at C—n verified.

LEST curates proud should make a stir,  
I will begin with Reverend Sir,  
Without a compliment I find  
These lines, to tell you I intend  
To send of flowers a basket down,  
By Friday's coach to A—ford town,  
To you directed at the Swan;  
For which I'd have you send your man  
To fetch 'em Saturday by noon;  
And plant them all before the moon is set,  
Let all your care to this be given;  
And pray for me to gracious heaven,  
To put them forward in their bloom,  
When I to C—n shall come,  
Curates may rub the winter o'er:  
I come at spring, and not before.

Watch W—ket my forecast day by day,  
And see he earns what I shall pay.  
Write every thing about my garden;  
I leave the church to the churchwarden;  
Has W— made his promise good,  
And gratis fetch'd my stock of wood?  
If he in this has kept his word,  
Say what the sort, how many cord?

If milk proves good, and cattle don't sink,  
I hope you soon will drink my drink.  
If the good master takes a survey  
Pray tell him that for my reward,  
And then perhaps he'll trust on your word,  
That wonder, and his words confound.  
Since corn of late has so abounded,  
That all my tenants, crying about,  
Should keep their money to themselves;  
When as they know their rent is due,  
And they may have receipts from you,  
Pray send 'em up, and send down your own  
And talk and want, as you're your own.



The sardy N--l--d over teame,  
Nor let John H--l--r sleep in peace;  
If sober admonition fail,  
Put them in mind there is a jail.

When every due is duly pay'd,  
And balance is to balance lay'd,  
Fortwith to W--r repair,  
'Twill do you good to take the air.  
There Mr. H--k--r you may see,  
Receiver general it be.  
The sacred idol don't detain,  
Nor with unballow'd hands propbane;  
To him the weighty trust consign,  
And bid him write a golden line;  
For every hundred pounds (oh! ob!)  
Five shillings in return must go.  
But let the bills that he shall write  
Be after date, not after sight;  
Not after sight: for tell me woto  
Would cash it twice, when once will do?

If to yourself you have respect,  
My interest you'll not neglect.  
If you in my behalf would stout it,  
And write about it, and about it.  
H--l--r from K--p--n would descend,  
And N--l--d with his rent attend:  
Then G--w--n would the call obey,  
Nor rhobing P--p--r longer stay.

I then expect you send me word,  
Put under cover to my lord;  
And when I see in this you're true,  
I'll find you something else to do.

Pray ask John H--l--r Sunday next,  
And mind it, as you mind your text,  
If Mrs. R--ge will hold the tythe  
At the new rent of ninety five.  
Perhaps she may not like the ground,  
Because I've rais'd the odd five pound.  
Tell him I soon would know her mind,  
That if she be not well inclin'd,  
I may some other tenant find.

In all these premises don't fail ye:  
At you're my curate, you're my bailie.  
Thus I appoint you my attorney,  
And am your servant, R--F--.

#### The Milk-Maid.

IN the sprightly month of May,  
When all smells sweet, and looks so gay,  
There tripp'd along a buxom lass,  
With a milk-pail o'er the grass;  
On she went with nimble tread,  
The pail stood steady on her head;  
Hoping still to reach the town,  
Ere that evening sun went down;  
And, for that reason, to be freed  
From whatso'er delay'd her speed,  
One single petticoat she wore,  
Half-way tuck'd up her leg before;  
With low-but d shoes, to go the quicker,  
To trip the lase, and save her liquor.  
And thus she pass'd, within her thought,  
She fancy'd all her milk was bought;  
The money hers, she seem'd intent  
How to improve it cent. per cent.

She bought some eggs, and set a hen,  
The chicks she hatch'd, and set again;  
Already, in imagination,  
She had chicks enough to stock the nation;  
I can, said she, or sure 'tis hard,  
Bring up the chicks about our yard;  
And harder still if fox and dog  
Don't leave enough to buy a hog:  
The hog will sure be fat, with ease,  
With half a dozen peck of pease;  
And then I'm wery much mistaken,  
If I'm a loser by my bacon;  
But when that's sold, it shan't be said,  
I let my money lie by dead;  
I'd better than do so by half,  
E'en buy me with't a cow and calf;  
And with small cost I shall be able  
To feed them both in our own stable;  
Besides, 'twill pass a rainy day,  
To see the little wanton play;  
To see it run about and skip.

With that, by sympathy, she gave a leap;  
Down comes the milk, and with it fall  
Cow, calf, and hog, and eggs, and all;  
She on the ground, with mournful cry,  
Sees all her hopes of riches lie,  
Her fortune spilt, and all her schemes  
Turn'd but into waking dreams.  
— In nothing so much joy we take,  
As to sit and dream of what we make.

The flatterer's error soubs our soul,  
And still it roves without controul;  
Thus he, whose happy finger itches,  
Still to be scraping up of riches,  
Can n'er express th' excess of pleasure,  
In brooding o'er a fancy'd treasure.

Another, more inclin'd to love,  
Forms in his mind a steady grove;  
And, in that grove, some grove tobera  
He may enjoy his charming fair;  
Already in his fancy, traces  
All her nameless charms and graces;  
The fair indulges first a kiss,  
And then at last a nobler bliss.  
Fancy, if thou such joys canst give,  
Ever fancying let me live;  
But 'tis not so well with me, as with  
For when I'm alone and free

Ambition, tyrant of my days,  
In gaudy shapes before me plays.  
Not many days are pass'd since  
I thought myself some mighty prince;  
Mistake, said I, they chuse me king;  
The streets with acclamations ring.  
Whilst the bells from ev'ry steeple  
Proclaim my honours to the people.  
And, to complete this golden dream,  
I thought me first in your esteem.  
But wistful, with just moderation,  
I was ruling thus my nation,  
Some cursed noise, by accident,  
The present turn of thought sudden;  
And I remain'd, when this was o'er,  
The self-same thing I was before.

# The GENTLEMAN'S Monthly Intelligencer.

SEPTEMBER, 1732.

SATURDAY, Sept. 2.

**A**T the Assizes at *Bristol*, one Man was capitally convicted, one burnt in the Hand, and one who assaulted a young Man with an Intent to commit Sodomy, was fin'd 200*l.* order'd to stand in the Pillory, and to be imprison'd for six Months.

FRIDAY, 8.

This Day the three new Sloops built in *Deptford* Yard, to cruize on the *Irish* Coast, were launched.

At a General Court of the S. S. Company, Sir *John Eyles*, the Sub-Governor, acquainted them with the Steps in Relation to the Choice of the Committee for inspecting the Company's Accounts, and that of the said Committee several Gentlemen had declined acting, and that not more than five had ever met, whereas by the Resolution of former Courts, seven were requisite to make a Quorum; on which a Motion being made for reducing the Quorum of the said Committee from seven to five, and the same being seconded, on the Question being put, it was agreed to. A Motion was then made, That it be the Request of the General Court, that the Committee do proceed upon Business, which Sir *John* and others desiring and pressing for, signifying that it would be a Satisfaction to the Gentlemen in the Direction, as well as the Proprietors

in general; the Question being put, it was resolved, *Nemine Contradicente*. A State of the Bonds was then read and deliver'd to the Court, wherein it appear'd, that upwards of 700,000*l.* had been paid off, and 200,000*l.* were not yet brought in, but when they were, would be paid.

MONDAY, 11.

At the Sessions at the *Old Bailey* the 19 following Persons receiv'd Sentence of Death, *viz.* *Lewis de Vic* (Brother to the *Marquis de Vic*) and *Paul Cray* (born of *Irish* Parents in *France*) both Officers in the *French* Service, for robbing Mr. *Elton* of a Diamond Ring, some lac'd Cloaths, lac'd Housing, and Holsters embroider'd with Gold, at Mr. *Gibbon's* House in *Suffolk street*, they lodging in the same House with Mr. *Elton*.

—*Joseph Petois* for a Burglary. —*James Borthwick*, for robbing Mess. *Jefferies*, Hair-Merchants on *Snow-Hill*, of Bank Notes and a considerable Sum of Money. —*Eliz. Pardo* for robbing her Mistress of 6*l.* in Money. —*Benj. Lowder*, for sending a threatening Letter to Mr. *Fairchild*. —*John Johnson*, alias *Drew*, *John Bumpas*, *William Shelton*, *Edward Perkins*, and *John Maggrady*, for Robberies on the Highway. —*Peter Bell*, *John Vaughan*, *Charles Patrick*, *Viner White*, *William Mead*, and *William Flemming*, (an Evidence but the last Sessions, against one who was executed) for Street-Robberies. —*Edward*

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*ward Dalton and Richard Griffiths, for the Murder of John Waller in the Pillory at the Seven Dials. (See p. 203.)*

The Court was pleased to make an Order, that for the future no Solicitor should solicit in that Court during the Sessions in any Affair, either for the Prosecutor or Prisoner, but such Persons as are sworn Attornies. Warrants were issued out against a noted Solicitor who frequented that Court, for Subornation of Perjury.

WEDNESDAY, 13.

Several Proprietors of *East India* Stock offered to the Court of Directors to lend the Company 240,000*l.* on their Bonds, payable in 18 Months, at 3 *per Cent. per Ann.* the Interest payable half yearly; which the Court accepted of, and the Money is to be paid the 30th Inst. One of the Subscribers for raising the aforesaid Sum, immediately after sold 5000*l.* of the Bonds at  $\frac{1}{4}$  *per Cent.* Premium.

SUNDAY, 17.

This Night Admiral *Stuart* arriv'd in Town from on Board the *Rye Man* of War in the *Downs*, which brought him over from *Jamaica*; and he was the next Day at *Kensington*, and waited on her Majesty. He was afterwards introduc'd to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, and to his Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, and the three eldest Princesses, and the Princesses *Mary* and *Louisa*; and met with a gracious Reception.

TUESDAY, 19.

A Court of Aldermen was held at *Guildball*, when *Robert Goodball*, Esq; was sworn in Alderman of *Bishopsgate* Ward, in the room of Sir *Edward Becher*, deceased; and the Court was pleased to order 40 Freedoms to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the two Sheriffs, in lieu of the Sale of the Place of Keeper of *Newgate*.

WEDNESDAY, 20.

The Committee of City Lands

having agreed for 231 Elms, to be planted in *Moor-Fields*, a Sub-Committee met on this Day to mark out the Ground, when it was order'd that each Tree be set 20 Foot Distance from each other, to be forthwith done.

TUESDAY, 26.

This Day at Five in the Evening his Majesty arriv'd in perfect Health at *Kensington* from *Helvoetsluis*, (where he had been detain'd near a Fortnight by contrary Winds) but last from *Gravesend*, where his Majesty landed from on board the *Carolina* Yacht about One in the Afternoon.

The same Day came on the Ballot at the *East-India* House upon the Question put at the last General Court, For the present Possessors to bring in their Bonds, to be exchanged for others carrying 3 *per Cent.* from the 30th of *September* 1732, payable in 18 Months, and that 10*s.* *per Cent.* be paid them as a Premium in lieu of the six Months Notice; when it was carried for 3 *per Cent.* by a considerable Majority.

WEDNESDAY, 27.

A grand Council was held at *Kensington*, present the King's most excellent Majesty, when her Majesty deliver'd up her Commission which appointed her sole Regent of this Kingdom in the Absence of his Majesty: Afterwards her Majesty received the Thanks of the Council, for her prudent and wise Administration during his Majesty's Absence.

The same Day there was a great Court at *Kensington*, when his Majesty receiv'd the Compliments of the Nobility and Gentry on his safe Arrival in *England* from his *German* Dominions.

THURSDAY, 28.

A Court of Huttings was held at *Guildball*, when *Henry Hankey* and *Robert Alsop*, Esqs; Sheriffs elect for the Year ensuing, were sworn and inducted into their Office with the usual Ceremony. Afterwards the Lord



Lord Mayor, in his Coach of State drawn by six Horses, accompanied by the Aldermen, Recorder and Sheriffs, went to *Kensington* to congratulate his Majesty on his safe Arrival here, who was pleased to receive them standing in Sir Thomas Hewet's Room, call'd the *Venetian Chamber*: Sir William Thompson, one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*, and Recorder of *London*, made their Compliment, in an elegant Speech; to which his Majesty was pleased to return a most gracious Answer; and they had severally the Honour to kiss his Hand. His Majesty was pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon the Right Hon. Francis Child, Esq; Lord Mayor, one of the Knights of the Shire for *Middlesex*, and Alderman of the Ward of *Farringdon Without*; John Barnard, Esq; one of the Representatives in Parliament for this City, and Alderman of *Dowgate Ward*; and Henry Hankey, Esq; Alderman of *Langbourn Ward*.

Before the King left the *Carolina Yacht* at *Gravesend*, he confer'd the Honour of Knighthood on Capt. Charles Hardy, Commander of the said Yacht, for his great Care and Diligence in the Passage from *Holland*.

FRIDAY, 29.

John Barber, Esq, being next the Chair, was chosen Lord Mayor for the City of *London* for the Year ensuing. The Speeches made on this Occasion were to this Effect.

The Recorder's Speech.

Gentlemen,

YOU are here met, according to annual Custom, to chuse a fit and proper Person to be your Lord-Mayor; a Grant and Privilege within yourselves; As you are so accustomed to it, I need not enlarge upon the Qualifications fit for so great an Honour and Trust; but shall only tell you, that he is to administer equal and impartial Justice amongst you; to take

Care to preserve your Liberties and Privileges; and to pay due Honour and Respect to his Majesty.

The Lord Mayor Elect's Speech.

Gentlemen,

IT is with a Heart full of Humility as well as Gratitude, I beg Leave to return my Thanks for the great Honour you have done me this Day, in so unanimously choosing me the chief Magistrate of this antient and most renowned City. A City whose Commerce is so extensive, and whose Reputation by Trade so universal, that it is equally the Admiration and Envy, as its Merchants are the Esteem of all Foreign Nations whatsoever.

I am very sensible of the great Care and Trouble that must necessarily attend, as well as my own Want of Ability to execute, a Trust of such vast Importance as well as Dignity: But as I am firmly resolved to make a strict Observance of the known Laws and Customs of this City, the Rule of all my Actions; to endeavour to administer Justice with the utmost Impartiality; and to support (as far as in me lies) your just Rights and Privileges; so, I humbly hope, by the Blessing of God, and by the Advice and Assistance of my worthy Brethren, to go through this high Office with Duty to my Country, with Credit to myself, and the Satisfaction of you, my Fellow-Citizens: To whom I sincerely declare, That as it is my highest Ambition to gain your Esteem, so it shall be my chiefest Care to preserve your Friendship.

The present Lord-Mayor made a short Speech, as usual.

#### Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

Mr. David Humpbreds, B. D. of Trinity College, Cambridge, had lately a Dispensation for holding the Vicarage of *Ware* in *Hertfordshire*, together with the Vicarage of *Thunbridge*, in the said County.

Mr.

PROMOTIONS, &c. in SEPTEMBER, 1732. 315

Mr. *Mudge*, chosen to the Vicarage of *St. Andrew's* at *Plymouth*, worth upwards of 300*l. per Ann.*

Mr. *William Parry* presented by the Lord Chancellor to the Vicarage of *Strangeness*, alias *Greatness* in *Shropshire*.

*William Egerton*, L. L. D. one of the Prebendaries of *Christ Church*, *Canterbury*, presented by the Dean and Chapter of that Church, to the Rectory of *Alballoes*, *Lombard-street*, void by the Death of Mr. *Ralph Blomer*.

Mr. *John Head*, Vicar of *Sellinge*, chosen by the Archbishop of *Canterbury* to be one of the 10 Vicars of that Diocese, to receive a yearly Augmentation, according to an Act of Parliament, in the room of Mr. *William Newton*, late Vicar of *West-Hythe*.

Dr. *John Wilcox*, collated a Prebendary of *St. Paul's*, in the room of Mr. *Edgely*, deceased.

Mr. *Deveil*, instituted into the Vicarage of *Saling Magna* in *Essex*.

Mr. *Hinkesman*, presented by the Bp. of *Winchester* to the Living of *Houghton* in *Hampshire*, worth 300*l. per An.*

Mr. *Wells*, chosen Lecturer of the united Parishes of *St. Smithin* and *St. Mary Botbaw*, in the room of Mr. *Thursford*, deceased.

Dr. *Bundy*, one of the Prebendaries of *Westminster*, made Rector of *St. Brides*, in the room of Dr. *Evans*, deceased.

PROMOTIONS civil and military.

Capt. *Edward Smith* of *Dover*, appointed Commander of a new Sloop building at *Chatham*, nam'd the *Spy*.

Mr. *Richard Graydon*, appointed by his Majesty an Ensign in Sir *Charles Hobham's* Reg. of Foot at *Port Mahon*.

*James Mannock*, Esq; made Capt. of a Company in a Reg. of Foot,

commanded by Col. *Roger Handasyde* on the *Irish* Establishment.

*Thomas Killback*, Esq; an Ensign in the Reg. of Foot-Guards, commanded by Sir *Charles Wills*.

Capt. *Richard Symonds*, appointed Commander of the *Shark-Sloop*, order'd to cruize on the *Irish* Station.

Mr. *Slaughter*, Commander of one of the new Sloops for the said Service.

*Rob. Godshall*, Esq; chosen Alderman of *Bishopsgate Ward*, in the room of Sir *Edw. Becker*, deceased.

Capt. *Rycant*, appointed Commander of the *Trial Sloop*, and Capt. *Oates* of the *Weazel*, at *Deptford*.

—*Norris*, Esq; appointed Usher of the Long Room in the Custom-House, a Place worth 500*l. per Ann.* in the room of *William Taylor*, Esq; deceased.

Capt. *Linger* made Capt. of one of the new Sloops building at *Sheerness*.

Mr. *Jonathan Waller*, jun. Alderman of *Northampton*, appointed to succeed *Tho. Railton*, Esq; deceased in a Place in the *Exchequer*.

*Peregrine Fury*, Esq; of the War-Office, to succeed *Hatch Mopay*, Esq; as one of the Clerks in the Pay-Master General's Office, who was prefer'd to the Place of Accomptant-General, in the room of *Robert Sambre*, Esq; deceased.

Capt. *Wynell*, made Commander of a new Sloop building at *Plymouth*, to be call'd the *Saltafb*.

*Timothy Watkinson*, Capt. of a Company in Col. *Lanoe's* Regiment of Foot on the *Irish* Establishment.

*John King*, Esq; chosen Mayor of *Bristol*, and *John Foy*, and *Builer Weeks*, Esq; Sheriffs: Mr. *Pater Jelliffe* Mayor of *Pool*; Mr. *Richard Raymond* Mayor of *Southampton*: And *John Marlow* and *Tho. Starling*, Esq; Bailiffs of *Ipswich*.

*James Barnardo*, Esq; promoted to the Command of a Company of Foot in the Regiment commanded by Col. *Jasper Clayton*.

*John*



# 316 MARRIAGES, &c. in SEPTEMBER, 1732.

*John Bury*, Esq; sen. appointed Receiver General for the County of *Nottingham*.

The Hon. Col. *Tho. Herbert*, third Son to the Earl of *Pembroke*, chosen Mayor of *Wilton*: And the Hon. *Edw. Trelawney*, Esq; Mayor of *Looe*.

*Mr. Pennington*, Son of Sir *Joseph Pennington* made one of the Clerks of the Treasury, a Place of 100l. per Ann.

*John Barber*, Esq; was on the 20th chosen Lord Mayor of *London*. (See p. 314.)

*Mr. Cradock*, chosen one of the Surgeons of *Gay's Hospital*.

The Hon. Col. *Samuel Horsey* chosen Governour of the *York Buildings Company*; *Nathaniel Blackerby*, *Alexander Barham*, *Richard Farwell*, *Jeremiah Horsey*, *Andrew Meure*, and *William Stephens*, Esq; Assistants,

## MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

The Hon. *Richard Arundel*, Esq; Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Works, and Representative in Parliament for *Knaresborough* in *Yorkshire*, married to the Lady *Frances Manners*, Sister to the Duke of *Rutland*.

*Philip Stonehouse*, Esq; of *Grant-House* in *Petty-France*, *Westminster*, to *Mrs. Cotton*, Daughter of the late *Mr. Cotton*, Surgeon.

*Thomas Merrick*, Esq; to *Miss Rebecca South*, with a Fortune of 12000l.

*Col. Whitworth*, to *Mrs. Woolley* of *Darby*.

The Lady Viscountess *How* safely delivered of a Daughter.

The Countess of *Kelly*, of a Son and Heir.

The Rev. *Mr. Cantrel* of *Darby*, married to *Miss Jenny Craddock*, of *Markfield* in *Leicestershire*.

*Dr. Faulks*, an eminent Physician of *Darling* in *Surrey*, to *Mrs. Bugden*, Daughter of *Dr. Bugden*.

*Tho. Dundas* of *Scotland*, to *Miss Margaret Menger*, of 8,000l. Fortune.

The Lord *Carmichel*, to the Lady *Rumney*.

*Tho. Brownlow*, of *Coventry*, Esq; to *Miss Lawfield*.

The Lady of *Temple Stanyan*, Esq; brought to Bed of a Son and Heir.

*Wm. Vaughan*, Esq; *Custos Rotulorum* for *Merionethshire*, married to *Mrs. Katherine Nanny*, an Heiress of 15000l. per Ann.

*Sir Rob. Sinclair*, of *Stevenson*, Bart. to *Miss Ker*, Daughter of *Col. Ker*.

## DEATHS.

*Rich. Goddard*, a Bachelor, whose Estate, worth near 3000l. per Ann. descends to his Brother, *Pleydell Goddard*, a Merchant of *London*.

*Tho. Shielders*, of *St. George's* in the *East*, aged 105 Years.

*Samuel Webster*, Esq; late a Justice of the Peace for *Middlesex*.

*Sir Edward Becher*, Alderman of *Bishopsgate Ward*.

*Isaac Beddington*, Esq; an eminent *Turkey Merchant*.

*William Taylor*, Esq; Usher of the Long-Room in the *Custom-House*.

*John Sanby*, Esq; Chief Clerk under the Right Hon. *Henry Pelham*, Esq; Pay-Master General of his Majesty's Forces.

*John Kallton*, Esq; one of the Justices of the Peace for *Westminster*.

The Hon. General *Harvey*.

The Widow *Bennet*, great Aunt to the E. of *Salisbury*.

*Wm. Broughton*, Esq; at *Hastmere* in *Surrey*.

*Okey*, Esq; one of the Justices for *Middlesex*.

*Francis Negus* of *Dallinghoe* in *Sussex*, Esq; Representative in Parliament several Years for *Ipswich*, Avener and Clerk-Martial to his Majesty, Master of his Majesty's Buck-Hounds, Ranger of *Swainley Chase*, Lieutenant and Deputy Warden of *Windsor Forest*, and one of the Commissioners of the Lieutenancy for *Middlesex*.

*Thomas Sutton*, Esq; at *Kensington*.

*Mr. Joteline*, Rector of *High Ruden*.



# BANKRUPTS, in SEPTEMBER, 1732. 317

*Ruden in Essex.*

*Thomas Hunt, Esq; at South-Mafston, in Wilts.*

The Rev. Mr. *Reynar*, Rector of *St. Steven's* in *Exeter*.

The Hon. *Abraham Stanyan, Esq;* who resided many Years at the *Ottoman Court*, as Ambassador from the King of *Great-Britain*.

Mrs. *Tuckey*, of *Leicestershire*, Aunt to Mr. *Tuckey* of *Five Foot-Lane, Southwark*, a noted Hog-Butcher: She was possessed of upwards of 3000*l.* per *Ann.* which she has left to him and his Family.

Capt. *John Warner*, an old Commander of several Ships in the *East India Company's Service*.

Mr. *Herman Moll*, an eminent Geographer.

Sir *Ralph Hare*, at his Seat in *Norfolk*.

The Hon. *Sidney Godolphin, Esq;* Member of Parliament for *St. German* in *Cornwall*.

Mrs. *Crequet*, Wife of Mr. *Crequet*, Minister of the *Lutheran Church* in the *Savoy*. (See p. 261.)

*Paul Jervise, Esq;* at *Nottingham*.

*Robert Wilks, Esq;* one of the Masters of the Theatre-Royal in *Drury-Lane*, and a very eminent Actor.

The Rev. Mr. *Laurence Cook*, Minister of *St. Katherine Cree* Church, and Rector of *Hornsey* in *Middlesex*.

*Woodes Rogers, Esq;* Governor of the *Bahama Islands*, died the 16th

of *July* in the *Island of Providence*: He was Commander of the Ship *Duke*, which in Company with the *Dutchess*, Capt. *Cooke*, went from *Bristol* a cruising Voyage to the *S. Seas*, and return'd by Way of the *E. Indies*, encompassing the *Globe*, towards the latter End of *Q. Anne's Wars*.

## Persons declared BANKRUPTS.

*Samuel Boucher*, of *Bishop-Monkton*, in *Yorkshire*, Horse-Buyer.

*Henry Roker*, late of *Witley*, in *Surrey*, Master and Dealer in Timber.

*Francis Wood*, of *Ember Mills*, in *Surrey*, Brass Wire Miller and Merchant.

*James Bishop*, of *Fleet-Ditch*, *London*, Brewer.

*John Allyn*, of the Parish of *St. Clement Danes*, in *Middlesex*, Button-Seller.

*Thomas Ferrers*, late of *London*, Upholsterer, but now of *St. George's Southwark*.

*Stephen Williams*, of *Execution-Dock*, in *Middlesex*, Distiller.

*John Raper*, late of *Queenshithe*, *London*, Meal-Factor.

*Ralph Williamson*, of *Thames-Street*, *London*, Corn-Factor.

*Richard Pressland*, of *George-Yard*, *London*, Warehouseman.

*Thomas Waxham*, of *Hoxton* in the Parish of *St. Leonard Shoreditch*, in *Middlesex*, Brickmaker.

U u

Foreign

**F**ROM *Seville*. Mr. Keene having complained of some Difficulties which the Garrison of *Gibraltar* met with in being supplied with Provisions from the neighbouring Coasts of *Spain*, his Catholick Majesty has thereupon been pleased to give the following Order to the Governors of the Coast of *Andalusia*, *Granada*, and *Murcia*.

*It being the King's Pleasure, that the Town of Gibraltar be allowed to import whatever Victuals and Provisions may be wanted for the Garrison, provided it be done with proper Passes from your Excellency, and from such Ports where Custom-Houses are established, I acquaint your Excellency herewith, by his Majesty's Command, that you may take Care that this Order be complied with.*

*Seville, Aug. 24.  
1732.*

*I am, &c.  
Don Joseph Patino.*

From *Paris*. We have now the Favour of Mr. Thompson's Company, a Gentleman of Charitable Memory, who was lately cast out of the Territories of the Church. He keeps himself as yet very private, sees but few Friends, to whom he complains much of the Protection and Encouragement found at *Rome*. For six Days, he says, he was deposited in a Dungeon, and the otherwise rigorous Confinement he suffered, brought on him a violent Fit of Sickness, but hopes he is now in a Way to do well.

From *Genoa*. That they had received the last Resolution of the Imperial Court in Relation to the Affairs of *Corfica*, which was to this Effect: That the four Chiefs of the Malecontents should be immediately released and sent to *Milan*; that the Hostages delivered to the *Genoese* Commissioners at *Bastia* should be sent home; and that the *Corficans* should enjoy whatsoever was granted them under the Emperor's Guaranty.

From *Paris*. In the Night between the 6th and 7th, all the Members of the *Enquetes* and *Requetes* of the *Palais* received *Letters de Cachet*, ordering them into Banishment without Exception, and allowing them but 24 Hours to determine; so that there is now only the Grand Chamber in Being.

All the Presidents and Counsellors of the Chambers of the *Enquetes* and *Requetes* of the *Palais*, to the Number of 142, who received the said *Letters de Cachet*, set out within 24 Hours allowed them by the King's Order, for the respective Places of their Exile. There are seven or eight of them sent to *Chalons*, as many to *Saiffon*, &c. But the six others, who were banished some Time ago, and closely confin'd, have Leave to walk about the Towns where they are.

The Gentlemen of the Great Chamber send a Deputation every Week to *Fontainebleau*, to desire the King to recal their Brethren.

From the *Hague*. All our Advices from *Seville* agree, that the Court of *Spain* is making Preparations to go upon a much greater Expedition in the Month of *April* next, than that to *Africa*.

From *Constantinople*: That the War with *Persia* equally embarrasses the Divan, and harrasses the People: That the Sultan curses the Faith-Breakers; and sends a Multitude of Soldiers towards the Frontiers of *Persia*; but that great Numbers of them desert by the Way; that there is no Quiet in the City; that People are murder'd in the Streets every Night, and every Thing seems ripe for a Revolt: That they had discovered a Gang of Incendiaries; and that the *Persians* have actually laid Siege to the Capital of *Babylonia*.

**Prices of Goods, &c. in September, 1792**      319  
Towards the End of the Month.

**STOCKS.**

S. Sea 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	Afric. 38
— Bonds 11. 18, 25	Royal Aff. 105
— Annu. 111 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lon. ditto 13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank 151 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 2	Y. Build. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 6
— Circ. 41. 73. 6d.	3 p. C. 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 100
Mil. Bank 115	Eng Copper 1. 2 a 4
India 157 a 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Welsh dit. 11. 15.
— Bonds Bl. 28, 15	Equivalent 110

**The Course of EXCHANGE.**

Ams. 35 1	Bilboa 42 $\frac{1}{2}$
D. Sight 34 10	Leghorn 50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rotter. 35 3	Genoa 53 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hamb. 34 1	Venice 48 $\frac{1}{2}$
P. Sight 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lisb. 5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 6
Bourb. $\frac{1}{2}$ ul 32 a $\frac{1}{2}$	Opport. 5 6
Cadiz. 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	Antw. 35 5
Madrid 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	Dublin 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

**Prices of Goods at Bear-Key.**

Wheat 23 24	Oates 12 15 6
Rye 13 14	Tares 20 2 3
Barley 13 15 6	Pease 18 21
H. Beans 16 19	H. Pease 18 20
P. Malt 20 22	B. Malt 19 21 6

**Prices of Goods, &c. in London. Hay 21. 10s. a Load.**

Coals per Chaldron 22 10 24	Sugar Powder best 54 a 59s.	Manna 18d. a 4s.
New Hope per Hun. 51. a 61.	Ditto second Sort 46a 10s.	Mastick rubins 41. 6d.
Old Hope 51. 10s. a 71.	Loaf Sugar doublerf. 8d. half 60d.	Opium 11s.
Rape Seed 101. a 11 10	Ditto single refine 36s. a 64s.	Quicksilver 41. 3d.
Lead the Fadder 19 Hun. 1 half		Rhubarb 25 a 30s.
on board, 16 a 161. 10s.	Grocery Wares by the lb.	Sarsaparilla 31. 6d.
Tin in Blocks 41.	Cinnamon 71. 8d.	Saffron English 26s.
Ditto in Bars 41. 21.	Cloves 91. 3d.	Wormseed 3 a 41.
Copper Eng. by 51. 51.	Mace 131. 6d.	Balsam Copaiva 21. 10d.
Ditto ordinary 41. 16s. a 51.	Nutmegs 81. 7d.	Balsam of Gilead 18s.
Ditto Barbary 70 a 80d.	Sugar Candy white 14d. a 18d.	Hypocistane 6 a 71.
Iron of Bilbao 141. 10s. per Ton.	Ditto brown 6d.	Ambrogio per oz. 14s.
Ditto of Sweden 151. 10s.	Pepper for home consumption 16d.	Wine, Brandy, and Rum.
Tallow 40s.	Ditto for Exportation 12d. half	Opport. red per Pipe 361.
Country Tallow 36s. 6d.	Tea Bohea fine 101. a 11s.	Ditto white 241.
Cochineal 17s. 6d.	Ditto ordinary 10s.	Lisbon red 301.
	Ditto Congo 10 a 14s.	Ditto white 261.
Grocery Wares by the C.	Ditto Pekoe 16 a 14s.	Sherry 261.
Raisins of the S. new 29s.	Ditto Green fine 10s. 13s.	Canary new 301.
Ditto Malaga Frailes 20s.	Ditto Imperial 9 a 12s.	Ditto old 361.
Ditto Smirna new none	Ditto Hyfin 30 a 35s.	Florence 31. 0s.
Ditto Alicant none		French red 301. a 401.
Ditto Lipra new none	Drugs by the lb.	Ditto white 201.
Ditto Balaodera none	Balsam Peru 16s.	Mountain Malaga old 241.
Currents new 40 a 42s.	Cardamom 31. 3d.	Ditto new 10 a 21.
Prunes French none	Camphire refine 16s.	Brandy Fr. per Gal. 61. a 61. 3d.
Figs none	Croci Eggs 21. 8d.	Rum of Jam. 71.
	Jallop 31. 2d.	Ditto Low Island 61. 4d. 61. 10d.

**Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from Aug. 29. to Sept. 26.**

Christened	Males	6707	1278
	Females	608	
Buried	Males	974	1927
	Females	954	
Died under 2 Years old			944
Between 2 and 5			129
5		10	49
10		20	44
20		30	47
30		40	127
40		50	152
50		60	126
60		70	112
70		80	52
80		90	40
90 and upwards			5

1927

For



ANATOMY, ARCHITECTURE, and  
PHYSICK.

**M**R. *Wynflow's Anatomy in English*; by *G. Douglass*, M. D. The first Volume. To be had only of the Translator in *Bow-lane*.

2. Rules for drawing the several Parts of Architecture, in a more exact and easy Manner than hath been heretofore practised, by which all Fractions in dividing the principal Members and their Parts are avoided: by Mr. *Gilder*; and may be had at the Author's House in *Henrietta Street, Marybone*, price 1*l*. 12. 6*d*.

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A List of new Books and a List of new Papers.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

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A List of new Books and a List of new Papers.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Of *Occasional's Monthly Intelligence*, for August 1732. Without a Register of Books and Pamphlets.

A List of new Books and a List of new Papers.

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# THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1732.

PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the last Session of Parliament;  
continued from Page 276.



**B**EFORE the House received the Report from the Committee of Supply, Mr. P—y moved, 'That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to give Directions to the proper Officers to lay before the House an Account of what Commissions in the Army and Governments of Garrisons, had been kept vacant, and what Savings had been made thereupon.'

Sir W—m S—d said, No such Account was ever kept at the War-Office; the Custom there was, that when an Officer died, the Commissary certified his Death to that Office, that the Pay might be stop'd; and they never began to issue any Money on that Account till a new Commission was lodged in that Office.

Sir W—m T—ge said, That the Savings on that Account could be but a meer Trifle, not worth being taken Notice of by that House.

Mr. P—y said, That while he was in that Office, and he believed it was so still, none of those Commissions were kept vacant for any Time; so that there could be little or no Savings on that Account; and if there was any, the Custom had always been to leave it to be disposed of by his Majesty as he thought fit.

Mr. P—y said, Sir, I made this Motion in a Manner by Accident; but I don't think it any Argument against it, to tell us, the Savings amount to a meer Trifle; we shall be best Judges of that when we see the Account; and let it be what it will, if it is

saved, I won't say sunk, (being a hard Word) we should enquire into the Application of it. I believe there are not a great many Commissions kept long vacant, but am sure some have been kept so for a considerable Time, we ought at least to have an Account of them. I observe there is a Demand every Year, called, an Account of Services incurred and not provided for; I think the most proper Way of answering it is, to have an Account of Services provided for and not performed. In the Civil List Revenue there is not an Office vacant for a Day, but what the Savings thereby are brought to Account, and disposed of in the most frugal Manner; the same good Management should be observed in the Army.

G—l R—s said, He supposed the same Method was observed now as formerly in Flanders; then, as soon as the Death of any Officer was certified, a new Commission was granted to some other, and the little Savings made that Way were left to the Disposal of the General, as he thought best for the Publick Service.

**C** Mr. B—y said, Whatever is given for the Maintenance of the Army, is Part of the Publick Money, and it is our Business to enquire into the Disposal of every Farthing of that Money. Formerly the Savings on this Account may perhaps amount to but a Trifle; however, considering the great Number of Officers we maintain, a very large Sum may be annually saved; and if we never call for such Account, Commissions may in Time of Peace be kept long vacant, so that we shall have Money, to convert it to Uses that may be prejudicial to the Nation.

Sir R—t—t said, Sir, While the Duke of Marlborough commanded our Armies, every

vacant Commission was immediately filled up. There was indeed generally about a Week allowed for it, but what was saved that Way was generally given to the Colonel, to answer some of the extraordinary Expences he was sometimes put to, or to the Officer that succeeded, to defray the Charges of his new Commission. The same Custom is still observed, and any little Savings hereby have always been disposed of by his Majesty in the Manner I have mentioned; or have been applied to Charitable Uses, and given in small Sums to those of the Army who stood most in Need. I hope this House does not intend to take the Disposal of such Charities into their own Hands, contrary to Custom; I don't think this House can be so good a Judge as a Board of General Officers in the Disposal of such Charities, whose Advice his Majesty can always have in such Cases. As to the Civil List, there are no Savings by any Vacancies; every Place is filled up as soon as it becomes vacant, in the same Manner as in the Army; the Management in both is the same, and in both there is as much Frugality as possible.

Thus the Question was put, and it was carried in the Negative.

On Jan. 25, Mr. Winstington presented a Bill for the better securing and encouraging the Trade of the Sugar Colonies in America, which was received and read the first Time, and ordered to be read a second Time.

Mr. A—n P—y. Mr. Speaker, all our Colonies in America are some Way or other concerned in this Bill; it is of the utmost Consequence to the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom, and therefore should be maturely considered not only within Doors, but likewise by those without; and that we may have their Sentiments on this Occasion, I move that the Bill be printed.

Which Motion was seconded and agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be printed.

Mr. W—n. Sir, As this Bill is of great Consequence to the Trade of this Nation, and to the Well-being of our Settlements in America, we should consider the particular Trade and Produce of every one of them; and therefore I move, that the Representations from our several Colonies, laid before the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, may be laid before this House, before we go upon the second Reading of the Bill.

Mr. B—n. Several Representations have been sent over to his Majesty from our Settlements in the West Indies, which have been ordered to the Board of Trade, for them to report their Opinion on his Majesty: Some of them we have already given our Opinion upon; but others without we yet had Time thoroughly to consider; however, Sir, we shall make all possible Dispatch, and be ready to lay

them before the House as soon as possible.

Mr. A—n P—y. As this is so important an Affair, we must wait for all those Materials which are necessary for giving us a full Information therein. There is in the Bill, as now brought in, a Clause about Lumber, which, I think, will do more Harm to the Trade of most of our Colonies, and consequently of this Nation, than all the other Clauses can do Good; but I shall have another Opportunity, I hope, of giving my Sentiments fully upon this Head.

Mr. S—d. Sir, This Bill was last Session of Parliament a long Time before this House. The Committee that was appointed for drawing it up, were no less than 3 Months about it; in which Time they certainly considered every Thing that could give them any Light into the Affair. I believe every Member is persuaded, that some Measures ought to be taken, and speedily too, for encouraging our Sugar Colonies, that they may carry on a Trade at least upon an equal Footing with their Rivals in the Sugar Trade. The only Reason of the Bill's not passing last Session, was, that the other House had not Time fully to consider the Affair: I have been informed, some of their Members complained, it was hard we did not allow them 3 Weeks to consider of an Affair that we had been above 3 Months in examining into. As the present Bill contains nothing but what was in the former, I am of Opinion, there need be no Delay in the Passing of it; for I am persuaded we can receive no farther Information than what has been already laid before the House, and fully considered in passing the former Bill.

Mr. O—p. Sir, In all Cases where there seems to be a Clashing of Interests, we ought to have no Regard to the particular Interest of any Country, or Set of People; the Good of the Whole should only be considered. Our Colonies are all a Part of our own Dominions; and we ought to shew an equal Respect to all.

A Petition was once presented to this House by one County, complaining that they were injured in their Trade as to the Sale of Beans by another; and they modestly prayed, that the other County should be prohibited to sell them.

Such Things may happen; and in the Case before us, if all our Plantations upon the Continent of America are against what is desired by the Sugar Colonies, we are to presume that the granting thereof will be a Prejudice to the particular Interests of our Continent Settlements; and surely, the Danger of hurting so considerable a Part of our Dominions, so extensive as to reach from the 34th to the 46th Deg. of Northern Lat. will incline us to be very cautious in what we are going about.

I shall be as ready as any to encourage our Sugar Colonies; but if the Relief asked be an Injury to the Whole, or will do more Harm to



the other Parts of our Dominions than it can do good to them; we must refuse it, and think of some other Methods.

We may form some Judgment from what was before us last Session; but a much more distinct Judgment from what may be brought before us now. Some of those concerned here for our Continent Settlements seemed last Year to be indifferent, and in some Manner to give the Affair up, I believe without good Authority from their Constituents; but now the Colonies themselves have had an Opportunity to consider the Affair, and to send over their Thoughts in a proper and authentick Manner, which 'tis necessary should be laid before us.

The Board of Trade are as exact and diligent in their Province, as any Board in England; they have much more Business than most others, and it will daily increase as our Colonies increase in Riches and Power. 'Tis already one of the most useful Boards we have, and while the same good Conduct is pursued, it will always be of great Advantage to the Trade of the British Dominions.

After this, it was resolved, 'That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, 'to give Directions to the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, to lay before the House, Copies of all Representations and Papers laid before them, since the then last Session of Parliament, relating to the Dispute between the Sugar Colonies and Northern Colonies in America.'

Mr. W—m then moved, 'That a Committee be appointed to inspect and settle the Fees of all the Officers and Servants of their House, and to examine what Salaries, or Allowances they had from the Government, and to report the same, with their Opinion thereupon, to the House.'

Sir W—m T—ge. Sir, Considering how much Business of Consequence now lies, or may probably come before this House during this Session, I don't think we should take up our Time with such trifling Matters. If any Complaint had been made to us of any exorbitant Fees, it would have been our Duty to enquire into it, and give all proper Redress; but as no such Complaint has been made, at least I have heard of none, I see no Reason why we should enter at present into such an Enquiry.

Mr. W—m. Sir, I did not expect this Motion would have been opposed by any in the House, and so did not think it necessary to give any Reasons for making it; but now that I am called upon, I must say, I believe it is well known, that there are great Complaints without Doors of the extravagant Charges in passing Private Bills, or in carrying any other Business through either House: Perhaps the Fault may be in the other House, but let them look to themselves; we ought at least

to take Care that there be no Ground of Complaint in our House. We are not to wait for a Regular Complaint, for few will venture to complain in Form, because no Man knows how soon he may be forced to come back; and when any Exactions are made, they are, singly considered, so inconsiderable, that no Man thinks it worth while to complain; but many Trifles amount to a Sum, and such Things grow worse when not looked after. If there be any Evil, what I have proposed will be an effectual Remedy. I shall be sorry my Motion is not agreed to; but I will at least have the Pleasure of having made it, and thereby done what I could for preventing any Evil that may ensue.

B Mr. S—r. I must say, Gentlemen, since my Time, I know of no Exactions or exorbitant Fees that have been taken; I have been as careful in this, and made as close Enquiries as I could. Some Time ago I found a Guinea was usually given to my Secretary, on the giving out the Warrant for Writs, whereas the old Fee was but 10s. Whereupon I ordered him expressly to receive no more: And to prevent what is commonly call'd Expedition Money, I ordered, that even this Fee should not be charged or paid till after the Election, and the Oaths taken upon the Return of the Writ. The Clerk of Committees also usually got a Guinea in Place of the old Fee 13s. 4d. This I have also endeavoured to rectify, tho' in most Cases even a Guinea is small enough Reward for his Trouble and Attendance. But I believe that this Motion was made, not so much on Account of any Abuses that have been lately committed, as to prevent any such in Time to come, which ought to be every Gentleman's Care, and shall be mine, in particular, as long as I have the Honour to be in the Place where I am.

F Mr. S—di. I am persuaded, Sir, it has always been your particular Care, that there should be no Impositions; and I believe no one thinks we have Occasion for the Committee proposed on Account of any late Exactions: But now that an Enquiry into the Fees taken by our own Servants has been proposed, I fear it may be some Imputation upon us, not to agree to the Motion. Considering how long the Fees have been settled, some of them may now be found too small; and if this Affair be referred to a Committee, they ought to increase those they judge too small, as well as diminish such as they think extravagant.

G Mr. P—r. I hope the House will agree to the Motion, because we ought to search whether or no there be a Beam in our own Eye, in order to pull it out, before we begin to pull out the Mote that is in another's. I presume the Hon. Gentleman made this Motion only as a Prelude to something of more Consequence; I hope after we have examined into, and settled the Fees of our own Clerks



and Servants, we shall do the same by the Officers, Clerks and Servants of all our Courts of Law. Whatever be the Case of the former, the other is a great Grievance, and complained of by the whole Nation. We have had printed Lists of those Fees laid before us; and have gone no further but only to receive them: But those who brought them in have gone a little further; they think they may now by Authority of Parliament exact all the Fees that are mentioned in those Lists; and from thence have taken Occasion to increase several of their Fees much beyond what they had formerly any Authority for; so that unless we make some proper Regulations as to all those Lists of Fees, we have by calling for them rather injured than served our Country. I shall therefore agree to the Motion now made, that we may with Decency proceed to enquire into, and settle the Fees of all our Courts of Law, and other Offices in the Nation.

Mr. W——n. According to the Order of this House, a List of the Fees of every Clerk and Servant thereof has been brought in, and, I believe, perused by most Members. I hear not of any Objection made to any of them, or that more has been at any Time taken; I therefore don't see what Use there is for a Committee. If we order them to be printed, and Copies to be fix'd up in the Publick Offices of the House, it may prevent any exorbitant Demands for the future; and be as effectual as any Thing that can be done by a Committee. The Gentlemen may have some further Design; if they have, they may proceed upon it without needlessly troubling the House, as to the Committee now moved for.

Mr. P——y. I was not at all in the Secret as to this Motion; I knew not of any further Design, so that I can't in this Affair be any Way a Blabber. I agree with the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, as to the Ordering the List of Fees to be printed; let them be printed and published, and if my worthy Friend pleases, let them be printed in the *Free Briton* too: But I can't think we ought to rest satisfied with the List delivered; we are not surely from thence to conclude, that no greater Fee has ever been taken than what is mentioned in that List: Exactions are always made in a clandestine Manner; such Secrets may be discovered by a Committee, but we are not to expect that the Authors will come voluntarily and inform the House of the Crimes they have been guilty of. Parliamentary Enquiries are terrible to those who have been guilty of any Iniquity; tho' by the Enquiry now moved for, no Iniquity shall be discovered, yet the Terror of it will be a Bar to Extortion for a long Time to come.

Upon putting the Question, it was carried in the Affirmative, and a Committee was accordingly appointed.

On Jan. 28, was presented a Petition of Sir Thomas Lombe, alledging, 'That he had at his own Expence, and with the utmost Difficulty and Hazard, discovered and introduced into this Kingdom the Art of making fine *Italian Organzine*, or Thrown Silk, out of fine Raw Silk, by large Engines of a most curious and intricate Structure, which Commodity was absolutely necessary to carry on our Silk-Weaving Trade, and was formerly bought with our Money, ready worked in *Italy*: That his late Majesty had granted him a Patent for the sole making and using the said Engines for 14 Years; but that several Years of the said Term were expired before he could finish the said Engine, and by Reason of other Difficulties the whole Term was almost expired before he could bring the Manufacture to Perfection; and therefore praying the House would take his Case into Consideration, and grant him a further Term of Years for the sole making and using the said Engines, or such other Recompence or Relief, as to the House should seem meet.'

Mr. A——n P——y said, He knew the Petitioner had been at a very great Trouble and Expence; and that a great Part of the Term granted by the Patent had passed before any Advantage could be made of his most useful Invention, and therefore he moved, that the Petition should be referred to a Committee.

Mr. O——p said, Since the Petitioner had, at his own Expence and Hazard, introduced a most useful and necessary Manufacture, he ought to meet with all proper Encouragement: That one Engine was now finished at *Derby*, by which that whole County was improved, and many Poor employed, who might else have been a Burthen upon their Parishes: Therefore he seconded the Motion for a Committee.

Sir T——s A——n said, Patents had always been look'd upon as prejudicial to the Kingdom, especially when granted or continued for any long Term; so that their Ancestors made a Law against granting any Patent for longer than 14 Years; and it would be a dangerous Precedent to prolong the Term, or grant a new Term to a Patentee. That the Petitioner had enjoyed his Patent several Years, had carried on a vast Trade under it, and had thereby acquired a great deal of Riches, which he thought was a sufficient Recompence; and that prolonging the Term would prevent the Nation's making any Benefit of that Invention, and also give the Petitioner a farther Opportunity of disturbing all other Inventions, any Way resembling his, to the great Discouragement of all new Improvements or Manufactures; therefore he was against the Motion.

Sir Y——n R——t said, As no Man was entitled

titled to a Patent but he who introduced some new Invention or Manufacture, he did not know, if the Petitioner had at first any Title to a Patent, for that there had been in the Parish where he lived, some such Manufacture for more than 30 Years. But if the Petitioner had at first a Title to a Patent, he could not think there was any Reason for renewing it: But as these Things would properly come under the Cognizance of the Committee, he would not be against one.

Mr. A—n P—y. Sir, The Petitioner having a Brother whose Head is well turned for the *Metaphysics*, and both of them being informed of the Charge this Nation was yearly put to in the Purchase of that Sort of *Italian Thrown-Silk* call'd *Organsine*, and that the same was all made within the Dominions of *Savoy*, by Means of a large and curious Engine which had been kept at work for many Years there, but so secret, that no other Nation could ever yet come at the Invention; they resolved to attempt the bringing this Invention hither; they knew it was very difficult and dangerous, because the King of *Sardinia* had made it Death for any to discover this Invention, or attempt to carry it out of his Dominions: But the Petitioner's Brother resolved to venture his Person for the Benefit of his Country, and Sir Thomas resolved to venture his Money, and to furnish his Brother with what Sums should be necessary for executing so bold and generous a Design. His Brother went accordingly over to *Italy*, and after a long Stay, and a great Expence in that Country, he found Means to see this Engine so often, as to pry into the Nature of it so narrowly, that he made himself Master of the whole Invention, and of all the different Parts and Motions belonging thereto. After his Return to *England*, Sir Thomas, who knew the Excellency of his Brother's Genius, and could depend upon his Word, was convinced that he was Master of the Thing, and therefore cheerfully agreed to whatever Expence should be necessary for setting it up in *England*; but that he might have the Advantage common in such Cases, he got a grant of a Patent from his late Majesty in 1718: The Engine is so large, and there are so many Wheels, Motions, Spindles, &c. that it was 3 Years after this, before he could finish it. And then he could make no Benefit thereby, till he had instructed a Number of Persons to work the same; and before this, his *Sardinian* Majesty had heard that Engine was set up in *England*, whereupon he immediately prohibited the Exportation of *Raw Silk*; and before Sir Thomas could get a sufficient Quantity stole out of that Country, his Patent was near expiring; so that it is impossible he could as yet have got a sufficient Recompence for his Hazard and Expence. There might have been before, and may be still, some other Sorts of *Twist Silk* made in *England*; but there never was any such as *Or-*

*gansine* made, nor any such Engine in *England*, as this: It is a very large Engine, first moved by Water, by Means of which a great many Wheels and Spindles are set a moving, and thereby great Quantities of *Silk* are twisted in a much finer Manner, and by much fewer Hands, than can possibly be done by any Engine that was ever yet invented.

A Mr. B—d. The Petitioner could not yet make any great Advantage of his Invention, because no *Raw Silk* is proper for his Purpose but the *Italian*, and he could have but little, except what was privately stole out of the Dominions of *Savoy*. He has made several Experiments of the *Turky Raw Silk*, but always found it impossible to make good *Organsine* of it. He has likewise tried the *Raw Silk* from *China*, and finds it would do as well as the *Italian*, but the Company keeps it at so high a Price, that it will not answer; I can find no other Reason for this, but only the great Profits that Company are resolved to make of every Thing which they have an Exclusive Privilege for dealing in. They purchase it very cheap in the Country, and the Danger or Expence of bringing it home cannot be so great, but they may sell it at a more reasonable Price. The Petitioner has also tried the *Raw Silk* from *Carolina*, which has answer'd extremely well, and if there were enough of it, we should not perhaps be obliged to lay out so much of the Nation's Money for *Italian Raw Silk*, nor should we need to trouble ourselves about the prohibiting of the Exportation of their *Raw Silk*; but as yet there is but a very little *Silk* produced from *Carolina*, so that the Petitioner could not make any Advantage thereby. I know not what this House may judge a proper Recompence to the Petitioner; but all possible Care ought to be taken for preventing the Invention's being carried out of this Country. If we can keep our Neighbours from stealing it from us, it will be a great Encouragement to several Branches of our *Silk* Manufacture; we shall have the Benefit at least of supplying most of them with *Organsine Silk*.

B Mr. O—p. That Act for confining the King's Patents to 14 Years, was made in the Reign of *James I.* The Bubbles and Monopolies erected, and the many Enormities committed about that Time, had become a publick Grievance. The Reason of that Law, was to prevent any such Bubbles or Monopolies for the future. The Petitioner has never endeavoured to make a Bubble of his Affair, nor grasp at any unlawful Monopoly. He pretends only to what every new Inventor is entitled to, *viz.* to have the sole Use of his Invention so long as may be a just Recompence to him for his Hazard and Expence. If he has not yet had such a Recompence, we are not confined by the former Law; we ought to bring in a Bill to prolong the Term of his Patent, or to grant him some other reasonable Recompence



competence. Raw Silk may be bought here for 36s. per Pound, but when made *Organzine*, it sells for 24s. the Difference, which is 50 per Cent. is all clear Money got to the Nation; the 8s. per Pound added to the Price of that Commodity, is all clear Gain to us, because it is added by the Labour of our own People; and since this Gain can be made only by Means of this Engine, this Gentleman has certainly brought home a very profitable Branch of Trade to his own Country, for which he deserves a Recompence. His Case ought therefore to be considered, and his Petition referred to the Consideration of a Committee.

Mr. J—D—s. Since this Gentleman's Invention has been perfected, our Exports of Gold and Silver Lace have greatly increased; the Sort of Twist or Thrown Silk that is made by Means of his Engine, being the only proper Silk that can be used in the Manufacture of such Lace; and we having now that Sort of Silk in greater Plenty, and cheaper, than ever before, our Manufacturers in such Laces have been able to sell them much cheaper than they were ever sold here before; whence has proceeded the great Increase of our Exports of that Commodity; and when such Quantities are exported, we may be sure there is very little (if any) imported, tho' there is perhaps more of it now worn in this Country than ever before. So that I take this to be an Improvement in our Manufactures, entirely owing to this Gentleman's Invention.

After this, the Petition was, without any Division, referred to the Consideration of a Committee to examine the Matter thereof, and report the same, with their Opinion, to the House; and a Committee was accordingly appointed.

After this Affair was over, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider further of the Supply granted to his Majesty; and a Motion being made and seconded, that 25,348l. 2s. be granted to his Majesty upon Account for Out-Pensioners of *Chelsea-Hospital*, for 1732.

Mr. P—y stood up and said, Sir, I do not now rise up to make any Motion; but I am, in Duty to my Country, and to those who do me the Honour to give me a Place in this House, bound to take Notice of some Accounts or Estimates laid before us, which to me seem somewhat extraordinary. I must in general observe, that the Estimates of the publick Expence increase every Year: From Year to Year there is always some New Article to be provided for, or some Addition made to the Old. If we at any Time get free of an extraordinary Charge, it always leaves some Marks behind; there is always some Part of it remains, and is continu'd to be a Burden upon the People: These small Remains, and

these annual Additions, by thus yearly increasing, may come at last to be a Burden too heavy to be born. By the Estimate now laid before us, the Article of *Chelsea-College* appears to be heavier than it was last Year; during the last War this Nation maintained near 300,000 Men, of which near 90,000 were National Troops, yet towards the End of that War, the Pensioners of *Chelsea-College* were not above 2000, whereas if we include the Regiment of Invalids, and the several Independent Companies of Invalids, they are now above 4000 Men, I do not doubt of the Care of the Commissioners to conform to the Rules of that Hospital: But many who are by the Rules entitled to be taken in, may not be proper Objects of Charity. There is a Sort of Emulation among the Officers, who shall have the most young and best-looking Fellows in their Regiment: Hence many a brave old Soldier is discharged, to make room for a spruce young Fellow, who can powder his Hair, and dress so as to make a good Appearance at a Review, tho' the old Man be perhaps the better Soldier, and willing and able to serve his Country for many Years; yet he is discharged as unfit for Service, and brought in a Pensioner upon *Chelsea-College*: They are admitted as old and infirm, yet when once got in, they seem to be immortal; their Numbers never decrease; surely there are many of those immortal old Men, that might have served a great while as good Soldiers even in a Marching-Regiment, especially in Time of Peace. At the last Scrutiny into the Affairs of that Hospital, in which a Right Hon. Person had a principal Concern, above half of the Persons whose Names were entered as Pensioners could not be found; and of those who were entered as Lettermen, above 100, which was at least one half, were discharged; I do not indeed know why there should be any entered in that Character.

We have heard much, Sir, of the fine Roads lately made thro' the Highlands of Scotland, and I doubt not of their being such as represented, nor of the Gentleman's faithful and frugal Management of that Affair, which was committed to him; but I can't see what made such a Design so absolutely necessary; these *Highlanders*, it is true, were made appear terrible before they were known, but after we got a little more into their Acquaintance, they appear'd but Men; and after they were disarm'd, I can't see there was any great Occasion for this extraordinary Expence, for which I find there is now charged about the Sum of 10,000l. but since we have been at this Expence, and the *Highlanders* are thereby made accessible, there is certainly no further Occasion for the 6 *Highland Companies*, which are kept up only for preserving the Peace; these 6 Companies amount to above 500 Men, and



and they cost the Publick much above 5000*l.* yearly; this Expence may be now saved, and all the Service they can possibly do, may for the future be performed by Detachments from the Regiments, which are kept in that Part of the Island.

Sir *W—m S—d.* I have served some Time at the Board for admitting Pensioners into *Chelsea-Hospital*; in all my Time, and I believe for several Years before, all imaginable Care has been taken to admit only such as were justly entitled to that Publick Charity, or rather that Publick Reward for a long and faithful Service; only such as had been disabled in the Service, or had served their Country for at least 20 Years, and were discharged as unfit for further Service. The Soldiers were always obliged to bring Certificates from their Officers of the Time of their Service, or of the Manner of their having been disabled. We have been so cautious as to make the Fellows strip to the Skin, that we might the better judge whether they were actually disabled and unfit for Service; and after such strict Enquiry, we could not in Conscience, we could not in Humanity, refuse to admit them.

Sir *J—m R—t.* It seems strange, that notwithstanding our long Peace, the Number of those Pensioners, and the Publick Charge for maintaining them, should be every Day increasing: 20 Years Service is a long Term, but yet it is not always a proper Qualification; if a Man enters young into the Service, as most do, he may have been a Soldier 20 Years, and yet very fit for Service, or for any Day-Labour; and if such a Man be discharged, I see not why the Publick should maintain him; he may work for his Daily Bread. The Publick should not encourage any Man to live idle, if he can earn a Subsistence by his daily Labour: I believe, Sir, many Pensioners of *Chelsea-Hospital* have Wives and Children, and not only can, but do earn as much by their Labour as might maintain them and their Families; what they have from the Publick only encourages their Extravagance: That Hospital was never design'd for such Men, but as a charitable Relief for those whose great Age, or Sufferings in the publick Service, had render'd incapable of maintaining themselves; and such can only regularly be admitted Pensioners upon the Publick.

Mr. *P—m.* Sir, Since I have been one of the *Chelsea* Board, there have been few or no Impositions put upon the Commissioners. The Gentleman is mistaken, if he thinks, that the Number of the Pensioners is this Year increased; on the contrary, there are 22 fewer Pensioners than there were the last; it is true, the Sum charged is larger now than it was last Year, but that proceeds from this

being Leap Year; a Day's Subsistence for the whole Number of Pensioners amounts to a much larger Sum, than the Savings by the Decrease in the Number of Pensioners amount to.

The great Increase of Pensioners upon the College within these few Years past, is easy to account for. Some Time ago two or three Regiments were brought over from *Gibraltar* and *Port Mahon*, that had been in Garrison for 15 or 16 Years; in all which Time there had been few or no Men discharged; but upon their being brought home, the Change of the Air, added to their Age and Infirmities, made most of them unfit for a March, or any Duty; and it being then easy for the Officers to supply their Places with young Men fit for Service, great Numbers were discharged; so that the most Part of those two or three Regiments came all upon the Hospital at once. Another Reason of the Increase of those Pensioners, is, that there is as yet but a very bad Provision for decayed Soldiers in the Hospital in *Ireland*, so that whenever any Regiment is brought over from thence in the Course of changing, the old and disabled Men, who in *Ireland* did all they could to conceal their Age and Infirmary, then begin to solicit, and often obtain a Discharge and Certificate, in order to get themselves entered as Pensioners in *Chelsea-College*: This has been a Sort of Grievance, but his Majesty is doing all he can to get it rectify'd, as he does with Respect to every Grievance as soon as ever he discovers it.

It must be granted that 20 Years Service is not always a proper Qualification; and I have known several Examples, when a sturdy well-looking Man has come with a proper Discharge and a Certificate from his Officer, to be admitted upon the College, the Board has examined him as to the Method of his obtaining his Discharge, and if it appeared, he had solicited the same, they have refused to admit him; and if he had not solicited it, but was willing to continue in the Service, the Board has sent him back to the Regiment, with Orders to his Officer to receive him.

As to the High Roads made thro' the Highlands of *Scotland*, they are certainly of great Use to that Country, and the whole Nation, because of the easy Access that is thereby made to and from that Country; and the Expence will appear to be very small, when compared with the great Charges that have formerly been brought in for marching Detachments thro' the said Country; so that the Hon. Gentleman who had the Direction of making those Roads, has taken the utmost Care to see the Design executed in the most faithful and frugal Manner, and has thereby done a signal Service to his Country and to Posterity.

[To be continued.]

*A View of the Weekly ESSAYS and DISPUTES in this Month.*

Hyp-Docter, Oâ. 3. N°. 95.

Dr. Clarke, Mr. Locke, and Mr. Woolaston, defended, against the Aspersions in a late Libel.

**I**S it a Mark of Honesty to represent these three Men as Enemies to Jesus Christ, when Dr. Clarke's Book call'd, *the Evidences of Revealed Religion*, is one of the strongest Demonstrations of Christianity that ever appeared; when he has so often affirmed, and so beautifully prov'd in his Writings, that a good Deist is obliged by his own Reasons to be a Christian; when he so strongly answer'd the Objections of the Free-Thinkers against the Books of the New Testament; when he defended the Immortality of the Soul against a crack-brain'd Nonjuror, Mr. Dodwell, &c. when he vindicated the Messias against Mr. Collins's *Grounds and Reasons*; when he has written a *Paraphrase* on the Gospel, to propagate its Faith and most amiable Morals; when to my Knowledge, there was not a better Christian, a more polite universal Scholar, a Man of more valuable Endowments, and more exact Piety, or a more accomplish'd Master of the most agreeably instructive Conversation? Does it follow, that Dr. Clarke did not believe the Godhead of Jesus Christ, because he did not believe this or that human Explanation of it? No: Every human Explanation, as such, in Point of Authority, is on a Level; and the Dr. had as good a Right to propose his Explanation as any other Man.

Mr. Locke was a Christian, he has written a distinct Piece to evidence the Truth of the Christian Religion, as well as several Comments on the Epistles of St. Paul: There is a Common-Place-Book of the Bible, and a Harmony of the Gospels, ascrib'd to Mr. Locke: His Chapter of the Boun-

daries of Faith and Reason sufficiently justifies his own Faith. Mr. Locke is charg'd by *John-a-Noaks* with being a *Materialist*, and an *Atheist*; one Argument he brings for it is, That he asserts Thought is not essential to

A the Soul; therefore, he concludes, he is taking from us the most noble Idea of the Thinking Power that made the World. But how is that taking from us the most noble Idea of the Divine Creator, when Mr. Locke's Essay is on *Human Understanding*, and he only affirms, That no Reasons yet alledg'd sufficiently shew that the Act of Thinking is essential to the Soul of Man, inseparable from it? Did Mr. Locke ever affirm, that *Thought is not essential to God*? Or imply that Proposition?  
C There is no such Passage in Mr. Locke; he was not treating of the *Divine Mind*, but the Powers and Functions of the Soul of Man only.

Mr. *Perspective*, who has broke thro' all Bounds of Religion, Truth, good Manners, and common Decency, attacks likewise Mr. Woolaston's Book of *the Religion of Nature*, which he affirms to be 'independent of God, and that not one Passage in the sacred Writings could deserve a Place in it.' Yet Mr. Woolaston quotes the *Scripture*, and not only that, but the *Fathers* and the *Rabbins* almost in every Page: He demonstrates a God, and says, *Revelation ought to be treated with the highest Regard, believ'd and obey'd; he always insisted on it; it is, as it were, the Burden of his Song; Natural Religion is so far from undermining Revelation, that it paves the Way for it.* He speaks of God, and argues from God almost in every Chapter.

I could have handled this Libel in a different Method; but since it would abuse the Government as *Atheistical*,  
G I thought it my Duty to invalidate that vile Asperion: And since Mr. *Perspective* has propos'd an *empty Scull*  
for



for the Hermitage, his own might suffice; (See p. 258.) as for his Stroke from the two Heads over Temple-Bar, let him remember that the Ghosts of *Algernon Sidney*, *Lord Russell*, *Sir Edm. Godfrey*, the Slain by *Jefferies* in the *West*, *Cornish*, &c. &c. &c. cry aloud for more.

Free Britain, Oct. 3. No 149.  
Government compar'd to a Pyramid:  
From Sir Wm. Temple's Essay on the Original and Nature of Government.

**T**HE Firmness of any Government is best judged by the Rules of *Architecture*; which teach, that a *Pyramid* is of all Figures the firmest, and most secure against all Shocks; and the broader its Bottom, and sharper its Top, the firmer it grows.

The Ground of all Government is the Consent of the People, proceeding from various Causes; and that Government, which takes in the Consent of the greatest Number of the People, may justly be said to have the broadest Bottom; and if it terminate in the Authority of one single Person, it may be said to have the narrowest Top, answerable to the firmest Sort of *Pyramid*.

But a Government, which, by crossing the Interests and losing the Affections of the People, leaves out of its Compass the greatest Part of their Consent, may be said to narrow its Bottom; and if this be done to serve the Ambition, not only of one, but of two or more, that come to share in the Government, by this Means the Top may be said to grow broader; and in Proportion to both these, the Stability of the Figure is impair'd.

Hence, a Monarchy, where the Prince governs by the Affections of the People, or the Bulk of them, is the safest and firmest Government: And a Popular State, which is not

founded in the general Humours and Interests of the People, but only of the Persons who share in the Government, is of all others the most unstable. Again, a Monarchy, the less it takes in of the People's Opinions, and the more of the Passions and Interests of particular Men, the more unstable it grows: And a Common wealth, the more it takes in of the general Humour and Bent of the People, and the more it spires up to a Head by the Authority of some one Person, founded on the Love and Esteem of the People, the firmer it stands.

Hence it was, that the small *Atbenian* State resisted with Success the Power of the *Persians*, in the Time of *Miltiades* and *Themistocles*: Rome that of the *Gauls*, in the Time of *Camillus*; and the vast Armies of *Afric*, *Spain*, and the greatest Part of *Italy* in the *Carthaginian* Wars, (under the Conduct of several great Captains, but chiefly *Fabius* and *Scipio*.) The little Principality of *Epir* was invincible by the whole Power of the *Turks* in three several Invasions under their Prince *Cassiot* (commonly call'd *Scanderbeg*.) The Kingdom of *Leon* and *Oviedo*, by all the Wars of the *Moors* and *Saracens* for many Ages: The State of *Venice*, by those of the *Turks*: The *Swissers*, by the Power of the Emperors; and the *Hollanders* by that of *Spain*: Because in all these Wars, the People were united and spirited by the common Love of their Country, Liberty or Religion; or by the more particular Esteem and Love of their Princes and Leaders.

In the Conquest of the *Lydians* by *Cyrus*, and the *Persians* by *Alexander*, or the great *Assian* and *Egyptian* Kings by the *Roman* State, and of all the *Roman* Provinces by the several Northern (or barbarous) Nations; of the *Spaniards* by the *Moors*, the *Gauls* by the *Franks*, and of our ancient *Britons* by the *Saxons*, it is



easy to see that the Resistances were render'd weak, either by the soft Dispositions of the People, under the Examples of vicious or luxurious Princes, whom they neither honour nor willingly obey; or by the common Hatred of their present Servitude; or the distracted Factions of a discontented Nation, under no Authority grounded upon the general Love or Esteem of the People.

Of Instability and Changes of Governments, by narrowing their Borders, which are the Consent or Concurrence of the People's Affections and Interests, all Stories and Ages afford continual Example; and of this, the frequent Tumults, Seditions and Alterations in the Commonwealths of *Athen* and *Rome*, and the several violent Changes in the Races or Persons of the Princes of *England*, *France*, and *Spain*, are remarkable Instances.

But the two freshest Examples may be drawn from the Revolutions in *England* in the Year 60, and of *Holland* in 72. In the first, the usurp'd Powers thought themselves secure in the Strength of an untried Army of above 60,000 Men; yet we saw them forc'd to give Way to the current Humour of the People, in Favour of their ancient and lawful Government; and this mighty Army of a sudden lose their Heart and Strength, and content themselves to be moulded again in the Mass of the People; and by conspiring with the general Humour, make Way for the King's glorious Restoration, without a Drop of Blood drawn in the End of the Quarrel, the Beginning and Course whereof had been so fatal to the Kingdom.

The Constitution of the Government in *Holland* had continued 20 Years in the Hands of their popular Magistrates, after the Exclusion or Intermision of the Authority of the House of *Orange*, upon the Death of the last Prince, and Infancy of this. The Pensioner *de Witt*, a most able

Minister, had the chief Direction of their Affairs for 18 Years; and he and his Party had reduc'd not only all the Civil Charges in his Province, but in a manner all the Military Commands, out of the Hands of the Friends of the House of *Orange*: And all this had been attended with the perpetual Success of their Affairs at home and abroad. Yet the general Humour of Kindness in the People, to their old Form of Government under the Princes of *Orange*, grew up with the Age and Virtues of the young Prince (*afterwards our King William*) so as to raise a Prospect of some unavoidable Revolution among them long before it arriv'd: And we have seen it grow to that Height in this present Year, upon the Prince's coming to the 22d of his Age (the Time assign'd him by their Constitution for entering on the publick Charges of their *Milice*) that tho' it had found them in Peace, it must have occasion'd some violent Sedition; but meeting with the Con-  
D juncture of a foreign Invasion, it broke out into so furious a Rage, and such general Tumults, as ended in the Blood of their chief Ministers, the Displacing all who were suspected to be of their Party, and the full Restoration of the Prince's Authority to the highest Point any of his Ancestors ever enjoyed.

*Daily Courant, Oct. 5.*

#### *The Happiness of the British Constitution.*

AFTER several Things said about Liberty, in a Dialogue between *Timon* and *Lycurgus*, and the latter's mentioning the dismal Consequences of arbitrary Power in one Person; *Timon* asks, Have the Nobles or Commons observed more Moderation in their Rule? Tell me if the Senate of *Venice*, or the Council of State at the *Hague*, have not in some Instances treated their Subjects as

*sayg.*

cavalierly as the Court of Versailles, or the Escorial?

*Lycurgus* answers, I will neither deny nor affirm that at present. But, as for ourselves, we have this Advantage, from the mixt Form of the English Government, that each Part of it is a Check upon the Faults and Extravagancies of the others. The Power of the Crown is at hand to interpose its Influence, and, in many Cases, to stem the Fury of a wilful and unreasonable People; tho' perhaps it is not (as indeed it ought not to be) able to divert them from any just and well founded Resolution for their own Security. On the other Side, the Strength and natural Importance of the Commons is the best Security from any Incroachments of the Crown, without interrupting him that wears it in those Offices and generous Prerogatives of Sovereignty which justly recommend a Kingly Government; and on which the Encouragement of Arts, and the Growth of National Greatness, so much depend. And in case of any Difference between the Prince and his People, it is a peculiar Happiness of England to have a third Body in the Legislature, who, as they derive a great deal from the Crown, so in a more ample Manner do they enjoy the Liberties, Privileges, and Properties of Subjects, and have therefore the justest Reason to watch against the Violences of either. And thus are the People of England not only for the present free than the rest of the World, but more secured (as far as human Policy can do it) against the Loss of their Liberty for the future.

*Timon* then objects the Millions of Money that the preserving this Constitution has cost us, whence proceeds that Load of Debt, says he, under which we now groan, and our Children will groan after us. To which *Lycurgus* replies:

Our Constitution has indeed cost

us a great deal, to preserve it in its present Perfection; but we have not yet paid more for it than it is really worth; nor do we at all repine at the Millions we have spent, nor those which we yet owe, in Maintenance of this great Anniversary (of the Revolution.) A People who, in the Time of Danger, were all ready to risk their Lives, may very well venture their Money, to make good a Revolution, which, as it saved them from certain present Ruin, so has it given them the best Security of Happiness this World can afford for the future. If there are any Distempers to which our Constitution is liable, such perhaps as are common alike to political and natural Bodies, and owing to their florid Health and sanguine Complexion; these Bodies may be very well born, since no one did ever wish himself in a sickly consumptive State, to be rid of those little Heats, Eruptions, and feverish Fits, which ever attend the Richness and Excess of Health. Till we can see Perfection justly inscribed upon any human Invention, we ought not to be angry that we do not meet it in any of the Systems of Politicks, or the elaborate Models of State Philosophers. 'Tis enough that we know our own Constitution (the Acquisition of our wise and gallant Ancestors) to be as free from great Inconveniencies, as it is the Office of all wise and good Men, to watch over the little incident ones that remain, with that exact Balance of Zeal and Moderation which is necessary to perpetuate so happy a Constitution of Government to the End of Time.

*Universal Spectator*, Oct. 7. 1732.

Of Specters and Apparitions.

SOME are over-credulous in these Stories, others sceptical and distrustful, and a third Sort perfectly inddel. Mr. Locke assures us, we have as clear an Idea of Spirit, as



of *Body*; But if it be ask'd, How a Spirit, that never was embodied, can form to itself a *Body*, and come up into a *World* where it has no Right of Residence, and have all its *Organs* perfected at once: or how a Spirit, once embodied, but now in a separate State, can take up its Carcass out of the *Grave*, sufficiently repaired, and make many *Resurrections*, before the *last*; or how the *Dead* can counterfeit their own *Bodies*, and make to themselves an Image of themselves; by what Ways and Means since Miracles could this Transformation can be effected; by whose Leave and Permission, or by what Power and Authority; or with what wise Design, and for what great Ends and Purposes all this is done, we cannot easily imagine; and the *Divine* and *Philosophy* together will find it very difficult to resolve such Questions.

Before the *Christian Era*, some Messages from the other *World* might be of Use, if not necessary, in some Cases; and on some extraordinary Occasions; but since that Time we want no more, nor can have any surer Informations.

As for the great *Evil Spirit*, 'tis his Interest to be mask'd or invisible. Among his own sworn Vassals, and upon certain Days of State and Solemnity, he may allow himself to appear in Disguise at a publick *Parade* (which is attested by a whole Cloud of Travellers) with all the Terrors necessary to confirm his Worshipers in their sly and implicit Slavery: But there is no Instance of his Appearing among us, except what is produced by the learned *Echard*, at a Time when our Country was hardly *Christian*, and to a *Man* in such a close Alliance with him, that it was reasonable to suppose, two such dear and intimate Friends should every now and then contrive to have a personal Meeting and Conference.

Some *Ghosts* and *Spirits* owe their

Existence to a timorous or distemper'd Imagination, in the Midst of a dark and gloomy Interval; others take their Rise from the reciprocal Pleasure of Deluding, and of being deluded: And for the rest, we must impute them to the early Errors of Infancy, and a motly Mixture of the low and vulgar Education: Mothers and Grandmothers, Aunts and Nurses, begin the Cheat, and from little Horrors and hideous Stories of Bugbears, *Mormones* and Fairies, *Rave-head* and *Bloody Bones*, *Walking Lights*, *Will-a-Whisks* and *Hobgoblins*, they train us up, by Degrees to the Belief of a more substantial *Ghost* and *Apparition*. Thus instructed, or thus imposed upon, we begin to listen to the old *legendary* and *traditional* Accounts of *local Ghosts*, which, like the *Genii* of the Antients, have been reported, Time immemorial, to haunt certain particular Family-Seats, and Cities, famous for their Antiquity and Decays. Of this Sort are the *Apparitions* that are Natives and Denizens of *Kerulam*, *Silchester*, *Ravens*, and *Rushester*; the *Dæmon* of *Tedworth*, the *Black Dog* of *Winchester*, and the *Barr Guest* of *York*. From hence we proceed to many other Extravagancies of the same Kind, and give some Share of Credit to the out-lying *Night-Walkers* and *Suburban Ghosts*, rais'd by petty *Printers*, and *Half-Penny Pamphleteers*.

The Apparition of *Madam Veal*, because it recommends the Original Author, *Monf. Drelincourt*, and his elaborate Discourse upon *Death*, to all Readers, must therefore be of singular Use to the *Translator* as well as the *Editor*: And there are many others, of which no Account can be given but from Trick and Design, to promote some Temporal Interest; as, to bring a hard-mouth'd *Malefactor* to Confession; to oblige an unrepenting Parent to be reconcil'd to a Son or Daughter; or to sink the Rents of a House: And some Houses are said



to be haunted just as some old Women are said to be Witches, only because they are squallid and uncouth, dilapidated and out of Repair.

But when we come to read of the Ghost of Sir George Villiers, of the Piper of Hammell, the Daemon of Moscow, or of the famous German Colonel, mention'd by the *Sieur Pontil*, and see the great Names of *Clarendon*, *Boyle*, &c. affix'd to these Accounts, we begin to find Reasons for our Credulity, till at last we are convinc'd by a whole Conclave of Ghosts, met together in the Works of a *Glanvill* or a *Moreton*.

Various Methods are propos'd by the Learned for the Laying of Ghosts. Artificial ones are easily quieted, if we only take them for real and substantial Beings, and proceed accordingly. Thus, when a *Fryar*, personating an Apparition, haunted the Apartment of the late Emperor *Joseph*, the present King *Augustus*, then at the Imperial Court, flung him out of the Window, and laid him upon the Pavement so effectually, that he never rose or appear'd again.

The Writer concludes with a memorable Conference between the late Dr. *Fowler*, Bishop of Gloucester, and the late Mr. Justice *Powell*; the former a zealous Defender of Ghosts, and the latter somewhat sceptical about them. They had had several Altercations upon the Subject; and once when the Bp made a Visit to the Justice, the latter contracting the Muscles of his Face into an Air of more than usual Severity, assur'd the Bp. that since their last Disputation, besides his Lordship's strong Reasons, he had met with no less Proof than ocular Demonstration to convince him of the real Existence of Ghosts. How! (says the Bishop) ocular Demonstration? Well! I have preach'd, I have printed upon the Subject; but nothing will convince you Scepticks but ocular Demonstration. I am glad, Mr. Justice, you are become a Convert: But

pray, Sir, How went this Affair? I beseech you, let me know the whole Story. My Lord, (answers the Justice) as I lay one Night in my Bed, and had gone thro' the better Half of my first Sleep, it being about Twelve: on a sudden I was wak'd by a very strange and uncommon Noise, and heard something coming up Stairs, and stalking directly towards my Room. I had the Courage to rouse myself upon my Pillow, and to draw the Curtain just as I heard my Chamber Door open, and saw a faint glimmering Light enter my Chamber. Of a blue Colour, no doubt, (says the Bishop). Of a pale Blue (answers the Justice). But give me your Favour, my good Lord: the Light was followed by a tall, meagre, and stern Personage; who seem'd to be of the Age of Seventy, in a long dangling Rug Gown, bound round his Loins with a broad Leather Girdle: His Beard was thick and grizly: he had a large Fur Cap on his Head, and a long Staff in his Hand; his Face was full of Wrinkles, and seem'd to be of a dark and sable Hue. I was struck with the Appearance of so surprising a Figure, and felt some Shock, which I had never before been acquainted with. Soon after the Spectre had entered my Room, with a basty, but somewhat a stately Pace, it drew near my Bed, and star'd me full in the Face. And did you not speak to it? (interrupted the Bishop, with a good deal of Emotion). With Submission, my Lord (says the Justice) and please to indulge me only in a few Words more. But Mr. Justice! Mr. Justice! (replies the Bishop still more hastily) you should have spoken to it: There was Money bid, or a Murder committed; and give me Leave to observe, that Murder is a Matter cognizable by Law, and this came regularly into Judgment before you. Well, my Lord, you will have your Way; but in short I did speak to it. And what Answer, Mr. Justice, I pray you, What Answer did it make you? My Lord, the Answer was, not without

without a Thump with the Staff, and a Shake of the Lanthorn, That he was the Watchman of the Night, and came to give me Notice, that he had found the Street Door open: and that unless I rose and shut it, I might chance to be robb'd before Break of Day.

The Moment these Words were out of the good Judge's Mouth, the Bishop vanish'd with much more Haste than did the suppos'd Ghost, and in as great a Surprize at the Justice's Scepticism, as the Justice was in at the Bishop's Credulity.

*London Journal, Oct. 7. N<sup>o</sup>. 693.*

*A Vindication of the Character of Pericles. (See p. 300.)*

THE *Craftsman*, to abuse a present great Man, has collected a few Scraps from the inveterate Enemies of Pericles, and from the Comic Poets, and then added to his Charge Actions infinitely worse than the most malicious of his Adversaries ever dream'd of; neglecting the general History of the Man, and all the great Things said of him by impartial Historians; and then calls this the Character of Pericles.

Mr. D'Avenant has done by Pericles, what an Englishman, 100 Years hence, (if the *Craftsman* lives so long) would do by taking the Character of Sir R. W. from his Papers; he would find 100 Fallhoods to one Truth.

The Power of Pericles (tho' obtain'd by superior Wisdom, and great Abilities basely apply'd) made him loved and hated: Hence his Enemies invented 1000 false Stories against him; his Mistakes were rais'd into Crimes, and his Virtues turn'd into Vices. His Courage was call'd in Question, because for the Good of his Country, he preferr'd Peace to War: For this, Cleon, at the Head of the Malecontents, got him lampoon'd in Songs and Ballads. And we have

modern Cleons, as well as modern Pericles's.

He got and preserv'd his Power by the Force of superior Abilities, by his matchless Eloquence, his Liberality, Humanity, and unbiass'd

A Regard to the Happiness of the People. These Virtues enabled him for

40 Years together to keep his Power, against the Struggles of such great Statesmen as Ephialtes, Leocrates, Myronides, Cimon, Tolmides and Thucydides; and, after the Banishment of

B Thucydides, to hold his Ground 15 Years longer. For the Truth of all this, see *Plutarch*.

Cicero bears Testimony to the Power of his Eloquence; he says, it charm'd by its Sweetness, was admir'd for its Copiousness, and fear'd for its Force, and that it thunder'd and lighten'd when he spoke. And Thucydides confesses, like a generous Adversary, that 'twas not his Eloquence alone, but the high Opinion the People had of him, from his Integrity,

D and Freedom from Bribery and Corruption, which made him so powerful. As a full Proof of this, he was earnestly invited by the Citizens, after Age and some Misfortunes had made him weary of Power, to come to the Tribunal or Pleading Place, and was there strongly desir'd to resume it.

E The Areopagus, which he put an End to, was a Court of Justice, once venerable indeed for its Wisdom and Virtue, but, then basely degenerated, and become infamous by its Tyranny and Vices.

F 'Twas his Misfortune to live in the Dregs of the Athenian Commonwealth, when their Vices had made them ripe for Destruction: None but a Man of his superior Talents, as *Plutarch* observes, could have kept it off so long; for he alone, kept their Passions within some Bounds, and hinder'd them from breaking out into those Extremities, which, soon after his Death dissolved the Commonwealth, and



and ended in the final Destruction of Athens.

This is the Truth relating to Pericles: But Mr. D'Anvers wanted a Parallel to fling at the Head of a Minister. Such Corrupting of antient History, to serve the vile Purpose of A Defamation, is one of the basest Prostitutions of a Pen that a publick Writer can be guilty of.

Fog's Journal, Oct. 7. N° 205.

How to preserve the Constitution.

MACHIAVEL says, that they who govern'd the State of Florence from 1434 to 1494, were wont to say, that it was necessary every five Years to review the State; for otherwise it would be very hard to maintain it. — They call'd reviewing the State, reducing the People to the same Terror and Awe as they had upon them of old, when every Man was punish'd according to his Crime, let his Quality be what it would.

He lays it down likewise, That Monarchies as well as Commonwealths have often Occasion to be reduc'd to their first Principles; which, he says, was done in France by the Parliaments, who revived the antient Government as often as they oppos'd the King in his Arrests, and call'd great Delinquents to an Account, whose Crimes, if they are suffer'd to grow, cannot be reform'd but with Disorder of the whole Government.

For Want of continuing and pursuing the like Courses, the French have lost their old Constitution, and are now under the absolute Sway of a single Person; And that we in England continue still to be a free People, is chiefly owing to that Power, which our Ancestors have from Time to Time exerted, of impeaching such of the great ones, as they saw entering upon Measures plainly tending to introduce arbitrary Power.

In short, if such as represent the People are uncorrupt, unbiass'd, and disinterested; if they diligently attend the Nation's Service; if they carefully watch Encroachments upon the Constitution; if they make Provision against future Evils; if they look narrowly into the Debts and Expences of the Nation; if they hold a strong Hand over the Men of Business; and if in this Matter private Persons perform their Duty to the Publick; we shall not fail to see

A a steady Course of Honesty and Wisdom in such as are trusted with the Administration of Affairs; For it may be laid down for a certain Maxim, That Statesmen will hardly be negligent, corrupt, or arbitrary, when they are overlook'd with careful Eyes, by so considerable a Part of the Constitution.

And where Things are well administered, that Country will always increase in Wealth and Power. Have we not before our Eyes the Example of Spain, labouring under publick and private Wants, occasion'd by nothing but a long Series of Misgovernment? What has preserv'd the Venetians for 13 Centuries against the most potent Leagues, but that the Goodness of their Constitution has enabled them to do great Things with a very little? Would People under a Tyrant, or indeed under a good Form of Government ill-managed, have defended themselves with such Courage as Venice and Holland have done?

Craftsman, Oct. 7. N° 327.

F IN a Dialogue between Sir George Worthy and Mr. Freeman the latter begins thus: Pray, Sir, What could be the Reason of fitting out a Fleet in such an Hurry to rendezvous at the North?

G Sir G. Why every Body thought the Government under some Apprehensions from the Spaniards; but when the Craftsman ask'd the same Question, Mr. Walsingham made a

Jest



left of it, and told us, with his usual Modesty, that what was call'd *sitting out a Fleet*, was only *Manning our usual Number of Guardships*.

Mr. F. But is it customary to alarm the Nation with an *hot Press* upon such an Occasion; or for so great an Admiral as Sir Charles Wager to hoist his Flag on board a *Guardship* in Time of Peace?

Sir G. No, Sir; that Pretence was of a Piece with Mr. *Walsingham's* other Apologies, and look'd upon with the same Contempt; but whatever might be the Reasons of this extraordinary Equipment, a Stop was immediately put to the *Pressing*, the Admiral struck his Flag, and the Ships were reduc'd to their usual Complement, as *Guardships*, as soon as Advice arriv'd that the *Spaniards* were safely landed at *Oran*. (See p. 224.)

They then fall upon the Business of the *Pragmatick Sanction*; and most of what they say is the same in Substance with what is deliver'd by the *Goswoldite*; (see p. 288.) In Conclusion Sir G. says, It must be allow'd *this Engagement* is a Thing of a very extraordinary Nature, and may be attended with fatal Consequences to all *Europe*. As to the Emperor's Guaranty of our Establishment in the House of *Hanover*, it is a Case of so different a Nature, that I should have taken no Notice of it, if several Writers had not insisted on it as an Argument for our Guaranty of the *Pragmatick Sanction*. (See p. 304.) In the first Place, *our Establishment* was a publick Act, and the Persons design'd to succeed were openly nominated and declared to all the World; so that the Reasons of it might be weigh'd, and the Consequences consider'd. In the next Place, *these Writers* ought to remember that the *Emperor* did not take this Engagement upon himself, till the Contingency had happen'd, and the *present Family* were fully settled in the

Throne. Nay, he actually refused to guaranty our *Succession*, after it had taken Effect, till his late Majesty had obtain'd the Possession of *Sicily* for him by the *Quadruple Alliance*. Now, will any Body pretend to compare this Case to that of an Engagement in *Nabibus*, to guaranty a Succession not yet known, and without any beneficial Consideration, unless the Enjoyment of *present Peace* ought to extinguish all Regard to *future Consequences*? I shall only add that when *this Guaranty* was first propos'd to his late Majesty, it was look'd upon as so unreasonable a Demand, that the Author of the *Enquiry* insist'd on it as one just Ground of Suspicion that the *Emperor* had a Design of picking a Quarrel with us, and therefore made this Proposal, with no other View than to blow up the Flames.

Mr. F. concludes, I think we ought sincerely to wish for the long Life of his *Imperial Majesty*, and that he may be blest'd with *male Issue*, as the only Incident, that can prevent the Confusions and Calamities, which seem to threaten *Europe*, in her present Circumstances.

*Hyp-Doctor*, Oct. 10. N<sup>o</sup>. 96.

THIS Paper is levelled against the two preceding ones, viz. of *Fog* and the *Cressman*. He rallies *Fog* for the Frequency of his Quotations from *Machiavel*. Whenever his Author's Wits, says he, are grown lethargick, then up rises old Nick *Machiavel*. *Fog* has supply'd a great Number of his Journal Water-Works from those *Italian Pipes*. *Machiavel* was First Minister to the Son of a Pope, *Cesar Borgia*; for Popes have Sons, and are therefore call'd Holy Fathers; which demonstrates that *Fog*, in recommending him, is a true Protestant, and a Friend to the Church of *England*. I hope all Lovers of *Fog* will speak out, and own that *Machiavel* is their Bible, and their Creed, and

and that the *Fogpate* Part of the City and Country Divines will take their Texts out of *Machiavel*, and preach up Orthodox sound Principles from his Revelation of State-Mysteries: That they will order the Charity-Boys to sing Hymns out of him, and instead of, What is thy Name? make the first Questions, What is thy *Conscience*? Answer, *Machiavel*. Who gave thee that *Conscience*? *Fog*, in my reading of him on *Saturday* last. What did *Fog* then do for thee? He then instructed me that *Machiavel* was a famous Preceptor of Kings, Princes, States, and Ministers: It being his Doctrine that Men should pretend to be just, but be solid Knaves, and hearty Hypocrites when it is for their Purpose; farther, that if they are truly just and equitable, they will not be able long to succeed, and that therefore they ought, according to the Difference of Times and Occasions, to make use of the Lyon's Skin, or the Fox's Tail, that is, sometimes of open Violence and Force, and sometimes of Dissimulation and Deceit. If ever there was a cool deliberate Scheme of Unrighteousness, it is in *Machiavel*, who is *Fog's* Oracle, the Fountain of his Wisdom and Opinions.

He rallies the *Craftsman* for giving his Readers the same Subject over and over again, in a different Dress, and for his teasing the *Pragmatick Sanction*; and says all may be decided by this fair State of the Case, viz. Whether more ill Consequences will not probably attend the Contests and Competitions for the *Imperial Crown*, if the Emperor dies without Issue Male, than will attend the fixing of that Crown in the Female Heirs provisionally, and thereby preventing the Confusion and Hazards of opposite Pretensions.

In the Light of this one Question which is fair and distinct, it will appear, that all the Arguments of the *Cosmopolite's* Letter, &c. against

the *Pragmatick Sanction* make for it: They plead the possible Dissent, Division, Disagreement, contrary jarring Claims, and Opposition of others, both Families and States: But the *Pragmatick Sanction* puts a Stop to those rising Contentions, and as the Guaranty of it is a Security against them, it is a right Measure, because a staple Precaution against a Contention for the Empire, which may involve all *Europe* in Blood, and is more for the Interest of *Europe*, than no such Precaution, no such Security.

*Free Briton*, Oct. 12. N<sup>o</sup> 150.

AS one invincible Argument against the *Probability of Peace* in *Europe*, the *Craftsman* again insists on the *Fleet* which was fitted out during the last Summer. He suggests this was occasioned by the *Spanish Armament*, and that this *Fleet* was immediately laid aside on the *Expedition to Oran*. (See p. 337 F.) He reflects on the *Modesty* of those who then assign'd it to other Causes, who treated it as a National Force, which the *British* Government are always entitled to equip, when they think proper. This is a just and reasonable Answer at any Time, to those who demand an Account, why the Naval Force of *Britain* appears in the *British* Channel. The very Being and Safety of all Government depends on some discretionary Power entrusted with the Governors. And whenever *Foreign Armaments* are made, if the Ministers provide a sufficient Force to guard the Nation, whether there be Designs against us or otherwise, still they have done their Duty.

For in the Case of all great Armaments abroad, the Government at home can never be positively sure; that no ill Turns will be taken, nor sudden Motions attempted to the Prejudice of the Nation, or of *Europe*; and therefore in Justice to their own People, as well as from a due Regard



gard to the Peace of the World, some timely Care is requisite. For how can Ministers judge of foreign Designs?—By Assurances from the Parties concerned? This would be, I fear, too weak to be rely'd on always, since the worse the Design, the more Necessity would there be to disguise it. But tho' those Armaments should not be ill intended in their first Projection; yet when they are compleated, if neighbouring Princes are unprepar'd, and Nations defenceless, who can say what Temptations such Opportunities may prove? Who can say what Turn such Armaments may take, even contrary to their original Design, yet still consistent enough with the common Views of Princes? Was it not then the Duty of the *British Government* to make such an Equipment at home, as should render that in *Spain*, or any where else, unformidable to the *People of England*?

How ridiculous is the Attempt of the *Craftsman*, to represent the Peace of *Europe* as *insecure*, because we fitted out a Fleet! A Man may think himself reasonably safe in his own House, and his Neighbourhood honest; yet if he happens to observe extraordinary Appearances, how much soever he may rely on the Strength of his own Family, and on the Harbours which attend those who shall make an Assault, it may well consist with Prudence, instead of inviting them by his Remissness, rather to deter them by additional Securities, which, without Offence to any one, he is free to provide, whenever he pleases; and which none will object to, but those who design to invade him, or who would have him invaded.

*Grubstreet Journal*, Oct. 12. N<sup>o</sup> 145.

**D** D. writing by Way of Sneer, G says, From the many Instances of Persons of all Orders and Degrees becoming insensibly consummate Politicians and Divines, from a

careful Perusal of the weekly Papers, it is natural to infer, That the Reading of these Pieces is a religious, as well as civil Duty; and, That if this Duty be perform'd as it ought, upon a Saturday, there is little or no Occasion for appearing at any Place of Publick Instruction upon a Sunday. But People have little Occasion to be advis'd, not to suffer their Christian Liberty to be restrain'd by a superstitious Performance of religious Exercises on this Day, in Places set apart for that Purpose, Great Numbers, especially of the *beau Monde*, the People of Fashion, seldom or never appear in any of these Places, unless to qualify themselves to serve their Country; and yet they have as just Notions of Religion and Government, and are as free from scandalous Vices, as many of the constant Attendants upon religious Ordinances: A plain Demonstration, that they are not so efficacious and necessary, as a certain Set of Men, whose Interest it is to have them thought so, would endeavour to persuade the World; and likewise that there is some other Method of Instruction as effectual. And, pray, what Method can have so just a Claim to Approbation, as the constant Reading of those weekly Compositions beforemention'd; especially if they are read in a Place where there is an Opportunity of consulting ingenious and learned Persons, immediately, upon any Difficulty which may arise? This gives a Coffee-House the Advantage of a Church or of a Conventicle, where all Persons are obliged to hear in Silence whatever Absurdity happens to be dictated from the Pulpit.

As to the Fair Sex, and People of mean Fortune, who do not frequent Coffee-Houses, this Disadvantage may in good Measure be supply'd, by carefully perusing those Papers, which may be had at a low Price, at home; and when any Doubts arise, they



they may debate them at Leisure, the former over their Tea, and the latter over their Tobacco and Ale, on Sunday Evening.

He proposes then, that Tithes which have been long paid for the Maintenance of a Set of idle Men, might be apply'd to the Payment of the National Debts, and to the Reward of such Persons, as should distinguish themselves weekly in political, moral, and religious Dissertations; one of which might be read at the public Assemblies, at the usual Times and Places, (because the People have been long accusom'd to them,) as Homilies were at the Beginning of the Reformation.

The Person who is to officiate, to be appointed by the State; and none to be oblig'd to contribute to his Maintenance, which should arise solely from voluntary Subscriptions, and the Rate of Pews. In short, 'tis propos'd that every Thing be manag'd as in the Oratory, except in one Case, the Wednesday's Exercise, which should be restrain'd to Sunday Evenings; because almost all Denominations now agree in spending that Time in Diversions. But he approves of the Situation of the Oratory over a Coffee-House, and would have a Coffee-House open'd, adjoining to every Church; which the Orators may keep by their Wives, or let out to others, and where the Audience may reap all the Benefit of Conversation beforemention'd. (See p. 295.)

Weekly Register, Oct. 14. N<sup>o</sup> 131.

THIS Writer, who proposes from Time to Time to give Extracts of curious Things from various Authors, begins with

*A notable Journey on the Tops of Trees.*

DAPPER, in his Description of America, mentions Woods 300 Miles broad, and full of exceeding high and large Trees. It happen'd that a Monk, a Native of Spain,

going to another Monastery, mistook his Way in some of these Woods, and advanc'd so far, that he was oblig'd to climb up to the Tops of Trees, and proceed in that Manner on his Way, creeping from Branch to Branch (they being so close one to the other, that no Man, without Hazard of his Life, could venture down to the Ground.) He was often forc'd to climb up to the Tops of the highest Trees, to enjoy the Warmth of the Sun, (which never could reach to the Earth thro' the vast Thickness of the Trees and Bushes,) and to look out for Observations how to proceed on his Journey. In this Manner he went on for 15 Days and Nights, till he attain'd the Place of his Residence, not having all this while set Foot to the Ground. J. Acosta relates this strange, and almost incredible, Journey, Book IV. Chap. 30.

#### §. The Serviceable Tree.

THE Magney or Mati, as well as the Cocoa Tree, yields to none in Point of Utility. It grows copious in New-Spain, and affords Water, Wine, Oil, Vinegar, Honey, Syrup, Thread, Needles, &c. The Inhabitants plant more or less of them next to every House. It grows as well in the Field, provided it has fitting Attendance and Care. It has broad and thick Leaves, with sharp Points, which serve for Needles; and the Points being torn off, there follows out of the Leaf, a tough Hair fit for Sowing. The Branch is cut off when still young and tender, and a Cavity being left in the Tree, a Liquor comes out like Water, fresh and sweet; if boiled, it acquires the Quality of a Wine; in length of Time it turns to Vinegar; and if continued longer boiling, and strained, it is Honey; but if only half-boiled, 'tis not unlike a Syrup. In short, there are 19 several Services, which this Tree, tho' but small, yields to

the Inhabitants, as they are used to them from their Infancy. The Leaves serve for covering their Houses, and a fine Yarn may be spun out of them for Vestments. Out of its Roots strong and thick Ropes are made. 'Tis farther remarkable, that each such Plant, tho' small, (being cut off very young) produces at least 50 Barrels of Liquor, each containing two Spanish Arobes.

*Universal Spectator*, Oct. 14. N<sup>o</sup> 210.

*Of Fortune-telling.*

OUR pretended *Conjurors* and *Fortune-tellers* have their Stations in divers obscure *Lanes* and *sub-urban Alleys*, where they deliver out their sham Oracles to as many Visitors in a Week, as, if drawn up together, would make a more numerous Congregation than is often seen in some of our Churches; by which Means they often heap to themselves an annual Income greater than the establish'd Revenues of some of our Clergy.

The real Knowledge of these Pretenders amounts to little more than the Reading of an *Almanack* or an *Ephemeris*, the Names of the several *Planets* and *Signs* in the *Zodiack*, their *Houses*, *Altitudes* and *Retrogradations*, some *Terms* in *Astronomy* and *Judicial Astrology*, the *Titles* of certain *Dæmons* and *Spirits*, and a Catalogue of hard Words, commonly made use of in the Description of *Omens*, and in the Art of *Divination*. Besides the *Interpreter of Dreams*, and the *Dutch Fortune-teller*, a Bundle of *Diaries* and *Almanacks*, the Works of *Dee* and *Merlin*, *Lilly* and *Gadbury*, with the modern Remains of old *Ptolemy* and *Artimædorus*; the ordinary Furniture of their oracular Apartment, or Room of Audience, consists of an old *Globe*, an *Astrolabe* and *Telescope*, a *Wand* to cast *Figures*, and mark out *Circles*, a magical *Chair* and *Looking-Glass*, a *Bible* and

a Pair of *Sheers*, a *Wheel*, a *Lottery-Box* and an *Urinal*, a *Mummy*, a *Brazen Head*, and a Set of *Moving-Pictures*, with a *Dish* for the casting of *Coffee Grounds*, and a large Pair of *Spectacles* for the Inspection of *Moles*, and of the several Lines and Appearances in *Palmistry*.

Whatever their Income is, they put on the Appearance of Poverty, both in their Dress and House-keeping, to recommend themselves as the Followers of Art for its own Sake, without any Regard to Self-Interest; for the Money they take being mark'd with the *Cross*, is commonly deem'd as a necessary Ingredient in the forming and finishing of that Scheme, by which they are to give their Followers Satisfaction.

When any new Visitors arrive, the Doctor is not at home, but shortly expected; or is engag'd in his Room, with some other Patient. An Agent, or Under-Officer, is planted in the Way to pump and sift them; and if this Trick fails, they are dogg'd home, and the proper Spies are set, and Enquiries made in their Families and Neighbourhood. At the next Visit they are introduc'd in a very grave, solemn Manner, and with the proper Ceremonies. The Doctor takes the Chair, settles and composes himself, gives Directions where the *Querist* should stand or sit, looks over his Books for the reigning *Planet* or *Sign*; and fixing his Eyes upon him with a violent inquisitive Stare, endeavours to discover, whether Terrors or Allurements are the properest Means to be made use of, to take in the Person then before him for a greater Share of Credulity than he has already: After this, he formally declares what he knowes of the Case, from the secret Information of his Spies, to the great Surprize of his Patient, who imputes all to his Art; and this Point gain'd, he proceeds to examine into the whole Affair, and all its minutest Circumstances. When these Enquiries

are



are finished, the *Dr.* Pauses, Hemms, and Nods, takes Time to look over his Books, and to consult the Stars or Planets, upon an approaching *Opposition* or *Conjunction*, gives out certain intermediate Orders and Directions necessary to be observ'd against the next Visit, and by keeping up Hopes and Fears in an equal Poise or *Equilibrium*, multiplies Visit upon Visit, and Fees upon Fees, till by himself and his Agents he is gotten deep into the Secrets of a wealthy, and perhaps, honourable Family, has made an Acquaintance with some of their private Slips and criminal Correspondencies, for which he expects *Hush-Money*; or has secur'd to himself the full Power of giving up their Interests into other Hands, whence he has Reason to expect a grateful Return, as the Reward of his Industry.

It is surprizing, that so many of the *Fair Sex* should delight in the *Black Art*, and throw themselves off from the proper Guards of Virtue and Religion. Their frequent Resort to these Cheats is not to be denied; and some of the most morose *Satyrists* of our Sex have accounted for it, by observing, that the *first Woman* made the *first Acquaintance with the Prince of the Air*, which her Daughters, in too near an Imitation of their Mother, have ever since been willing to improve. This Observation I can by no Means allow of, and I rather chuse to impute their Behaviour, on this Occasion, to an easy and good-natur'd Credulity, to the Love of Novelty, to an eager Desire of diving into Secrets, a passionate Expectation, and their natural Fears and Dread of Futurity, and to some Mistakes and Prepossessions in their earliest Education.

But I intreat them to consider, that Prescience and Prediction are what no human Creature can pretend to, without the Attestation of *Miracles*; and that every Application to such Impostors implies a criminal De-

sign of charging their Failures and ill Conduct upon the Stars and their Fortunes: That real Prediction requires no such *Apparatus* and *Machinery*, no such Procrastination and Delays; that whilst they are telling others their *Fortunes*, they are entire Strangers to their own, of which many artful and merry Experiments have been made; that if they had the Gift they pretend to, they cou'd as easily foretel the Rise and Fall of *Stocks*, and the Plenty and Scarcity of Provisions, &c. as any other Contingencies, by which single Faculty they must be suddenly and immensely rich, without applying themselves to any other Branch of their Profession.

*London Journal, Oct. 14. N<sup>o</sup> 694.*

*Continuation of a Discourse on the Nature and End of Government. (See p. 285.)*

THE great and indeed *sole Design* of all just Government is, to render our Persons and Properties more secure than they wou'd be in what is call'd a *State of Nature*, or a State without Laws, or without any *Common Power*. That this *Common Power* may not be abus'd to the *Hurt*, instead of used for the *Protection* of the People, there must be a Body of *Laws*, which shall be the standing Measure of Action, to the *Governors* as well as *Governed*; otherwise the People might as well have continu'd where Nature had plac'd them, perhaps better. For this *Natural State* is infinitely preferable to *Tyranny*; better far to contend now and then for Property among our Equals, than to have no Property at all; when a Man can call nothing his own, but at the Humour and Caprice of his *Fellow-Creature*, call'd a Prince, must devoutly give up not only what he has got by his honest Labour, but even *himself* too.

The sole Duty of the *Civil Magistrate* is to take Care of the *Civil Interests*.



terests of his Subjects. The Magistrate can do nothing, as a Magistrate, but by *Power*; which cannot relate to any Thing but Body and Goods, Life, Liberty, Money, Lands, Houses, Family, and the like. *Power* can no ways serve the Purposes of Religion; for Religion and Civil Government are so absolutely distinct in their Nature and End, that what preserves the one, destroys the other. Government cannot subsist without the Exercise of *Power*, but Religion is totally subverted thereby; 'tis indeed the Life of Government, but the Death of Religion; for Religion consists entirely in Obedience to the Will of God, and in doing Things purely and solely because he has commanded them: So that, if what is the Will of God be done because commanded by the Civil Magistrate, 'tis not then Religious but Civil Obedience.

The Magistrate's Power extends not to the establishing any Articles of Faith, Creeds, or Forms of Worship, by coercive Laws; for Laws are of no Efficacy without Penalties; and Penalties, in this Case, are as useless as wicked, because not proper to convince the Mind, and inform the Judgment.

A National Church there may be, and I think ought to be; for, the People, ignorant and diffused as Sheep without a Shepherd, require a publick Leading. But the Civil Power should annex no Rewards to those who come into this Church, nor inflict any Penalties or Negative Discouragements on those who think themselves oblig'd in Conscience to keep out; the Church should be only persuasive, not compulsive. The Magistrate should take Care indeed, that the National Church be supply'd with wise and good Teachers, should pay those well who do their Duty well, and turn out those who do not; because 'tis the Nation's Church.

This National Church, being con-

stituted by the Civil Power, must be absolutely subject to, and dependent upon that Power. A Church is not (as some Churchmen weakly imagine) an essential Part of the Constitution, because constituted by the Civil Power; for should the Civil Power ever think proper to change any Articles, Creeds, or Forms of Worship now established, the Constitution would be the same. We have not (as some affect to talk) two Constitutions, an Ecclesiastical and a Civil one; which is perfect Nonsense, unless the Ecclesiastical Power be independent of the Civil: No, our Constitution is but ONE, and that is a Civil Constitution, which has establish'd a Church, call'd the Church of England.

The Constitution of England is this, and nothing but this, That King, Lords, and Commons, are the supreme legislative Power: That not a Law can be made without the three Powers: nor can there be any Exercise of Power but what is authorized by Law. For, tho' the King is the executive Power, yet he can only execute what the Law commands, unless in those Cases where the Law can make no Provision; which is what, we call the King's Prerogative, viz. a discretionary Power lodg'd in him for the Good of the Nation, and to be exercis'd in those Cases only where the Law can't provide.

Upon the foregoing Principles it follows, that the Magistrate's Power of compelling by Force or with Penalties, can relate only to the Security of Person and Property: That his Power in Religious Matters can differ only in Degree from that of any other Man, and can be nothing but a Power of informing the Judgment, and persuading to Virtue: That to this End, he may constitute a Church, appoint Teachers, and settle a Maintenance; but that every Subject should be left at full Liberty to conform or not; and that all Dissenters should be put upon an equal Foot, with Regard to all Civil

*Civil Affairs*, as the Churchmen. All religious *Worship, Opinions*, and *Belief* should be entirely free; nor should the Magistrate ever *interpose*, but to *keep the Peace*, if one Party should attempt to offend the other. But, where all religious Sects are *equally regarded* by the *Civil Power*, they will be *equally obedient*. 'Tis the Power given to one to *oppress* the other, has occasion'd all the Disturbances about Religion. Allow, therefore, *equal Liberty* to all; *equally protect* and encourage all; and all will be *equally good Subjects*.

*Fog's Journal*, Oct. 14. N<sup>o</sup> 206.

*Parliament of Paris, and Speech of the Abbe Pucelle.*

IN the Beginning of the Reign of *Lewis XIV*, when the Misunderstandings between the Court and Parliament were carried to a greater Height than in the present Disputes, it was proved, that the Authority of the Estates of the Kingdom was transfer'd to the Parliament of *Paris*; and it was look'd upon by the Wisest as an Alteration that must turn greatly to the publick Benefit: For the States were never assembled but by the King's Order, and you scarce ever find they were conven'd above once in a Reign, and that, when the Disorders by bad Ministers were grown too big for their Amendment. But the Parliament, by sitting twice every Year, are ever at hand to check the Progress of the Ministers, and to remedy their Disorders before they become incurable.

As the Honour of this illustrious Body hitherto stands untainted, and it is look'd upon, that they are not to be wrought upon by Bribes, there is nothing left for the Ministers to do, when their Actions cannot stand the Test, but to dispute their Authority, and to endeavour, by arbitrary Methods, to wrest their Power out of their Hands.

The *Abbe Pucelle's* Behaviour in Parliament, and Banishment from *Paris*, have been taken Notice of with Honour, by all the *Gazettes* in *Europe*. A Speech which he made in the Beginning of these Troubles, which, says *Mr. Fog*, is come into few Hands, and was transmitted to us, was to the Effect following.

' Were there nothing in what is now desir'd of us more than a Point of Form, I should not hesitate to come into it; but this is an Affair of infinitely greater Consequence; it is giving up Freedom of Will, and our Right of judging of publick Affairs; it is parting with Liberty itself, and he who loses the Desire of preserving the publick Liberty, is a Traitor to the Society, and extinguishes that Idea of Independence, with which it pleased God to enlighten our Souls when he stamp'd his own Image upon us.

' Consider, Gentlemen, that the Institution of this Parliament is as old as Monarchy itself: We are the Depositories of the Fundamental Laws of this Kingdom, and are oblig'd to watch over the Actions of Favourites and Ministers: We are to suffer our own Dissolution, rather than give up the least Point of this High Trust. And let us take this along with us, that we are answerable to God and the People, not only for every Act of our own, but for the Male Practices of the Ministers, which by a Criminal Connivance we let pass uncensur'd.

' We learn from the *Roman History*, that the Emperors, even after the Ruin of the Commonwealth, could never have arrived to that Insolence, had not the Baseness of the *Roman Senate* fortify'd and confirm'd the Tyranny, by their treacherous Submissions to the Will of every Plunderer, whom Fortune, and his own Vices, had rais'd to Power under them. And there have been other Instances of

' National



• National Senates meeting only to play the Parts of common Parasites; and Knaves in Power have been applauded, nay, almost deify'd by 'em, for Actions for which they deserv'd the Gibbet. But sure, such infamous Precedents will never be follow'd by *Frenchmen*.

• Some cautious People tell us, should we continue obstinate, there may be a new Creation, and Persons may be found out who will comply with every Thing. Why let it be so; I think 'tis indifferent to the People by what Set of Men they are betray'd; but I hope 'tis not so to us: No; let us defend the Barrier as long as we can, that Posterity may know that we chose to sacrifice our own private Interests, rather than our publick Honour, and to lose all we could call our own, rather than to give up the least Point that concern'd the People. (See p. 299.)

*Crossman*, Oct. 14. N<sup>o</sup> 328.

**K**INGS, says *Mercator*, are, in all Free Countries, the Executors of the Laws, and the Administrators of Justice: This, amongst us, is made Part of the *Coronation-Oath*: Our Kings swear to do Justice to their People. This is one of the principal Articles in *Magna Charta*; *Nulli differemus, nulli vendemus, nulli negabimus Justitiam*. Princes, therefore, should be very cautious into what Hands they delegate any Part of their Power, lest an unjust Use should be made of it; and as they are oblig'd to intrust some Persons as their Deputies, the Characters of those Deputies ought to be thoroughly known and sifted.

I was thrown, says he, into this Way of Thinking by a Conversation I had with an honest old *Creslian*. He complain'd to me of the many Hardships our Colonies in *America* have long labour'd under, both as to *Trade*

and *Governm<sup>t</sup>*. He shew'd me a List of *some Gentlemen*, who had been formerly sent to preside in our Plantations, with their several Characters annex'd. I observ'd among them, several who were Men of Honour, A Worth, and Integrity; and others, who could not have the least Pretence to be made *Governours*. They did not only want common Justice, but common Sense; and were known to be of such an immoral Behaviour in private Life, that one would think they merited rather to be transported as *Criminals*, than as the *Representatives* of Royal Authority.

I myself, adds he, remember two or three very eminent Personages, who were formerly sent to King it abroad. One was an excellent Buffoon, and could play a Tune upon his Chin, or dance an Hornpipe. Another had distinguished himself in the Profession of *Pimping*; and a Third undertook to betray the Interest of a *People*, C who had intrusted him with the Management of their Affairs.

D Others having spent their Substance in Luxury or foolish Party Rage, have been sent, necessitous, with a Commission to govern *Man-kind*.

Whatever *Minister* recommends a Commission to be given by his Prince to such Persons, abuses his Trust and Confidence. What is it but to let a hungry half-starv'd Wolf loose upon the Fold?

It was an excellent Saying of *K. Edward III.* when he caused *Thorpe*, Chief Justice of the *King's Bench*, to be hang'd for taking a Bribe; F *That he being intrusted as the King's Deputy to administer Justice in that Court, he had, as much as in him lay, broken that solemn Oath, which his Majesty made to his People at his Coronation.*

G *France* has always been particularly careful of the Government of her Colonies. They never send any *Governors* but under the strictest Regulations.



lations. Their Salaries are paid by the King, who never advances any ignorant, worthless, or necessitous Persons to those Employments; and they are prohibited, under severe Penalties, from accepting Donatives from the People.

One Misfortune more attending our Colonies, when bad Governors are sent to prey upon them, is, that they commonly have their *Satellites*, a sort of *little Favourites*, or *Instruments of Government*, who are generally as ignorant, as vicious, and as poor as themselves.

*Applauder's Journal, Oct. 14.*

**A**FTER several Considerations on the *Pragmatick Sanction*, the Author proceeds thus: Should the Dominions of the House of *Austria* be divided, as Mr. *D'Auvergne* would have them, the Consequences of such *Divisibility* might be fatal to *Europe*. For, if the House of *Austria* was so divided, may not *France* then have a great Influence in the Election of a Successor to the Imperial Crown? Are there not Families in the *Empire*, which would become powerful Competitors for the Crown, should a Division happen on the Death of the *Emperor*? Families too, which not only have the next greatest hereditary Dominions, but who for self-interested Views have heretofore united with *France* against the House of *Austria*; and at a Time too, when the House of *Bourbon* threatened *Europe* with universal Monarchy? Can *Europe* be certain then, that *France* will not interest itself in, and struggle to procure the Election of some Favourite or Vassal of *France* at the Head of the *Empire*, who in Return for their Assistance, may unite with her Measures, and play what Tricks they please with *Europe*. But.

If an Election made independent of the Influence of *France*, should fall to a Prince of small hereditary

A a a

Dominions, other Princes who have been Competitors for the Dignity, we may suppose, would be animated with Revenge; and for other private Views added to their Discontent; may enter into any Measures of the House of *Bourbon* against the chosen *Emperor*: What a Condition *Europe*, as well as the *Empire* itself at such a Time would be in, is easier imagin'd than represented.

These are the Contingencies which may not only possibly, but very probably happen upon a Division of the *Austrian Dominions*. Such reasonable and obvious Reflections as these, may give a *British Subject* just Reason for Dread and Concern; but such imaginary possible Accessions of Dominions to the House of *Austria*, from the Marriage of the *Careline Archduchess*, when the Guarantees have so effectually guarded against it, are nothing but the *Craftsman's* common *Stare-crows* and *Bag-bears*, he terrifies the Weak and Ignorant with. (See p. 338.)

*Free Briton, Oct. 19. N° 151.*

**I**N this Paper, the Subject of which is *Ambition*, the following Passage of Sir *Walter Raleigh* shews the Folly of Men being carried by this Passion to advance a personal Greatness, inconsistent with publick Safety. The People, says he, that live under a pleasant Yoke, are not only loving to their Sovereign, but free of Courage; not greater in Musters of Men, than of stout Fighters, if Need require: Whereas he that ruleth as over Slaves, shall be attended in Time of Necessity by slavish Minds, neither loving his Person, nor regarding his nor their own Honour. Cowards may be furious, and Slaves outrageous for a Time; but among Spirits that have once yielded to Slavery, universally is it found true what *Homer* saith, *God becometh a Man of half his Virtue*, that

that Day, when he casteth him into  
Bondage.

Maltingham afterwards closes his  
Reflections on Ambition, with the  
Sentiments of that Greedy Man, who  
himself had sold the Passion, and fell  
a Victim to its Cruelty. Such (says A  
Sir Walter) is human Ambition; a  
Monster which neither feareth God,  
nor hath it Respect to Nature, which  
laboureth the Preservation of every  
Being; but it rageth also against her,  
tho' garnished with Beauty that never  
dyeth, and Love that hath no End. B  
All other Passions and Affections, by  
which the Souls of Men are torment-  
ed, are, by their Contraries, often  
resisted or qualified. But Ambition,  
which begetteth every Vice, looketh  
only to the Ends by itself set down,  
forgetting nothing, how fearful and  
inhuman soever, which may serve it;  
remembering nothing, whatsoever.  
Justice, Piety, Right, or Religion  
can say to the contrary. It ascribeth  
the lamentable Effects of the like  
Attempts to the Error, or Weakness  
of the Undertakers; and rather  
praiseth the Adventure, than feareth  
the like Success.

Again, in the Conclusion of his im-  
mortal Work. To these Under-  
takings the greatest Lords of the  
World have been stirred up, ra-  
ther by the Desire of Fame, which  
ploweth up the Ash, and soweth in  
the Wind, than by the Affection of  
bearing Rule, which draweth after it  
so much Vexation and so many Cares.  
And, certainly, as Fame has often  
been dangerous to the Living, so is  
it to the Dead of no Use at all, be-  
cause separate from Knowledge.  
Which, were it otherwise, and the  
extream ill Bargain of buying this  
lasting Discourse understood by them  
who are dissolved, they themselves  
would then rather have wished to  
have stolen out of the World without  
Noise, than to be put in Mind that  
they have purchased the Report of  
their Actions in the World, by Ra-

pine, Oppression and Cruelty; by  
giving in Spoil the innocent and la-  
bouring Soul to the Idle and Inso-  
lent; and by having emptied the Ci-  
ties of the World of their antient In-  
habitants, and filled them again with  
so many, and so variable Sorts of  
Sorrows.

If we seek a Reason of the Succes-  
sion and Continuance of this bound-  
less Ambition in mortal Men, we may  
add to that which hath been already  
said, that the Kings and Princes of  
the World have always laid before  
them the Actions, but not the Ends,  
of those Great Ones, who preceded  
them. They are always transported  
with the Glory of the one, but they  
never mind the Misery of the other,  
till they find the Experience in them-  
selves. They neglect the Advice of  
God, whilst they enjoy Life, or hope  
it; but they follow the Counsel of  
Death upon his first Approach. It is  
he that puts into Man all the Wisdom  
in the World, without speaking a  
Word; which God, with all the  
Words of his Law, Promises and  
Threats, doth not infuse. Death,  
which hateth and destroyeth Man, is  
believed; God, who hath made him,  
and loves him, is always deferred. I  
have considered (saith Solomon) all the  
Works under the Sun; and behold, all  
is Vanity and Vexation of Spirit; but  
who believes it till Death tells it? It  
was Death, which opening the Con-  
science of Charles V. made him en-  
join his Son, Philip, to restore Na-  
varre; and Francis I. of France, to  
command, that Justice should be done  
upon the Murderers of the Protec-  
tants in Merindol and Cabrières,  
which till then he neglected. It is  
therefore Death alone, that can sud-  
denly make Man to know himself.  
He tells the Proud and Insolent, that  
they are but Abjects, and humbles  
them at the Instant; makes them cry,  
complain and repent; yes, even to  
hate their fore-passed Happiness.  
He takes the Account of the Rich,  
and



and proves him a Beggar, a naked Beggar; who hath Interest in nothing but in the Gravel that fills his Mouth. He holds a Glas before the most beautiful; and makes them see therein their Deformity and Rottenness; and they acknowledge it.

Oh eloquent, just and mighty Death! whom none could advise, thou hast persuaded; what none hath dared, thou hast done, and whom all the World hath flattered, thou only hast cast out and despised: Thou hast drawn together all the far-stretched Greatness, all the Pride, Cruelty and Ambition of Man, and covered it all over with these two narrow Words, *Hic Facet.*

*Grubstreet Journal*, Oct. 19. N<sup>o</sup> 146.

*Animadversions on Dr. Bentley's Milton*, continu'd from p. 244.

BOOK II. Ver. 2. — the *Wealth of Ormus and of Ind.*

The Dr. objects, that 'Ormus a small Isle in the Persian Gulph, unnam'd by antient Poets, has no native Wealth, but what is brought thither as a Center of Commerce; and that the Words in the next Line plainly suppose, that the two Places nam'd before, as the Author gave them, were not in the East.' And he boldly substitutes *Hermus* and *Tage*, as situate in the West. But if *Ormus* be a Center of Commerce, and consequently famous for *Wealth*, what signifies its not being native? The *Arabians*, the best Judges of that Wealth, have so high an Opinion of it, that they have this Saying, *If the World were a Ring, Ormus ought to be look'd upon as the Diamond of it.* *Hermus* is a River of *Lydia*, in the *Levant*, which cannot by us be call'd the *West*, and it has really not any golden, but only shining Sands: And the *Gold of Tagus* is very inconsiderable. But as the Author of the *Review* has ob-

serv'd, by *Wealth* in this Verse is meant *Diamonds*.

Ver. 3. Or subere the gorgeous East, with richest Hand,  
Show's on her Kings barbaric Pearl and Gold.

The Dr. takes these Lines in the literal Sense; and then is as barbarously witty upon it, as our Brother *Woolston* is upon that of the historical Account of Miracles in the *New Testament*. But as ridiculous as the Dr. would represent a Shower of this Nature; the Author of the *Review* very probably conjectures, that *Milton* alludes here to the Custom us'd at the Coronation of Kings in some Eastern Countries; for when *Timur-Bec* was crown'd, the Princes and Emirs repandirent à pleines mains sur sa tête quantité d'or & de pierres selon la coutume: Which may be translated, shower'd down Gold and precious Stones upon his Head by Handfuls, according to Custom. But the Dr. with as much Assurance as if he had stood at the Poet's Elbow, asserts positively, that he gave it thus, Sows on her Clime barbaric Pearl and Gem.

Our Author lov'd those two Words, says he, *Sowing* and *Clime*, as V. 1. 2.  
*Now Morn her rosy Steps in th' eastern Clime Advancing, sow'd the Earth with orient Pearl.*

The Author of the *Review* answers, 'Tho' *Milton* says sow'd the Earth with Pearl, yet he never said sow'd the Clime with Pearl.' To which I add, that the Dr. in his Emendation means by *Clime* a Tract of the Earth; but in these Lines it signifies a Region of the Air over it. In fine, the Reviewer says, 'Ormus and Ind being Places well known to be in the East, that Circumstance is not mention'd: But when the Poet comes to speak of Pearl and Gold, he mentions the East, because the best Kinds of them are found there. The Distinction is not between the *Wealth* of the West and East, but between three Sorts of Riches, all in the East, *Diamonds*,



'*monds, Pearls, and Gold.*' From all which it appears, that the Dr. has pretended to correct three Lines in five Places, without understanding even the original Meaning of one of them.

Ver. 130. — *that render all Access impregnable.*

The Dr. says, 'No doubt, he gave it *impracticable*; because *Access* here does not signify the Place of *Access*, but the *Action*.' This is only Assertion, instead of Proof. In Opposition to which, I assert, it may signify here the Place of Access, as well as in Book I. Ver. 761. *all Access was throng'd.*

Ver. 198. *Chains and these Torments? better these than worse.*

'*These*,' says the Dr. refers to '*Chains and Torments*'; which deceiv'd the Printer. For the Author gave it, *better thus than worse*; for they were even then loose from their *Chains*. Yes, answers the Reviewer, but not from their *Torments*. It was not therefore the Printer, but the Critic, who was deceiv'd.

Ver. 256. *Hard Liberty before the easy Yoke Of servile Pomp.*

The Dr. here reads *lazy*, instead of *easy*. But a Passage in *Samson Agonistes* confirms the present Reading, ver. 250.

*To love Bondage more than Liberty,  
Bondage with Ease, than strenuous Liberty.*

The Author of a *Friendly Letter* to the Dr. says, 'Tho' he can conceive how a *Yoke* may be *hard* or *easy*; yet how it can be *active* or *lazy*, is beyond his Apprehension.'

Ver. 309. *Or Summer's Noon-tide Air.*

'It was not the *Air*,' says the Dr. that made the Silence and Stillness, 'but the *Hour*.' I answer, they were made by neither, but in hot Countries occasion'd in the *Air* at *Noon-tide*. And no one ever said *Noon-tide Hour*, because *Tide* is the same as *Time* or *Hour*.

*Weekly Register, O&A. 21. N° 131.*

*Sagacity and Providence of Apes.*

THE Veneration the Eastern Heathens have for *Apes* entitles them to range about freely. Nevertheless they are upon their Guard, wherever they go out a foraging, always chusing a Centinel, who gets upon a Tree, and looks out sharp if no Body comes to interrupt them. If he perceives some Body coming, he screams out with a shrill Voice, *eup! eup! eup!* Upon which the whole Troop of Foragers sling away the Sugar-Cane in their left Hand, scouring off as fast as they can. When they are pursued by the *Mabometans*, and others who are not *Heathens*, they abandon also the other Sugar-Cane in their Right, and run as fast as they can to the Trees, where they dwell in Safety, upon the highest Summits of them. They lay in Provisions at a certain Place, for the Time to come.

The wide and high Jumps they make from one Tree to another, with their young ones in their Arms, are almost incredible. Should a Traveller pass under a Tree they are upon, they will direct their Excrements upon him; which some say proceeds from Fear, but the *Indians* from Malice. There are said to be black and white Apes, between whom there is an irreconcilable Enmity.

*Universal Spectator, O&A. 21. N° 211.*

*Humours of Drefs in the Ladies.*

MR. Spectator tells a Story of a Niece of his, who being brought up under a discreet and virtuous Aunt, became an accomplish'd young Lady, when he took her with him into *Northumberland*; and after she had been with him about 4 Years, he took her up with him to *London*, (which she had never seen, tho' born and brought up at a Boarding-School near it) at the earnest Request of her Lady

Lady Aunt, who long'd to see her. After the first Meeting, which was very tender, her Aunt sent her in two new Suits, and prepar'd her for a Visit the next Day; which, with me, says Mr. *Spectator*, she accordingly made to her Ladyship. It hap- pen'd to be *Assembly-Day*, the Assem- bly consisting of 3 Gentlemen besides myself, and 14 Ladies. My Niece seem'd to be in a great Surprise, and under some Concern during the whole Visit; and when we came Home, told me, 'twas owing to the great Variety of Dresses which the Ladies had on, and that she thought her Lady Aunt had play'd a Party of Mirth with her, by dressing her in a Habit different from them all.

In Fact, my Niece was the only Lady at this Interview, of the strict Order of the *Regulars*. Her Lady Aunt was dress'd in a *Robe de Cham- bre*: On her Right side a married Lady, in a close Habit, resembling a *Weed*; and next her a Widow out of her first Year, in a Sarfnet Hood, and a loose Round Gown. On her Left side an elderly Lady in a Riding- Hood, and another in a short Cloak and Apron: And next these appear'd an agreeable young Creature, in a Hat, exactly resembling what is worn by the old Women of the *North*, with some Abatement in the Dimen- sions; and another in a Velvet Cap, with the black Flap let down to her Shoulders, of the same Make with one of our *Newcastle* Carriers. Before we broke up, there arriv'd two Ladies out of a *Hack*, who had just been airing; the first had her Hair tuck'd up under a lac'd Beaver and Feather; and the second had an upright Plume, with her Hair dangling to her Waste; and in short, the Head-Dresses, with the Peeks, Lappets, and Roundings, and the several Habits, with the Sleeves, Robings, Plates, Lacings, Embroi- deries, and other Ornaments, were so various in their Cut and Shape, that

my Niece imagin'd she was in an Assembly of the Wives and Daugh- ters of the *Foreign Ministers* then resident in Town; and when their Language undeceiv'd her, as readily concluded her Aunt had appointed a solemn *Masquerade*, with a general Exception to all *Vizors*.

I could not forbear smiling at these agreeable Mistakes; but, with the Temper and Privilege of a Philoso- pher, do now solemnly declare, that the Difference in the Habits of the several Orders and Degrees of the Sex (if it could be regulated by a *sumptuary Law*) is truly commenda- ble; that the Differences between the Morning, the Evening, the High-Dress, and the Riding-Habit, are at least tolerable; but that this strange Variety, this motley Mixture, is so great a Grievance, so portentous a Phenomenon, as, unless it soon disappears, will draw down upon the Ladies the future Remonstrances of the *Universal Spectator*.

*Daily Courant*, Oct. 21.

**M**EANWELL having dis- coursed on the Rise of *politi- cal Scandal*, and the mischievous and hurtful Nature of it, that it weakens Loyalty, destroys the publick Peace, and creates Divisions amongst the People; concludes thus:

I hardly remember a Paper in the *Craftsman* more effectually calculated to answer this bad Purpose, than the last. (See p. 346.) Having done all the Hurt at home that was in his Power, he crosses the Ocean, and endeavours to sow Sedition in our Colonies too. They are to be dissa- tisfied with their Governors, as well as we; and the *King* is pointed out as the Source of their Grievances, and the But of their Complaints. Mr. *D'Anvers* has taken much Pains to in- sinuate, that their Governors have been bad, tho' they were not sensi- ble of it; and, like some wise Physi- cians, undertakes to know more of their



their Maladies than they themselves. If the Governors are bad, 'tis owing to the *Ministry* at home; and the *King* is made the last Resource of all. This Author has often made free with the Majesty of Kings, and treated their Persons in a Manner that no body ever presum'd to do before: But this, I think, is really a Master-piece of *Royal Abuse*, No Art or Stratagem is wanting in this new Expedient of Scandal, to answer this infamous Purpose; and the most specious Pretences are found out, to gloss over the abominable Artifice. I dare venture to be assured, that there is scarce a single Fact to be produced in Favour of this barbarous Libel: If there had, the Injur'd are very apt to complain; and we should have been inform'd of it in a more legal and justifiable Way. If not, nothing can be more base than to invent so plausible a Tale, to multiply Divisions at home, and extend the *Faction* into every Corner of his Majesty's *British Dominions*. This is the only View of this labour'd Essay, and the sacred Names of Justice and Honesty are prostituted to the execrable Purposes of *Craft* and *Disaffection*.

*London Journal*, Oct. 21. N<sup>o</sup> 695.

*A Dialogue between Sir Harry Worthy and Mr. D'Anvers. (See p. 337.)*

SIR H. Pray Mr. D'Anvers, how stand Matters at home and abroad?

MR. D. Why, Faith, Sir Harry, all wrong; not a Step we have taken these seven Years has been for the Interest of *England*. After all our *Negotiations*, *Treaties*, *Accommodations*, and *Condescensions*, the Affairs of *Europe* are only in a *State of Cessation*. And at home, the Practices of some *Men in Power*, and the Doctrine of their Advocates, have been contrary to all the ancient Principles of the *Whig Party*: *Bribery*!

*Corruption*! *Standing Armies*! *Dependent Parliaments*! *Places*! *Pensions*!

SIR H. Hold, Mr. D. You have said a great many Things. but you seem to me *only to say*: You call the present *Peace* a mere *State of Cessation*; and what is any *Peace* but a *State of Cessation*? You bring our late sitting out a Fleet, as a Proof of the *Uncertainty* of the Continuance of the *Peace*; but this is no Proof of any Thing but our own *Wisdom* and *Conduſt*, in being prepar'd against all Events. We should not depend upon the *Promises* or *Declarations* of foreign Courts; nor suffer any Power in *Europe* to have a Fleet, without our having one to watch them,

MR. D. If the *Spaniards* had not run about seizing *Infidel Towns*, and the Differences in *France* had not happen'd, we should have been in a *State of War* long ere this.

SIR H. I don't believe that: What can *France* or *Spain* propose to get by a War? What has *France* to complain of? And has not *Spain* got all it desir'd but *Gibraltar*? which they know no *English Ministry* dare give up; and which they know too 'tis almost impossible for them to take.

MR. D. But was not *Don Carlos* introduc'd into *Italy* at our Expence, without any *specifick Renunciation* of *Gibraltar*?

SIR H. Must we have *Renunciations* upon *Renunciations*? And what signify any *Renunciations* against a *strong Desire* of having the Town, and a *Probability* of taking it? Is not the Town ours by *Conquest* and by *Treaty*? 'Tis ours as long as we are able to keep it; and when the *Spaniards* are able to take it, much Good may it do them. Here's a Noise indeed about *Gibraltar*, as tho' the Fate of the Nation depended on that Fort. As to the Works the *Spaniards* are said to have built near *Gibraltar*, 'tis not worth while to break the *Peace* with them, and perhaps involve



volve Europe in a War, because they build Castles in the Air, or Forts upon Land; 'tis Time enough to go to War, when they employ those Forts and Guns against us.

Mr. D. You are very merry, Sir H. about Gibraltar; but what say you to the Pragmatick Sanction?

Sir H. I shall be full as merry about that too; for all the terrible Things which the Antiministerial Men have thrown together from the Cosmopolite, signify nothing but to frighten Fools. Settling the Imperial Succession is one of the wisest and best Things that can be done, to preserve the Balance of Power, and secure the Peace of Europe.

M. D. But the House of Bourbon will not suffer the Succession to devolve upon a Prince of the House of Lorrain.

Sir H. Why then we will make them. This is the very Reason why we should come into the Guaranty now, and not in the late King's Reign; for we have nothing more to wish, than to see the Succession settled on a Prince of the House of Lorrain. This will create Jealousies between the Houses of Austria and Bourbon. Those Jealousies will deter them from making any Encroachments on their Neighbours; they will be well match'd, and so afraid to begin Hostilities; and all Europe will rest in Peace, while those two great Powers of the Continent think it wise and safe not to go to War.

Craftsman, Oct. 21. N<sup>o</sup> 329.

#### On Trade.

AS Commerce renders every Country rich, and consequently powerful, so the Merchant may be said, in this View, to be the most useful Member of the Society in which he lives.

One particular Circumstance in the History of Q. Elizabeth, shews the Importance of the British Mer-

chants, who by large Draughts made at Genoa retarded the Spanish Armada for a whole Year, which threatned the Ruin of their Country.

I have often felt an inexpressible Satisfaction, says Mr. D'Anvers, when I have gone to the busy End of this Metropolis, or to Bristol, Liverpool, &c. What a Pleasure is it to see the bustling Scene, and the perpetual Hurry of Business to be observ'd there; the Channel fill'd with Ships, the Quays crouded with infinite Numbers of People, like so many busy Bees about their Hives? Who can help wishing them Prosperity? Who does not grieve to consider the many Clogs, which Necessity has oblig'd us to lay upon Trade, and thereby render'd it almost impracticable?

Tully mentions a very just Distinction in his Time between the Mercatores and Negotiatores. The first were held in great Esteem, and the principal Men were not ashamed of being concern'd in Partnership with them; but the last were a vile Race of Usurers, a Sort of Money Scriveners, who prey'd on the Necessities of Mankind, and were held in the utmost Contempt. I wish our famous City were, in this Respect, a little alter'd from what it is, and that the Negotiatores were not more numerous than the Mercatores. The Introduction of money'd Companies there hath, I am afraid, had this Effect, and converted many an honest, generous, industrious Merchant into a little, pitiful, pilfering Stockjobber. The granting of exclusive Trades hath been another fatal Evil. Two Companies now have half the Globe granted exclusively to them, and yet are undone by it; whereas private Men might have extended these Trades vastly to their own and the Nation's Emolument.

I have always thought such a Merchant as the late Sir Peter Delmé, or any other great Exporter of our Manufactures,

manufactures, superior to any *Englishman*, beneath the Quality of a *Prime Minister*.

I am for maintaining the several Ranks and Degrees of Honour, the several Titles and Dignities we have amongst us; but then I would have them, as they ought to be, so many Incentives to Virtue. For the same Reason I would have all Degrees and Orders of Men capable of attaining these Dignities by a Course of Industry and Integrity. As the *Temple of Honour* was placed behind the *Temple of Virtue*, the Way to the last should be only through the first; and yet a foolish Notion hath prevailed amongst many, that no Honour should be given to a Man concern'd in *Trade*, beyond the Degree of *Knighthood*; nay, that even the *Son of a Merchant*, worth perhaps half a Million, ought not to be made a *Peer*, because his Father had sully'd himself by enriching his Country in *Trade*. Some have carry'd this Notion so far as to alledge, that even a little Bit of *Ribbon* ought not to be hung round any Man's Shoulders, who lives on the other Side of *Temple-Bar*.

In my Memory (and I am now in the 73d Year of my Age) the younger Sons of the best Families in *England* were usually bound Apprentices to *eminent Merchants*; but now truly the Fashion is alter'd, and *young Master* must, by all means, be put into the *Army*, as soon as he can strut tolerably well; no Matter whether he can write, or read; an Hat and Feather are bought for him, a red Coat lac'd all over, and Interest is made to some *great Man* to get him a Commission.

Almost all the Families of Consequence in *England* have younger Sons train'd up in the *Army*: The *Commission* is design'd to be their Fortune and Livelihood, and no other Provision is made for them.

*Fog's Journal*, Oct. 21. N<sup>o</sup> 2074

*Of the Laws.* (See p. 240.)

**M**R. *Locke* very justly observes, 'That Multiplicity of Laws by Degrees *always* change the right Foundations of the original Government; and if his Subject had requir'd it, he would have observ'd, that Multiplicity of Laws always change the right Principles of Actions, and, were it possible, would the very Nature and Reason of Things. Hence it is, that the almost universal Enquiry has long since been, not whether such or such an Action is agreeable to Justice and Equity, but whether it is according to Law.

**C** Our Common Law is founded on Custom, a very weak poor Master and Director; and if we had a true History of our Statute Laws, I fear (says *Fog*) we should find, that Interest, Ignorance, Prejudices, Passions, Parties, Example, Authority and Caprice have had a greater Share in the enacting of some of them, than Reason or a Regard to Justice.

Besides the Multitude of Laws, we are subject to an almost equal Number of Forms, Rules and Orders of Courts, which equally, if not more, influence in the judgments and Decrees made, than the Laws themselves.

Which then is most eligible, the present Practice of our Laws and Courts of Justice, as they really are, and known to be by the dear-bought Experience of every one who has been so unhappy as to have had any Claim or Defence before them; or, such a System of Law, grounded on Justice and Equity, as could be contain'd in one Volume, in plain *English*, intelligible to all that could write or read, where every one might understand his own Case, and plead it too, without Counsel; and our Courts always judging according to known



known plain Laws, (for then Law, Justice and Equity would be synonymous Terms) otherwise the Judge to pay Damages to the wronged Subject, &c.

He says this is practicable, and hopes our present Legislators will reform our Laws, Root and Branch. In the mean Time he proposes the making one Act, to prevent farther Mischief, as far as possible; viz. to empower and allow every Parish in Great Britain to chuse yearly 12 Persons of the best and an establish'd Character of Sobriety, Integrity, and Knowledge: These to be Peace-makers of the said Parish; to cognosce and determine in the first Instance of all Disputes arising between Persons in the said Parish; and in the making Decrees, to have Regard, in the first Place, to Conscience and natural Justice, and next, to the Laws of the Land, so far as are known to them, and are agreeable to Justice and Equity; and in their Decrees, shall particularly set forth on what Principles, Grounds and Reasons they founded the same. If Parties acquiesce on the said Decree, then that it be executed as soon as possible, by some proper Deed; if they don't acquiesce, then the Decree attested and sealed to bear Faith in any higher Court, where the Judge shall be empower'd to alter or confirm the Decree, according to Law or Equity. The whole Proceedings to be without any Charge to Parties, or Fee or Reward to any; tho' it may be recommended to Parties, when the Dispute is ended, to put in a lock'd Box what they think fit to give; which Box to be open'd in 6 or 12 Months, and the Money to be distributed to the Poor of the Parish, or to any other pious and charitable Uses, &c.

From Briton, Oct. 26. N<sup>o</sup> 152.

Mischiefs of Flattery.

**F** LATTERY and Servility are the worst Corruptions incident to human Nature. They discourage the noblest Virtues, and countenance execrable Villainy; render Liberty precarious, and introduce the most terrible Tyranny.

Publick Praise is the just Reward of heroic Virtue, and of that alone. But when it becomes the Prostitute of Power, the sacred Trophies of godlike Merit are conferred without Distinction: Then the best Inducement to be good is lost; for Glory may be obtain'd by being exquisitely wicked.

None of the great Republicks of old placed any Worth in Power, but in the Effects of it. In Rome the Dictatorial Power itself, though the greatest Image of Omnipotence which this World could produce, yet it never had the least Pretence to Glory till it was well discharged.

In the Time of the Roman Republick we meet with no Deifications; yet those Ages were fruitful of illustrious Examples: The brave Romans despis'd such fustome Incense; and Scipio, or Brutus, would as ill have received the Appellation of a God, as of a Slave; the one being equally above, as the other below, human Nature.

When Liberty expired, Virtue and good Sense no more continued. Then Parasites and Sycophants swarmed. Adulation was encourag'd without Bounds, and the Imperial Name without one humane Virtue was ador'd as a Divine Being. How contrary this to the wise Institutions of old, when, jealous lest the Pomp of Power should taint the Morals of Men, the Laws provided, that the most triumphant General should be openly reviled by Slaves in his publick Entry.



try, to shew him he was not yet exalted above Humanity.

The deified *Julius* was the first mortal God whom *Rome* worshiped, after the Republick was ruin'd; a fatal Omen this, and a sad Beginning to the Days of Slavery, when he who had committed Parricide against his Country, was idolized as its Saviour and Preserver.

This monstrous Wickedness had an immediate Effect equally horrible. The Power of the *Lex Majestatis* proceeded from hence, and devouring Calamities followed. These Burlesques upon the Deity were made terrible to Mankind; nay, under *Tiberius*, some were charged with High-Treason only for selling the Statues of their Godships as Household-Stuff. In short, Words and Looks, and Thoughts, and even Dreams became criminal on this Account, whilst diabolical Oblations were incessantly offered to these Mock-Divinities.

This detestable Flattery sufficiently gratified the Pride and Vanity of Emperors, who grew wanton in boundless Dominion, despising the Imputation of Flesh and Blood as below their Dignity.

This Humour was then carried on to incredible Lengths. One of these Princes designed to have made his Horse a great Officer in the State; and in Fact the Beast as much deserved the Consulship, as that Emperor a Deification; nay, I think more; for to the Horse no Crime was ever imputed, whereas the human Brute had been Author of execrable Wickedness.

The Declension of the *Roman* Empire produced an Alteration, and taught us this Maxim, that as Princes lose their Power, they learn Wisdom. Such was the Case of those Times, when the People, tho' subject to grievous Inroads and Depredations, yet under a Monarchy that discouraged Flattery, they suffered much less Damage, even from the *Goths* and *Vandals*, than had been suffered thro' such Pimps and Parasites.

*Q. Elizabeth*, a Princess of much Equity and good Sense, despised and discouraged such wicked Fooleries: She had a better Title in the Love of her People. But *K. James* who succeeded to her Power, without inheriting the least of her Virtues, cherished the Vanity, and countenanced the Flattery. Then we heard him stil'd the *Solomon* of the Age; nay, one of his Bishops told him, He was inspired, and spoke by the Holy Ghost. Then we ceased to call our Prince by that tender Name, the Father of his People, being taught those more sublime Expressions, *the Breath of our Nostrils*, and the *Light of our Eyes*; but above all, the *Lord's Anointed*.

When this deifying Notion once begun to prevail, all Freedom of Enquiry was abolished; nay, even the Laws and Constitutions of this Kingdom were made penal to examine. *K. James I.* in one of his Proclamations, talking of *inscrutable Mysteries*, terms Monarchs *Gods upon Earth*.

However weak Men might proceed in this Manner, a great and free People were not to be deluded by such Chicanery. Our Struggles for Liberty drew on us all the Miseries of Civil War; and even these Misfortunes were better than the wretched State of a blind Dependency: But how great was their Crime who occasioned them! Effusions of Blood, &c. were the direful Effects of that fatal Flattery.

The University of *Oxford*, Anno 1683, in full Convocation, passed Sentence of Damnation on the fundamental Maxims of our free Constitution, and censured all the Notions of a limited Monarchy as most nefarious Crimes.

Nay, the Lawyers themselves, who had long been esteemed the firmest Friends of Liberty, conspired against it, and came into the same infamous Flatteries. Thus when *James II.* made a Call of Scrjeants, where-  
in

in were included Men designed for the Bench, they gave Rings with this Motto, *A Deo Rex, a Rege Lex.*

'Tis our Felicity, that these pestilent Arts have long been disused amongst us. Our happy Revolution shewed the World, that they were in the End of poor Avail, even to those who had encourag'd them most; and it hath been our great good Fortune ever since, that (except one small Period of about 4 Years) we have obey'd Authority administred with such Uprightness, that, as all Reverence was justly due, the *Crimen scdum Servitutis* could receive no Countenance, where its Incense was by no Means wanted.

Daily Courant, Oct. 28.

*Articles of Impeachment by all the Patriots assembled at Mr. F——n's in Covent Garden, at the Bull-Head in the Mint, at the Owl and Cat in Grubstreet, &c. against a certain M——r of State, for divers high Crimes and Misdemeanors.*

1. **T**HAT the said M——r, in order to subvert the fundamental Laws of the Kingdom, hath continued to exercise and enjoy many high Offices and Places of Trust, in exprefs Contradiction to the Sentiments of several eminent Patriots; who have frequently signified to him their Pleasure, that he should resign the same to themselves and their Friends; as well in the Weekly Papers called *Fog's Journal* and the *Craftsman*, as in various other Discourses and Essays.

2. That, the better to perpetrate his mischievous Projects, he has entered into a traiterous and devilish Combination with both Houses of Parliament, the Lords and others of the Privy Council, all the Courts of Justice, the whole Bench of Bishops, the Bank of England, the South-Sea Company, the Justices of Peace for Middlesex and Westminster, the Com-

manders in chief, and other principal Officers of the Train-Bands, and with many other dangerous, desperate and evil-minded Persons.

3. That he had monopolized and engrossed all the considerable Posts in to his own Hands; and hath at one and the same Time executed the several and respective Offices of Lord Treasurer, Secretary of State, President of the Council, Generalissimo of his Majesty's Forces, and Archbishop of Canterbury.

4. That notwithstanding this, it is notorious, that he hath wanted both Capacity and Integrity to execute the meanest Office he hath aspired to, being fat and corpulent, and having lost one or two of his Fore-Teeth.

5. That he hath traiterously, wickedly and maliciously, made Use of his Influence and Credit at Court, to turn a Patriot of great Eminence and Distinction out of the Commission of the Peace.

6. That he hath spirited up, and supported a certain Attorney to harass and oppress another illustrious Patriot with several vexatious and expensive Suits at Law; and hath influenced all the Courts in Westminster-Hall, to give Judgments and award Executions against him for many large Sums of Money; tho' the said Patriot hath frequently and solemnly declared before the respective Judges of the said Courts, that for some private Reasons it did not suit his Conveniencies to pay the same.

7. That the said M——r hath given Countenance and Encouragement to several Foreigners and profess'd Papists, who have introduced Italian Operas upon the English Stage, to the manifest Prejudice of all the Loyal Protestant Theatres in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, Goodman's-Fields, the Hay-Market, and Drury-Lane.

8. That, during his arbitrary and corrupt Administration, he has bought as many Pictures, Horses, and fine

B b 2 Cloaths



Cloaths for himself and his Family, and squander'd away as much of the Publick Money, upon a Parcel of insolent Scriblers that he has hired to vilify the Authors and Patrons of the *Craftsman*, as would have been sufficient to have paid off the Debts of the Nation, if the Direction of the Treasury had been in some Persons Hands, that shall be nameless.

9. That the said M——r hath lived in so profuse and extravagant a Manner, during the Time he has been down at his Seat in *Norfolk*, that he has spent 1000*l.* in 6 Weeks, in House-keeping and Fox-hunting, according to the Calculation made of it in the *Craftsman*, by Mr. *D'Anvers*, and other celebrated Masters of Figures.

10. That it has been publickly affirmed by the ingenious Mr. *Fog*, and never yet contradicted, That the Ambition and vain Glory of the said M——r have carried him to such an unmeasurable Length, that he has caused to be hung up in the Hall of his House in *Norfolk*, a Lanthorn of such an unreasonable Size, that it would be big enough for a Palace for many Sovereign Princes in *Europe*.

*Weekly Register*, Oct. 28. N<sup>o</sup> 133.

More Instances of the Cunning of Apes. E  
(See p. 350.)

JOHN Adam Weber mentions, in his instructing Discourses, *Disc.* 13. *Observe*. 18. that it happened once, that the Domesticks of Pope *Julius II.* put Chestnuts upon burning Coals, and after they were thus roasted, took the Tongs from the Fire-side to fetch the Chestnuts out of the Fire: An *Ape* being then in the Chamber, and having observed that one of the Chestnuts was still remaining upon a Coal, and willing to gratify his Appetite, but not finding instantly the Fire-Tongs, seized upon a Cat lying by the Fire-Side, and made Use of her two Fore-Paws to

fetch out the Chestnut. From whence the *Italian Proverb*: *Cavar la Castagna con la Estanta del Gatto*, directed at those, who with the Dangers and Damages of others, endeavour to provide for their own Safety.

A The aforesaid *Weber* adds in the Place cited before, that many Persons have seen, that in the Province of *Peru*, the *Apes* converse with the Inhabitants very freely, and even play with them for Money: If they win they goe with the *Peruans* to the Taverns, drink heartily and freely with them, and pay their Quotes as others.

B At *Sierre Lion* there are a Kind of *Apes* call'd *Baris*; they have strong Limbs, and are so susceptible of Learning and being taught almost any Thing, that if they are caught when young, they will labour and do the Service of Mankind, seeing they generally go upon their hind Legs, fetch Water from the Rivers, carrying the same in Vessels upon their Heads; and if they chance to let them drop, and spill the Water, they begin to cry and lament their Misfortune. They are used to pound several Things in Mortars, turn the Spit, wait at Table, and fill Glasses, and divert the Company with Tumbling, and the like.

*Craftsman*, Oct. 28. N<sup>o</sup> 330.

THIS Paper, Mr. *D'Anvers* tells us, is designed as an Introduction to some following Essays. He proposes to consider the Business of *Standing Armies*, and *Excises*, the Dangers of which, he says, have been already inculcated in general Terms.

I shall begin with *Excises*, says he; and chuse to enter on this Subject at present, that it may be fully discuss'd before the Parliament meets. G In this Point, at least, I shall conform myself to a Rule laid down by one of my *Adversaries*, who formerly observed, that the Examination of such national Points ought always to precede



cede the *Session of Parliament*; and that every *Englishman* has a Right, at those Times, to offer his Thoughts upon such Matters as may possibly come before that Assembly.

I will not pretend to assert, that any *Minister* has actually resolv'd to propose *such a Scheme* as I am going to examine, or prepar'd the necessary Materials and Calculations for it; but I will not dissemble my Apprehension, that some *Projector* may have it in his Thoughts. The Reasons he gives for it, are, that when the Project of reviving the *Excise upon Salt* came under the Consideration of Parliament, a certain *Gentleman* was pleas'd to promise the House, that the *other Shilling on Land* should be likewise taken off, if they would consent to some Alterations in the Collection of the Revenue, (by which, says he, he was generally understood to mean the Conversion of some other Taxes into *Excises*;) and some Passages he quotes from a *Letter to a Freeholder*, &c. and from Mr. *Osborne*. (See p. 142.)

*Fog's Journal*, Oct. 28. N<sup>o</sup> 208.

A Correspondent in this Paper, having taken Notice, that the Terms made Use of in a former Paper, concerning Mr. *Osborne*, (See p. 303.) were thought by some too severe; proceeds thus:

I should readily agree, that the Terms made use of in that Letter would be very wrong, in a Controversy with a Man who never assumed the Privilege of having an implicit Regard paid to every Thing he says. But if we meet with an *obscure Writer*, of very moderate Parts, who dares to insult the Understandings of all Mankind; and is ever treating them like Creatures made on purpose to believe what he writes; who in common Conversation, talks in a Strain, which often makes it disagreeable to a Man of better Sense to

speaking his Sentiments, and oftner prevents his taking Notice of what passes; who in all publick Controversies, especially if they relate to the Science he fancies himself to excel so greatly in, always speaks of his Abilities as superior to all Mens in the World; and if to these we join the Consideration of such a Man's having no humane Qualities, but deaf to all Sense of Benevolence and Friendship; and so absolutely unconcerned for the Liberty and Happiness of Mankind, that he is constantly labouring to write them out of both; can it then with Propriety be said, that such a Man is used ill, or that any Thing dishonourable is said of him, when he is called *Ministerial Drudge*, a *foul-mouth'd Hireling*, a *Betrayer of Liberty*, a *Defender of every Point of Slavery in the Ministerial Compass*, a *Trumpeter of his own Merit*? Is the Application of these Terms to one who so highly deserves them, a Breach of good Manners or common Decency? Is there any other Method in which a Man of his Character ought to be treated, and that bids so fair to reclaim him?

But it seems this Gentleman knows Morals so thoroughly, that he only is intitled to the Privilege of writing concerning that Science; and therefore whoever attempts to consider any Thing in a Moral View, Mr. *Osborne* immediately assures him he knows nothing of Morals, is totally unqualified to write intelligibly concerning them, and then he entertains his Readers with a *formal Set of trifling Definitions*, and repeats in the most overbearing Way, three Pages of what he had already inform'd the World of, in every Paper he had wrote upon that Subject, concludes with an *Is Paan*, and an Injunction upon his Adversary, to be silent upon this Subject for the future.

He then shews the Origin of the little Knowledge Mr. *Osborne* has discover'd in Morals, says 'tis from *Ld. Shaft-*

*Shaftsbury* (whom this Writer praises) that he has stolen all he ever wrote on that Subject; and upon the Merit of being able to repeat a few of this great Writer's Principles in Morality, strip'd of all the *Elegancy* and *Beauty* with which they are adorn'd in the Original, he claims a *Superiority* in this Science; tho' he has endeavour'd to destroy the only Principle, on which his Lordship builds his whole Scheme, *viz.* the *private Good* of each *Individual*, which are only other Words for *Self-Love*; which this Writer in *Fog* lays down as the *sole Principle* by which moral Virtue is actuated.

*London Journal*, Oct. 28. N<sup>o</sup> 696.

*The Usefulness of History, particularly* C  
*Rapin's.*

A Faithful and judicious History is of the greatest Use to Mankind; for it lays before us not only our *Actions* but the *Connection* of them with our *Happiness* or *Misery*, and so is a Kind of *visible* and *sensible* Morality, teaching us by *Facts* what Philosophers teach us by *Reason*.

Besides this *sensible Representation* of Virtue and Vice, and their Consequences, it lays before us the *Rise* and *Fall* of Empires, Kingdoms, and States, with the *Causes* thereof; and gives us a clear and full View of the *Laws* and *Constitutions* of Countries: It is therefore of the greatest Benefit in *Politics*, as well as *Morality*, and affords the best Lessons of Instruction to the greatest Princes, and the ablest Ministers.

*Rapin* has excell'd all who have wrote a *General History* of *England*; is equal'd by few, who have wrote particular Reigns; and is out-done by no Writer of a *single Reign*, but Lord *Herbert* of *Chesterbury*: Only Lord *Clarendon* vastly excels him in Dignity of Sentiment, Majesty of Language, and the most beautiful Va-

riety of Characters, tho' not in *Truth* of *Facts*. If any of our *general Historians* can pretend to rival *Rapin*, 'tis Mr. *Daniel*, who wrote the *History* of *England*, from the Conquest to the End of *K. Edward III.* and lived in the Reign of *James I.*

*Rapin* is not indeed a finish'd Historian, like *Polybius* or *Thucydides* among the *Greeks*, or *Livy* and *Tacitus* among the *Romans*. We cannot say of him, that the Dignity of his Sentiment and Majesty of his Expression enliven the Mind and penetrate the Soul; but we can say of him what is infinitely better, that we have in him more *Truth*, tho' less *Delicacy*, a more faithful Collection of *Facts*, tho' less *Pomp* of Words. But what *Rapin* excels all our other Historians in, is his just Representation of the *English* Constitution. He hath shewn that the People had their *Rights*, as well as the Kings their *Prerogatives*; that our Monarchy was not *absolutely hereditary*; for, of all the Kings from the Conquest to *Henry VII.* above half were *Non-hereditary*; and how dreadful were the Effects of our Kings Struggling with the People for *absolute Power*.

He has well described *Ecclesiastical Tyranny*, and shewn by what *vile Arts* the *Romish* Clergy got very near *three Fourths* of the Lands of *England* into their own Hands; how they pleaded an *Exemption* from all Laws and Punishments, even for the most *barrid* Crimes, *Murder* not excepted; for in *Henry II.*'s Reign there was evident Proof of above 100 *Murders* committed in 6 Years, by *Priests*, and Men in *Holy Orders*; and yet the King found it impossible to get a Law for subjecting them to the Civil Power.

In a Word, *Rapin's* History will furnish the People of *England* with the best Materials against the two worst Evils under the Sun, *Superstition* and *Tyranny*; and therefore *this Book* should be in every *Englishman's*



lishman's Hand, and engraven upon his Heart.

Universal Spectator, Oct. 28. N<sup>o</sup> 212.

Of Pedigree.

**B**IRTH and Nobility are a stronger Obligation and Incitement to Virtue than what are laid upon meaner Persons. A vicious and dishonourable Nobleman is in Effect *perjur'd*; for his Honour is his Oath: He is a *Felo de se*, and unnaturally stains his own Blood, and executes his own Attainder.

Among the *Greeks*, great Regard was paid to *Antientry* and *Nobility*. This was remarkable in the *Locrensi-an State*, that when the Heir of a noble House became *degenerate*, he was immediately disinherited, and publicly degraded, and the next in Blood succeeded to his Honour and Estate. Among the *Romans*, the Nobility were in the highest Esteem. Even, in the present degenerate *Rome*, there is still a more than ordinary Veneration had for the renowned Families of *Colonna* and *Cesarini*. The *Spaniards* and *French* have a great Regard for their old Nobles. What was said of the Duke de *Montmorency* by *Henry IV.* that he was a better Gentleman than himself, was, perhaps, the Reason why the last Heir of so illustrious a Family was cut off under an arbitrary Administration, to make the House of *Bourbon* the first of all the Houses in *France*.

We of the *North* are remarkable for our Attachment to Blood and Pedigree. The *Welsh* and the *Cornish* Men are noted for it, even to a Proverb; and in our Inland Counties and Cities, and especially in the great Metropolis, where there is such a numerous Race of the motley and upstart Kind; and where Wealth has the Advantage of Blood, the Trader often quarters himself upon Quality; and the Man of an obscure Birth, when he is grown rich, is immedi-

ately inquisitive after Arms and Genealogies, is fond of Distinction, and solicitous for a Title. Some of these Upstarts are envious Scoffers at Pedigree and Descent, but easily go off from this Principle, in the Choice even of a Horse or a Dog. It has been said, that the Crown can make a Duke, but not a Gentleman, i. e. it can give the highest Honours, but not Antientry to a Family.

It is for the Sake of the Vulgar, that the high Value and Regard for Quality and good Birth should be kept up; for they are best govern'd by such Men, who seem form'd for Power and Authority.

But still I insist, that Virtue, divine Virtue, as it ought to be the Rise of all Nobility, so it is the likeliest Means of preserving an illustrious House, and of making it perpetual. The Preamble to every Patent, and the Statutes and Ordinances of every Order of Knighthood, do all concur in this Truth.

D Grubstreet Journal, Oct. 26, and Grubstreet Journal extraordinary, Oct. 30.

**T**HESE Papers exhibit a Picture, emblematically displaying the Art and Mystery of Printing. Then follows a fictitious Dialogue between several Lads and Boys, call'd Printers Devils (or errand Boys) who were carrying from the Stamp-Office Returns of unfold News-Papers, after the Stamps had been cut off. One of them gives the Origin of their Name, Devils, from the London Evening Post, which says, There was one *Monf. Deville* or *De Ville*, who came over with *William* the Conqueror, in Company with *De laune*, *De Vic*, *De Val*, *D'Ashwood*, *D'Urfe*, *D'Umpling*, &c. A Descendant of this *Monfieur De Ville* in the direct Line, being somewhat reduced, one of his Sons was taken in by the famous *Caxton* in 1471, as an Errand-Boy; who proving very expert, became afterwards his



his Apprentice, and in Time an eminent Printer, from whom our Order took their Name. But suppose they took it from infernal Devils, it was not because they were Messengers frequently sent in Darkness, and appeared very black, as our Enemies would suggest; but upon a very reputable Account. For *John Fust* or *Fausus*, of *Mentz* in *Germany*, was the first Inventor of Printing: Which Art so surprized the World, that they thought him a Conjuror, and called him Doctor *Fausus*, and his Art *the black Art*. As he kept a constant Succession of Boys to run on Errands, who were always very black, these they called Devils: Some of whom being raised to be his Apprentices, and afterwards raising themselves in the World, he was very properly said to have raised many a Devil. As to the inferior Order among us, called *Flies*, employed in taking News Papers off from the Press for Expedition, they are of much later Extraction, being no older than News-Papers themselves. Mr. *Bailey*, the Etymologist, is of Opinion that their original Name was *Lies*, taken from the Papers which they took off the Press, which were generally such. Since therefore, My Brethren, we are both comprehended under the Title Devils, let us not be ashamed of our Name, but discharge our Office with Diligence: And then we may justly hope in Time to attain, as many of our Predecessors have done, to the Dignity of Printers, and to have an Opportunity of using others, as much like poor Devils, as we ourselves have been used by them, or as they and Authors are used by Booksellers. These are an upstart Profession, who have almost wholly ingrossed to themselves the selling of Books, which originally belonged solely to our Masters; and by this Means they are become theirs.

He then tells them, their Interest begins to revive, in the Revival of that of some of their Masters. For,

says he, many young, learned, publick-spirited Printers have undertaken to reprint, weekly, at a very reasonable rate, several Books, both original and translated; the Copies of which were purchased by Booksellers, and had been vended by them, as their Property, secured by an Act of Parliament, till the late Expiration of it. This Method of Weekly Publications allures Multitudes to peruse Books, into which they would otherwise never have looked; and it has had a miraculous Influence on some Booksellers themselves, inducing them to follow the Example by publishing in the same Manner, even at a cheaper Rate, and to sell a second Edition, corrected and revised, for much less than half the Price of the First. The Dialogue concludes with the State of the several Weekly News-Papers.

Then follows an Explication of the Figures in the Pictures: Among the rest, a Compositor is represented with the Head and Ears of an Ass; because they are called *Asses* by the Press-Men, by way of Return for their calling them *Hogs* and *Horses*, who are accordingly represented with those Faces. The Figure with the Head of a *Janus* may represent the Master-Printer, answerably to the two different Weekly Papers, he is supposed to print, but 'tis uncertain which is the *Whig* and which the *Tory* Face.

This is the natural Explication, says *Bovius*, but some have put others upon them, among the rest a political one. Then he gives his own Conjecture; and the grand Figure he takes to be a Bookseller, who has Occasion for two Faces as much as other Traders. To a Customer, who asks how such a Book sells, he answers extremely well; but to the Author asking the same, very indifferently. Nay, they have often employed Persons to write Answers to Books printed for themselves, to make them sell the better; and sometimes an Author has been employed to answer himself.

*The*

The Curate of C——n's Answer to  
Mr. A——F——'s Letter, ver-  
sify'd. (See p. 310.)

**L**EST my ill manners you should speak on,  
I here begin, Mr. A——D——  
And this punctilio being past,  
To write of business now I'll baste.

As soon as yours, Sir, came to hand,  
I forthwith sent, at your command,  
The clerk on foot to A——d town,  
From whence he brought the flowers down;  
All which I planted with great care,  
And over each hum'd a short prayer,  
That they might thrive, and be in bloom,  
When you to C——r——n shall come.

I must confess, without a ham, Sir,  
Had you sent with them, in the hamper,  
Some bottles of my lord's good wine,  
With cheshire cheese, and stitch of swine;  
I then the winter might rub o'er,  
Much better than I've heretofore.  
For twenty pounds a year, God wot,  
Will not buy cloaths, and boil the pot:  
And I can hardly make it do,  
To keep out cold and hunger too.

Your servant W——ks, I truly say,  
Works wondrous hard, both night and day,  
And dearly earns what you him pay.

N——w——d his promise doth neglect,  
To fetch your wood, as you expect;  
And swears, he'll not a cord bring home,  
Unless he's paid before you come:  
And, what is more, doth grinning say,  
As he pays you for him to pray,  
He thinks the reason is as good,  
That you pay him for fetching wood.

I'll take great care, you well may think,  
In brewing of your stock of drink:  
For, as your butler, Sir, a cup,  
When it is tapp'd, I hope to sup.

Your tenants sadly do complain,  
That you their rents so high do strain;  
That tho' their crops are large, 'tis true,  
They're not enough to pay your due.  
I travel up and down all day,  
And hardly can get time to pray;  
And tease the elves from morn till night,  
Without receiving of a doit.

But hope, ere long, I shall prevail;  
Or else, will send them to a jail.

The sacred coin, you may depend,  
I'll either carry, or will send,  
To Mr. H——k——r, when I get it;  
Who will return't, and not forget it:  
And not one farthing I'll purloin,  
To buy a pint of ale or wine.  
But griev'd I am, and often mourn,  
At your deep sighs, at the return.  
Five shillings for each hundred pounds!  
Ah me! how very sad it sounds!  
How great the charge, six crowns, to bear,  
From but six hundred pounds a year!

Last Sunday, when the church was done,  
I to John H——l——r straight did run,  
Who told me, Mrs. R——ge won't give  
The new tythe rent of ninety five:  
And says, already you've undone her,  
In raising oft her rent upon her:  
Therefore will quit the same to you,  
And ne'er with it have more to do.

You know how much I am your slave,  
And preach, and walk, and vaunt, and rave;  
Your flock to feed, till almost spent;  
And eke to dun them for their rent.  
Therefore, I hope, you don't suspect,  
That I your business should neglect;  
Who, as your curate, and your bailey,  
Will do it faithfully and daily.

But hold; one thing's quite out of head,  
The church, well thought, the church, you said,  
You'd leave to the church-wardens care:  
To write of that, my pains I'll spare;  
And will conclude with adding this,  
Your garden in good order is;  
And so am I: but needs must say,  
In better should be ev'ry day,  
If you'd add five pounds to my pay.

On the Death of a beloved WIFE.

Written by her Husband upon her  
Coffin.

**W**HILE pining anguish, wild despair,

Increase my pangs, prolong my care;  
Depriv'd of all my soul beld dear,  
Enchanting joy, and love sincere:  
While round the gloomy scene's display'd,  
And death still deepens ev'ry shade;  
Sad, silent, dark, the pomp of woe!  
Shall sorrow's eye forbear to flow?  
Flow still, ye tears! ye sighs, complain  
—But sighs and tears alike are vain

See there all pale and dead she lies:  
For ever flow my streaming eyes!  
Fly Hymen with extinguish'd fires!  
Fly nuptial bliss, and chaste desires!  
Cleora's fled, the loveliest mind;  
Faith, sweetness, wit, together join'd!  
—Dwelt faith, and wit, and sweetness, here?  
O view the change, and drop a tear!  
Once in these eyes each grace was seen,  
And love and mildness shone serene:  
Once soft persuasion tun'd her tongue,  
As truth sincere, as sweet as song:  
Once this cold hand could touch the lyre,  
And ev'ry tender thought inspire:  
Now sinking to its parent clay,  
All chang'd the body seems to say;  
—Thus life, a shadow, fleets away!  
O whisper still, thou voice divine!  
Thine be the love, attention mine;  
And while this awful object lies,  
Expos'd before my weeping eyes,



Teach me, some genius from on high,  
Like her to live, like her to die;  
To emulate the path she trod,  
All humane, gen'rous, great and good!  
Like her the rage of death to charm,  
And ev'ry sting of pain disarm;  
Rise as she rose, a spotless soul,  
Who aim'd at joys beyond the pole;  
And, raptur'd on the verge of day,  
Smil'd to behold the shining way.

But hark! the sadly-solemn bell  
Sullenly sounds my last farewell.  
Lo! round the corse, the plaintive throng,  
Slow-moving, silent hush along.  
The torch, that lends its mournful light,  
The mystic pray'r, the fun'ral rite,  
The weeping friends, th' expecting ground,  
The silent horror all around,  
Have tempted sorrow from her cave;  
And now she hovers o'er the grave;  
Now sinks our hearts, impairs our eyes,  
And bids a gen'ral groan arise;  
Exclaims that man was doom'd to mourn;  
And sits in pomp to guard the urn.

'Tis done!—O ever dear, adieu!  
Each tender name is lost in you.  
Adieu! thou once kind, lovely fair!  
Soft spring of joy, relief from care!  
Orest! may love with ev'ry grace,  
And ev'ry virtue guard the place!  
While she receives the lonely bed,  
Sad, prostrate, silent as the dead!  
Refllex I press the well-known place,  
And vainly seek the dear embrace;  
While slow, and drear the minutes roll,  
And anguish racks my inmost soul.

—But see! what heav'nly pow'r serene  
Darts gently thro' the gloomy scene?  
'Tis she! insliding from above,  
The same her form, the same her love!

Weep'st thou, my dearest? weep no more!

The transient scenes of life are o'er:  
New worlds now open to my view;  
Bliss, knowledge, virtue, boundless, true!  
Where souls with social raptures glow;  
While sin and vengeance reign below.  
Hence nightly I, thy guardian pow'r,  
For ever conscious of the hour  
That join'd our hearts, descend to keep  
My dearest charge; to watch thy sleep;  
Hint softer dreams; to chase away  
Black error's mist, and bright display  
The form of virtue to thy sight;  
Dart o'er thy soul a stronger light;  
In reason's voice to whisper still;  
To purer bliss direct thy will;  
A beamy cloud around you throw,  
And virtuous guide you as you go.  
Lo! few short moments roll'd between,  
I present change the darksome scene;  
Dispel the awful shades of death;  
And gently ease your parting breath;  
Glad hail you to the realms above,  
Dear, bliss, immortal as our love!

Thus while we leave the lifeless clay,  
To some bright orb thy soul convey,  
Where virtue, truth, and pleasure join;  
And raptur'd say,—This seat be thine!  
Here knowledge great as soul can know,  
Shall purge the errors learn'd below;  
Enlarge thy pow'rs, improve thy sight,  
And show thee truth in native light.  
See there yon happy shades employ  
Their hours in bliss and social joy;  
High-raisd on virtue's eagle-wing,  
The patriots act, the poets sing;  
With purer fires the lovers glow,  
Than youth or sense inspire below.  
Here join we then the kindred race,  
That springs to meet our soft embrace;  
Or in some sweet sequester'd grove  
Mix flame with flame, and love with love.  
Hence wing'd by thought excurfive fly  
From orb to orb, and range the sky;  
View wisdom, pow'r, and goodness shine  
Thro' nature's frame; their source divine!  
—O call these scenes to thy relief;  
Bright future scenes! and calm thy grief:  
Live happy; nourish still the love,  
That bliss on earth, and joins our souls above.  
She spake, she smil'd, she fear'd away;  
While comfort glanc'd a healing ray.

#### On the Death of Mr. Wilks.

IN Congreve's dismal scene of yawning tombs,  
Where bloodless spectres met, ere spring of days,  
Drums, fiddles, trunchboms, billesdoux, and plumes,

Lutes, laurels, racks, in wild confusion lay;  
And all the lumber of the player's trade,  
A strange, confus'd, and useless Chaos made.

Here sat the Genius of the British stage,  
Her bosom loose, her unbound tresses shed;  
The sickly taste of a corrupted age

She wept not—but her Heroes dead.  
Porter and Booth she number'd in the train,  
And wept her honours lost, but wept in vain.

Their various glories she compar'd in song,  
Judicious Barry she with Porter join'd;  
Old Betterton, and Booth with silver tongue,  
Employ'd at once her grief, and fill'd her mind:  
Grateful to Oldfield's sweet, much-honour'd shade,  
For matchless pleasure matchless grief she paid.

Thus did her grief her tuneful tongue employ,  
When o'er the place a blasting gust there flew,  
That bore this voice—"farewell, all manly joy!"

"And ad! true British comedy, adieu!  
"Wilks is no more!"—the genius dropt her voice.  
She fell—the rest the grieving muse supplies.

Unhappy genius of the British stage,  
Now thou art fall'n indeed—to rise no more;  
Nature will not forsake her friend in age,  
But with her Wilks now treads th' Elysian shore;  
Farewel, O born with ev'ry art to please,  
Politeness, grace, gentility, and ease.

• Vide Mourning Bride.

What



What can the peerless Cibber do alone,  
 'Mongst bodies so opaque, so bright a ray?  
 Like life, 'midst heaps of uninformed stone,  
 He shows the wiliness of the neighb'ring clay:  
 So shines the moon upon the sable night,  
 Unable to reflect her glorious light.  
 Now, Rich, pursue with speed thy mimic task,  
 Now thy new fabrick rises to the day,  
 Inform it with thy spirit of grotesque,  
 And bid the genius laugh her cares away:  
 Tho' not so nobly, let us still excel,  
 And Harlequin exert his magick spell.  
 At that the Genius rais'd her languid eyes,  
 And starting forth, 'Nor be that all she said;  
 'A Quin, a Younger, and a Hipp'ley rise,  
 'To cheer the gloom that o'er my realm is spread;  
 'Be it their task to prop the falling stage,  
 'And make sense please, when Cibber's lost in age.'

In Laudem Ignorantiæ.

O Ignorance! tho' knowledge hates thy name,  
 And scholars count thy badge their greatest  
 shame,  
 Wide is thy rule; no part of earth is free  
 Where thousands do not homage pay to thee.  
 Knowledge, with all her arts and pow'r, does find  
 Ignorance governs most of human kind.  
 The populace admire thy gentle sway,  
 And hate the laws of knowledge to obey.  
 The arts and sciences give them offence,  
 And they are happy in their ignorance.  
 Free from the subtle statesman's cares they live,  
 And are content with what kind heav'n will  
 give. [them gaze;  
 Honour's bright sphere may sometimes make  
 But they are never lost in honour's maze.  
 Unknowing how to rise, they mind it not;  
 And never fear to suffer for a plot.  
 Rural affairs they know, but learning hate;  
 And think it useless in the church and state.  
 Their thoughts are busy about humble things,  
 And they more happy are than potent kings.  
 While spirits more refin'd, from day to day,  
 With too much thought make life too fast decay.  
 Eager to know what is above their reach,  
 For empty visions their great souls they stretch.  
 When ebbing life is spent, they find, too late,  
 Knowledge is planted in the future state:  
 That what they hop'd to find on earth, they want,  
 And, after all their pains, are ignorant.  
 The scholar, and the dunce, at death, will find,  
 Virtue did, more than knowledge, grace the mind.

On the Liberty of the Press.

IN good queen Anna's days, when Tories  
 reign'd,  
 And the just liberty of press restrain'd,  
 Sad Whigs complain'd in doleful notes and sundry,  
 O liberty, O virtue, O my country!

But when themselves had reach'd the day of grace,  
 They chang'd their principles, as well as place.  
 From messengers secure no printer lies,  
 They take composers, press-men, devils, flies.  
 What means this change? The sum of all the story's,  
 Tories deprest are Whigs, and Whigs in pow'r  
 are Tories.

An ODE on his Majesty's Birth-Day,  
 by Colley Cibber, Esq.

LET there be light! [heav'n;  
 Such was at once the word and work of  
 When, from the void of universal night,  
 Free nature sprung to the creator's sight,  
 And day to glad the new-born world was giv'n.  
 Air. Succeeding days to ages roll'd,  
 And every age some wonder told:  
 At length arose this glorious morn!  
 When, to extend his bounteous pow'r,  
 High heav'n announc'd, this instant hour  
 The best of monarchs shall be born!  
 Born to protect and bless the land!  
 And while the laws his people form,  
 His scepter glories to confirm,  
 Their wishes are his sole command.  
 The word that form'd the world  
 In vain had made mankind;  
 Unless his passions to restrain  
 Almighty wisdom had design'd,  
 Sometimes a William, or a George should reign!  
 Yet farther, Britons, cast your eyes,  
 Behold a long succession rise  
 Of future fair felicities. 3  
 Air. Around the royal table spread,  
 See how the beauteous branches shine!  
 Sprung from the fertile genial bed  
 Of glorious George and Caroline.  
 While heav'n with bounteous hand  
 Has so enrich'd her store;  
 When shall this promis'd land  
 In royal heirs be poor?  
 All we can farther ask, or heav'n bestow,  
 Is, that we long this happiness may know.  
 Air. While o'er our vanquish'd hearts alone  
 Our peaceful prince wou'd greatly reign,  
 He binds obedience to his throne,  
 And haughty Britain bugs her chain.  
 Her jealous sons, in George secure,  
 A happier state than freedom boasts;  
 For while his kind commands allure,  
 Freedom in hearts resign'd is lost.  
 Air. Sing, joyous Britons, sing  
 The glorious natal day  
 That gave, with such a king,  
 So great, so mild a sway.  
 Chorus. His realms around  
 Diffuse the sound!  
 From ports to fleets the jovial cannon play,  
 Till ev'ry peaceful shoar  
 Receives the rolling roar,  
 And joins the joy that crowns the day.  
 C c c 2 The

# The GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

OCTOBER, 1732.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4.



THE Conde de Montijo, Ambassador from the Court of Spain, passed thro' this City with a splendid Train, to his House in *Jermyn-Street*, *St. James's*. This Minister, with his Lady, were brought over from *Calais* in the *Hound*, one of the new-built Sloops, Cap. *George Selater*, to whom his Excellency was pleased to make a Present of a Gold Snuff-Box of 70*l.* Value, and also gave very handsomely to the Sailors.

The Corpse of *Robert Wilks*, Esq; the celebrated Actor, was carried from his late Dwelling-House in *Bow-street*, *Covent-Garden*, about 12 at Night, and decently interred in the Parish-Church of *St. Paul's Covent-Garden*: The Funeral was very private, according to his own Desire. The Gentlemen of the Chapel-Royal voluntarily attended at the Ceremony, and performed a fine Anthem, to shew their Regard to his Memory. (See p. 317.)

*Clifford William Phillips*, Esq; and Capt. *Wilkinson*, two of the Committee of the *Charitable Corporation*, found three Books belonging to Mr. *Thompson*, concealed in a Ceiling of their House on *Laurence-Pountney-Hill*; one was a Ledger of the whole Affair from the Time of his Entrance into that Office to the Day of his going off.

THURSDAY, 5.

The Spanish Ambassador went to *Kensington*, was introduced to his Majesty, and delivered his Credentials. He was afterwards introduced to the Queen.

A Court of Common-Council was held at *Guild-Hall*, in which a Bill was read for levying on the Inhabitants of the City, upwards of 2400*l.* for supporting the *London Work-House*.

MONDAY, 9.

The thirteen following Malefactors were executed at *Tyburn*, viz. *John Drew*, alias *Johnson*, *William Fleming*, *Benjamin Loveday* alias *Lovejoy*, *Richard Griffiths*, *Edward Dalton*, *Charles Patrick* alias *Captain Cartouch*, *William Mead*, *Vyner White*, *John Vaughan*, *Edward Perkins*, *John Macgrady*, *John Bumpus*, and *William Shelton* the Apothecary; *Joseph Powis* having been reprieved from Execution for seven Days. The eleven first were conveyed from *Newgate* to the Tree in four Carts, *Bumpus* in a Mourning Coach, and *Shelton* in a Hackney one. *Griffiths* made a Speech to the People as soon as he was in the Cart, declaring himself innocent of the Murder of *Waller*, for which he was to suffer; he also took the Sacrament upon the same, and persisted in it to the last; and *Edward Perkins* threw a Letter amongst the Populace. *Joseph Powis* was executed the Monday following. The five others

others were reprieved in order for Transportation. *Lewis de Vic* and *Paul Cray* to have Liberty to transport themselves into any foreign Kingdom. (See p. 312.)

His Majesty has been pleased to grant his Commission to the Right Hon. the Lords of the Admiralty, empowering them to erect a Corporation for the Relief of the poor Widows of Sea-Officers; which Corporation is to consist of the Lords of the Admiralty for the Time being, the Commissioners of the Navy and Victualling-Office for the Time being, and so many of the eldest Captains and Lieutenants in the Navy, &c. Each Officer in the Navy is at his Pleasure to sign towards it; those that sign are to pay 3*d.* per Pound out of their Pay *per Ann.* and those that do not sign are excluded the Benefit. His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant for the promoting so good a Design 10,000*l.* and the Lords of the Admiralty have signed in order to promote it; as have the Commissioners of the Navy and Victualling. The said Fund will be settled thus: An Admiral's Widow to have 50*l.* *per Ann.* a Captain's 40*l.* a Lieutenant's 30*l.* and all other Officers Widows 20*l.* each. There being an Officers Chest at *Chatham*, which they pay to monthly, the same will be taken into this Corporation, and the Widows who are on that Chest will be allowed as mentioned.

It having been humbly represented to his Majesty by Mr. Baron *Thompson*, Recorder of the City of *London*, that his Majesty's Bounty of 100*l.* directed by Proclamation to be paid for apprehending and convicting any Highwayman or Street-Robber, who hath committed the Fact within five Miles of *London*, hath been a Temptation to wicked and profligate Persons to make a Trade of Prosecutions for the Sake of so large a Reward, whereby it may be feared many Per-

juries will happen, and innocent Lives be brought to Destruction thro' this most infamous Practice; his Majesty, in tender Compassion to his People, and an Abhorrence of such abominable Wickedness, hath been most graciously pleased to order, that the granting of his Majesty's said Royal Bounty be left for the future entirely subject to the Discretion of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor for the Time being, and of the Judge who shall have tried the Convicts, by whom the issuing of such Rewards shall be allowed or disallowed on every several Conviction, as they shall see Cause from the Nature of the Crime, and from the Merits of the Prosecution.

FRIDAY, 13.

The Sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when the four following Persons received Sentence of Death, *viz.* *John Jenkins*, for Burglary, and stealing a Quantity of Brafs and Pewter; *Richard Marshal*, for robbing of Justice *Robe*; *John Booker*, for cutting off a Gentlewoman's Pocket; and *Katherine Saunders*, for robbing her Master's Lodgings in the *Temple*. Two were burnt in the Hand, three order'd to be whipt, and 22 for Transportation. An Order was stuck up at the Sessions-House by Order of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, that all Prisoners acquitted, should be discharged without paying Fees.

At the Election of a Mayor at *Chester*, the Candidates being Alderman *Johnson* and Alderman *Ellams*, supported by the *Grosvener* Interests and Alderman *Mainwaring* and Alderman *Bennet*, set up by Mr. *Brereton* and Mr. *Manley*; there was the greatest Mobbing that had been known for many Years, about admitting a Number of honorary Freemen, &c. Alderman *Johnson* carried it.

TUESDAY, 17.

This Night was chosen the Ballot taken at the *York-Buildings* House, on



on the following Question, mov'd and carried at a general Court on Thursday the 12th Instant: That in order to pay and discharge the Debts of this Company, the Scheme now read and debated Paragraph by Paragraph, with the Additions and Amendments made thereto by this Court, shall be put in Execution; and that the Governor and Court of Assistants for the Time being, together with the Trustees, are, by the Authority of this General Court, empowered to make the several Calls, apply the Money, allow the Discounts, and to do every Act and Thing as is by the said Scheme with the Additions and Amendments prescribed and required, and to take Advice of Counsel, in order to settle and secure in the best Manner the Distribution of the Produce of the Estates of this Company in *England* and *Scotland* for the Purposes mention'd in the said Scheme, and that they print the said Scheme with the Additions and Amendments as they now stand. And upon Examination of the Glasses the Votes were found to be as follow, *viz.* For the Question 348, against the Question. 145.

The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen pass'd an Order, that the Bodies of all Prisoners that die in *Newgate*, shall be deliver'd to their Friends to be buried as soon as the Coroner's Jury have sat on the same, without paying the usual Fees taken by the Goaler and Jury, and that the Goaler shall take no Fee or Reward, and the Expences of the Coroner's Jury to be defrayed by the Sheriffs. They also agreed to an Order for the like Purpose to be observ'd by the Keepers of *Ludgate* and the two Compters.

FRIDAY, 20.

A Country-like Gentleman came to the *Dolphin-Inn* without *Bishopsgate*, and hang'd himself in a Room; it is unknown at present, who he is, or from whence he came: He

left these two Lines upon the Table in the Room, which, compared with some Writings in his Pocket, proved to be his own Hand.

*From wicked and deceitful Men,  
A broken Heart, and a distracted Brain.*

SUNDAY, 22.

At a Dissenting Congregation in *Paul's Alley* near *Barbican*, a Collection was made for the poor Protestant *Saltzburghers*, forc'd out of their Country for their Religion; amounting to about 60l.

WEDNESDAY, 25.

Sir *John Eyles*, Bart. together with several of the Directors of the *South-Sea* Company, went in a Body to wait upon his Excellency the *Conde Montejo*, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Court of *Spain*, at his House in *Jermyn-street*, on Occasion of the News they received a Day or two ago by a Ship from *Campechy*, that the King of *Spain's* Orders were come to *Vera Cruz* for the *South-Sea* Company's Factor to depart that Place in 4 Months Time; because his Majesty's Ship *Deal-Castle*, Capt. *Aubin*, had seiz'd a *Spanish* Register Ship, by Way of a Reprizal: His Excellency received them in a most courteous and polite Manner, and promis'd to write instantly to his Court upon this Subject: The said Directors have also presented a Memorial to his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle* upon the same Subject.

THURSDAY, 26.

Sixty eight Men and 50 Women, Felons convict, were carried from *Newgate* to *Black-Fryars*, and put on board a Lighter, in order to be carry'd down the River, to be ship'd on board the *Cesar*, off of *Deptford*, for Transportation to *Virginia*.

MONDAY, 30.

This being the Anniversary of his Majesty's Birth-Day, there was a great Appearance of the Nobility and Foreign Ministers at Court, to compliment his Majesty, who then enter'd into the 50th Year of his Age.

Age. The same was also observed throughout the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, with great Rejoicings.

*John Barber*, Esq; Lord-Mayor elect, went up with the usual State to the *Exchequer Bar* at *Westminster*, and was sworn Lord Mayor of *London*, for the Year ensuing, with the accustom'd Ceremony. His Lordship afterwards went to a magnificent Entertainment provided at *Guildhall*; at which were present several of the Judges, &c. And the Evening was concluded with a Ball.

#### Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

Mr. *Mark Johnson* presented by the Lord Chancellor to the Living of *Knewl* in the County and Diocese of *Lincoln*, void by the Resignation of the last Incumbent.

Mr. *John Wilson*, to the Rectory of *Alford* in the County of *Surrey*, and Diocese of *Chichester*.

Mr. *Pilkington* appointed Chaplain to the Lord Mayor Elect.

Dr. *Holmes* of *St. John's-College* in *Oxford*, elected Vice-Chancellor of that University, in the room of Dr. *Butler*.

*Thomas Mountgatryd*, D. D. presented by the Lord Chancellor to the Vicarage of *Lofthouse* in the County and Diocese of *York*, void by the Resignation of the last Incumbent.

Mr. *James Norton*, to the Vicarage of *St. Leonard* in *Wallingford*, *Berks*, void by the Promotion of the last Incumbent.

The Bishop of *London* has presented Mr. *Cartwright* to the Rectory of *Hornsey* in *Middlesex*.

The Bishop of *Durham* has presented Mr. *Stillingfleet* to the Rectory of *Bishops Weremouth* in that Diocese.

Mr. *John Sandish*, A. B. to the Vicarage of *Suddington*, in the County of *Leicester*, void by the Resignation of the last Incumbent.

The Lord Bishop of *London* appointed Mr. *Boleander* to be Chaplain of the *Lutheran Church* at *St. James's*.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

The Duke of *St. Alban's*, Constable of *Windsor-Castle* and Lord Warden of the Forest, appointed *Richard Aldworth*, Esq; his Lieutenant and Deputy-Warden, in the room of the Hon. *Francis Negus*, Esq; decess'd.

*Edward Burton*, Esq; made Receiver-General of his Majesty's Revenues in *Wales*.

*Solomon Asbley*, Esq; Chosen Governor of the Copper-Miners, and *Peter Hartopp*, Esq; Deputy Governor.

*Thomas Walker*, of *Wimbleton*, in *Surrey*, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Customs, appointed Surveyor of his Majesty's Crown-Land Revenue, in the room of *Exton Sayer*, L. L. D. decess'd.

*Thomas Parr*, of *Datchet* in the County of *Bucks*, Esq; appointed Receiver-General of the Land-Tax and Duty on Houses for the said County, in the room of *William Hartley*, Esq; who resign'd.

*George Earl of Cholmondeley*, appointed Governor of *Guernsey*, in the room of Lieutenant-General *Harvey*, decess'd.

Col. *Edward Montagu*, Governor of *Hull*, in the room of the Earl of *Cholmondeley*.

Capt. *John Preston*, Town-Major of *Gibraltar*, in the room of Capt. *Robert Johnston*.

The Earl of *Strathmore*, Captain of a Company in Brigadier-General *Barrel's* Regiment of Foot, in the room of Capt. *Gerard Leighton*, decess'd.

Mr. *Locke*, Brother to Sir *John Locke*, chose Husband to the *Turkey Company*.

*Richard Bignion*, Esq; appointed by the Directors of the *E. India Company* to be Governor of *Fort St. George* in the *East Indies*, in the room of *George Morton Pitt*, Esq; who is ordered home.

Captain

Captain *James Cornwall*, Brother to *Vester Cornwall*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Herefordshire*, made Commander of the *Succes*, a sixth Rate of twenty Guns, in the room of Capt. *Bränd*, who resigned.

The Earl of *Loudon*, a Peer of *North Britain*, made a Cornet in the Hon. Col. *Campbell's* Regiment of Dragoons.

*Christopher Montague*, *John Whetbam*, *Roger Gale*, *Charles Polhill*, *John Fowle*, *Thomas Wylde*, *James Vernon*, *Robert Eyre*, and *Humphry Thayer*, Esqs; made Commissioners for the Receipt and Management of his Majesty's Revenue of Excise in *England*, *Wales*, and Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*.

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

The Countess of *Albemarle*, safely deliver'd of a Daughter.

The Earl of *Portmore*, married to the Dutchess of *Leeds*.

The Rev. Dr. *Wright*, Rector of *Christ-Church*, *Spittle-Fields*, married to Miss *Mertins*, a young Lady of 6000*l.* Fortune, and Niece to Sir *George Mertins*, late Lord Mayor of *London*, deceas'd.

Mr. *Lechmere*, Cousin and Heir to the late Lord *Lechmere*, and Grandson to Mr. Auditor *Foley*, to Miss *Charlton*, Daughter of Sir *Blunden Charlton*, of *Ludford* in the County of *Hereford*, Bart. and Niece to the Lord *Foley*.

The Dutchess of *Rutland* safely brought to Bed of a Daughter, at her Seat of *Beaver-Castle* in *Yorkshire*.

Lieutenant *Lake*, belonging to a first Rate Man of War, married to Mrs. *Mary Woodgate* of *Sevenoak* in *Kent*, a Lady of 5000*l.* Fortune.

Mr. *Jeremiah Harman*, an eminent *Hamburg* Merchant, married at the Bull and Mouth Meeting-House in *St. Martin's Le Grand*, to a Daughter of Mr. *Jonathan Gurnell*, an eminent *Irish* Merchant, a Fortune of 3000*l.*

Mr. *Wm. Standart*, jun. an eminent Merchant of this City, to the Daughter of *Charles Perrot*, Esq; a Lady of 7000*l.* Fortune.

*John Courtney*, Esq; Governor of *Surat* in the *East-Indies*, to a Widow Lady of *Yorkshire*, with a very considerable Fortune.

The Wife of Sir *Michael Newton*, Representative in Parliament for *Grantham* in *Lincolnshire*, safely delivered of a Son, at his House in *Burlington-street*.

The Dutchess of *Devonshire*, safely deliver'd of a Son, at the Duke's House in *Piccadilly*.

There was an Account from *Turin*, that the Countess of *Effex* was safely delivered there of a Son and Heir.

The Earl of *Deloraine* married to the Relict of — *Hearson*, Esq; a *Lincolnshire* Gentleman, and the Daughter of — *Lister*, of *Burwell* in the same County, Esq;

Sir *William Humble*, of *Thorpe Underwood* in *Northamptonshire*, Bart. to Miss *Vane*, one of the Daughters of the Lord *Barnard*.

*Philip Mitchel*, Esq; a young Gentleman lately arrived from the *East-Indies*, and Nephew to the Lady *Matthews* of *Twickenham*, to a young Lady of 4000*l.* Fortune.

*James Manwaring*, Esq; to Miss *Mills*, a Lady of 8000*l.*

Miss *Manwaring*, Sister to the aforesaid Gentleman, of 6000*l.* Fortune, to *William Branson*, Esq;

Mr. *Wicks*, an eminent Brewer in *Whitcross-street*, to Mrs. *Ireland* of *Mile-End*, a Widow Gentlewoman of 10000*l.* Fortune.

Dr. *John Cook*, of *Leigh* in *Essex*, to Miss *Elizabeth Bradley*, of that Place, a young Gentlewoman of a handsome Fortune.

#### DEATHS.

The Lady *Cockburne*, eldest Sister to the Earl of *Denbigh*, and Wife of Dr. *Cockburne*.

— *Ridley*



—*Ridley*, Esq; Steward to the Dutchess Dowager of *Marlborough*.

*Richard Nelson*, Esq; at his Seat near *Richmond*.

The Lord *Lewisbam*, Son to the Earl of *Dartmouth*, at his House in *Holles-street* near *Camden-Square*.

The Wife of *George Harrison*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Hertford*.

Capt. *Hays*, an old experienc'd Officer, at his House at *Charing-Cross*.

The Rev. Mr. *Gwyn*, Lecturer of *St. Mary Hill* near *Billingsgate*.

*Wm. Duncombe*, Esq; at *Barley-End* near *Isingoe* in *Bucks*.

The Wife of — *Miles*, Esq; at *Hamstead*: She was Daughter of Sir *Tho. Lane*, formerly Lord Mayor of *London*.

The Lady *Boynton*, Relict of Sir *Griffith Boynton*, at her House in *Great Ormond-street*.

*George Duckett*, Esq; one of the nine Commissioners of his Majesty's Excise.

Capt. *Alexander Hamilton*, at his House on *College-Hill*.

*Leicester Martin*, of *Ipswich* in *Suffolk*, Esq;

Mr. *Henry Sandford*, formerly an eminent *Spanish Merchant*, at his House at *Hamstead*.

*Wm. Temple*, Esq; at his Lodgings in *Pall-Mall*.

— *Knott*, Esq; of *Worcestershire*, at his Lodgings in *Fuller's Rents*.

*Allan*, Lord *Catcart*, at his Seat at *Catcart* near *Air*, in *Scotland*, in the 85th Year of his Age. He is succeeded in Dignity and Estate by his Son, Col. *Charles Catcart*, Groom of the Bedchamber to his Majesty.

*Bennet*, Earl and Baron of *Harborough* in the County of *Leicester*, Viscount *Sherard* of *Stapleford* in the same, and Baron of *Le Trim* in *Ireland*, Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of *Rutland*, Warden and Chief Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's Forests, Parks, Chaces and Warrens North of *Trent*. He died at his House in *Brewer-*

*Street* near *Golden-Square*, after a most tedious Illness.

The Lady *Northcote*, Relict of Sir *Henry Northcote*, Bart. near *Barnstable* in *Devonshire*.

Sir *George Cook* of *Wheatley* Bart. at his Seat near *Doncaster* in *Yorkshire*.

*Thomas Skinner*, Esq; one of the Coal-Meters of this City.

— *Ewer*, Esq; at *Richmond*.

*Joseph Brown* of *Shepton Mallet*, in the County of *Somerset*, Esq;

#### Persons declared BANKRUPTS.

*William Stanier*, *Thomas Jones*, and *Richard Pressland*, of *Sbrewsbury*, Drapers and Co-partners.

*Joseph Reynolds*, late of the City of *Bristol*, Vintner.

*Thomas Kemp*, of *Chester*, Victualler.

*Joseph Cotton*, of *Highgate* in *Middlesex*, Brewer.

*Henry Monger*, of *Lad-Lane*, *London*, Broker and Chapman.

*John Whitehead*, of the Parish of *Sidwells* in the County of the City of *Exon*, Distiller.

*John Stevens* of *Fenchurch-Street*, *London*, Merchant.

*Thomas Sanders*, of the Parish of *St. Clement Danes*, in *Middlesex*, Mercer.

*George Jackson*, late of *Ratcliff-Highway*, in *Middlesex*, Apothecary.

*George Barton*, late of *Huntingdon*, Bookseller and Carrier.

*William Wood*, late of *Southwark*, Founder.

*James Bealey*, of *Hornchurch* in *Essex*, Chapman.

*John Beaumont*, late of *St. John's* in *Middlesex*, Distiller and Chapman.

*William Wheeler*, late of *Shoreham* in *Kent*, Maltster.

*Abner Levy*, of *Throgmorton-street*, *London*, Merchant.

*Philip Hall*, of *Gray's-Inn Passage* in the Parish of *St. George the Martyr* in *Middlesex*, Victualler.

*William Barnes*, of *Whitechapel* in *Middlesex*, Tobacconist.

D d

FROM

FROM *Lisbon*, That they had received the following most dreadful News, *viz.* That what they call a Thunderbolt had penetrated thro' the Tower of *Campo Mayor* (on the Frontiers next *Spain*, in the Province of *Alentejo*, and well garrison'd) in which a Magazine of Powder and warlike Stores were kept, there being then in it 570 Arroves of Gunpowder, each weighing 32lb. *English*, 4000 Shells filled, &c. which the Lightning set Fire to, by which the greatest Part of the City was laid in Ruins, no more than the one Half of two Streets being left standing; above 1000 Persons were miserably shatter'd and torn, and many deem'd incurable. The Number buried under the Rubbish was unknown; only 300 had been dug up.

From *Constantinople*, That every Thing there seem'd ripe for a new Insurrection; that the People were put into continual Frights by the Seditious Carriage and Insolence of the Janizaries; and that the Grand Seignior was assembling an Army of 30,000 Men at the City Gates, for his own Security, in which Body there was not to be one Janizary.

From *Seville*. The Court has given Orders for embarking 16 Companies of Grenadiers, two Battalions of the Regiment of *Aragon*, and 4000 Horse, immediately for *Oran*; from whence they write, that the *Moorish* Army before that Place was augmented to 40000 Men.

From *Frankfort*. The Accounts received here, for these 10 or 12 Days past, of the Damage sustained in several Parts of *Francia*, but chiefly near the *Tauber* and the *Main*, by Floods and Inundations, surpass all Imagination. At *Wertheim*, 25 Houses were born down and washed quite away; one Side of the Great Hospital, built of Stone, was carried away by the Force of the Water, together with the Church; and in that Place alone, above 200 Tons of Wine were destroyed. At *Schwabach*, one of the best Towns in the Marquisate of *Brandenburg-Anspach*, Part of the

strong thick Town-Wall, and the whole Tower where the Gunpowder was kept, were forced to give Way to the Torrent, which raged under as well as above Ground; and the Fall of that Tower made the most frightful Crash that ever was heard. In some Places, as *Bischofsheim*, &c. the Water rose quite to the Roofs of the Houses, and drowned Man and Beast: Nay the very wild Beasts could not escape. Household Goods, and Furniture of all Sorts; Corn, Wine, Beer, and other Provisions; Houses, Barns, Walls, Mills, Stone-Bridges, &c. were born down, mix'd altogether, and beat to pieces: Gardens, Fields, Meadows, and Vineyards were in some Places two Yards thick in Mud and Sand, and great Trees torn up by the Roots: Many Fields and Meadows are half covered with dead Bodies of Men and Beasts; others with the Fragments of Houses, Furniture, Planks, the Wheels of Mills, &c. Abundance of dead Bodies were found clinging to the Boughs of Trees, some even in Bushes, and others hanging to the Wheels of Water-Mills. Ships and other Vessels, Ship-Mills, Floats of Timber, &c. lying upon the Rivers, were carry'd quite away.

From *Madrid*. The Preparations for a considerable Armament both by Sea and Land, are carrying on with great Vigour thro' this Monarchy, and 'tis reckon'd they will be finish'd by next Spring. The Army which is to be assembled against that Time, will amount to 40,000 Men; every Parish in the Kingdom being to furnish five Men, to recruit the old Regiments, and to form new. 'Tis written from *Cadiz*, that four *French* Men of War were arrived there, belonging to a Company erected in *France*, to fish up the Effects of the Ships of the *Spanish* Flota destroy'd at *Vigo*, in the Year 1702, by Virtue of the Permission they have obtained from his Catholick Majesty, in Consideration of an Indulto of 15 per Cent. of all the Effects they shall so fish up.

Prices

Towards the End of the Month.

STOCKS.

S. Sea 103 $\frac{7}{8}$ 4 a $\frac{1}{8}$	Afric. 37
—Bonds 2 9, 10	Royal Aff. 104
—Annu. 109, 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	Lon. ditto 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank 149 $\frac{1}{4}$ 50	Y. Build. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 4
—Circ. 41. 12 6 a 15	3 p.C. 99 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$
Mil. Bank 113 $\frac{1}{2}$	Eng Copper l. 2 1
India 154 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Welsh dit. 11. 15s.
—Bonds l. 4 6, 3, 4 a 5	Equivalent 110 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Course of EXCHANGE.

Amst. 35 1	Bilboa 42 $\frac{1}{2}$
D. Sight 34 10	Leghorn 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$
Rotter. 35 3	Genoa 53 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hamb. 34 1 a 2	Venice 49
P. Sight 32 $\frac{1}{8}$	Lisb. 5 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$
Bourd $\frac{1}{2}$ us 31 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	Oport. 5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
Cadiz 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	Antw. 35 5
Madrid 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$	Dublin 11 a $\frac{1}{4}$

Prices of Goods at Bear-Key.

Wheat 21 26	Oates 9 13 6
Rye 14 16	Tares 16 18
Barley 13 16	Pease 20 23
H. Beans 14 18 6	H. Pease 14 15 6
P. Malt 13 22	B. Malt 12 16 6

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from Sept. 26. to Oct. 24.

Christned	Males 726	} 1476
	Females 750	
Buried	Males 911	} 1849
	Females 938	

Died under 2 Years old	816
Between 2 and 5	129
5 10	41
10 20	42
20 30	123
30 40	184
40 50	145
50 60	132
60 70	118
70 80	71
80 90	40
90 and upwards	8

1849

Prices of Goods, &c. in London. Hay 21. 10s. a Load.

Coals per Chaldron 25 to 26 half	Sugar Powder best 54 a 59s.	Manna 18d. a 4s.
New Hops per Hun. l. 5 a 7l. 5s.	Ditto second Sort 46 a 50s.	Mastick white 4s. 6d.
Old Hops 4l. 00s. a 5l.	Loaf Sugar double ref. 8d. half 9d.	Opium 11s.
Rape Seed 10l. a 10 10	Ditto single refine 56s. a 64s.	Quicksilver 4s. 3d.
Lead the Fodder 19 Hun. 1 half		Rhubarb 25 a 30s.
on board, 15 a 15l. 10s.	Grocery Wares by the lb.	Sarsaparilla 3s. 6d.
Tin in Blocks 4l.	Cinamon 7s. 8d.	Saffron English 26s.
Ditto in Bars 4l. 2s.	Cloves 9s. 1d.	Wormseeds 3s. a 4s.
Copper Eng. best 5l. 5s.	Mace 15s. 0d.	Balsam Copaiva 2s. 10d.
Ditto ordinary 4l. 16s. a 5l.	Nutmegs 8s. 7d.	Balsam of Gilead 18s.
Ditto Barbary 70 a 80l.	Sugar Candy white 14d. a 18d.	Hypocucuanæ 6s. a 7s.
Iron of Bilboa 14l. 10s. per Ton.	Ditto brown 6d.	Ambergreece per oz. 14s.
Ditto of Sweden 15l. 10s.	Pepper for home consump. 16d.	Wine, Brandy, and Rum.
Tallow 40s.	Ditto for Exportation 12d. half	Oporto red per Pipe 36l.
Country Tallow 38s. 6d.	Tea Boken fine 10s. a 12s.	Ditto white 24l.
Cochineal 17s. 6d.	Ditto ordinary 10s.	Lisbon red 30l.
	Ditto Congo 10 a 14s.	Ditto white 26l.
Grocery Wares by the C.	Ditto Pekoe 14 a 16s.	Sberry 26l.
Raisins of the S. new 29s.	Ditto Green fine 10 a 13s.	Canary new 30l.
Ditto Malaga Frailes 20s.	Ditto Imperial 9 a 12s.	Ditto old 36l.
Ditto Smirna new none	Ditto Hyson 30 a 35s.	Florence 3l.
Ditto Alicant none		French red 30l. a 40l.
Ditto Lipra new none	Drugs by the lb.	Ditto white 20l.
Ditto Belvedere none	Balsam Peru 16s.	Mountain Malaga old 24l.
Currants new 40 a 42s.	Cardamoms 3s. 3d.	Ditto new 20 a 21l.
Prunes French none	Campbira refin'd 16s.	Brandy Fr. per Gal. 6s. a 6s. 8d.
Figs none	Crabs Eyes 2s. 8d.	Rum of Jam. 7s.
	Jallop 3s. 2d.	Ditto Lew. Islands 6s. 4d. 6s. 10d.

The



## BOOK-KEEPING, &amp;c.

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4. *Philosophical Transactions*. N<sup>o</sup>. 403. for *April, May, June, 1732*. price 1s. 6d.

## CLASSICAL.

\* 5. *M. T. Ciceronis ad Q. Fratrem Dialogi Tres de Oratore*. Ex MSS. emendavit, Notisque illustravit *Zacharias Pearce*, A. B. Trin. Coll. Cantab. Editio Secunda, Notis & Emendationibus multo auctior. Cantabrigiæ, Typis Academicis. Sumptibus Corn. Crownfield, Celeberrimæ Academicæ Typographi. Prostant apud *J. & J. Knapton*, *J. Crownfield*, *R. Knaplock*, & *A. Vanden-Hoeck*, Bibliopolas Londinenses, pr. 6s.

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T H E  
LONDON MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1732.

PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the last Session of PARLIAMENT; continued from Page 329.



E broke off in the Debate about *Chelsea-Hospital*. After the Speeches set down in our last,

Mr. P—y said, Sir, I doubt not but all necessary Precautions are now taken as to the admitting

of Pensioners upon that College, but there may notwithstanding now and then an Imposition happen to be made: I believe the Enquiries were as strict formerly as now, yet some Years ago a Fellow got himself admitted as having had two of his Ribs broke by a Cannon Ball, tho' it afterwards appear'd, his Ribs were broke by a Fall from a House, when he was serving the Builders as a Day-Labourer. The Roads made in the *Highlands* may be very good, but the more easy Access is made to that Country, the less necessary 'tis to keep up the Independent Companies; and we may be relieved from that Charge. I believe there is not so much Money rais'd for the Publick Service in all that Country, as will pay only those Companies, and I don't see why the rest of the Nation should be put to any further Expence that Way. There has yet been no Answer made to my Objection against that Article of the Publick Accounts. When Accounts have been demanded of the Produce of any Branch of the Revenue in that Country, a Right Hon. Person has been sometimes facetious, and answer'd in the *Exchequer* Term, *Nitchil*; but such Affairs are too serious to be made a Joke of. I have no great Reason to expect any Reduction in our Standing Army. But if ever this Nation does arrive at that Happiness, I hope his Majesty will take Care that entire Corps be reduced; for when a Reduction is made, by disbanding so many

Men per Company, the old Men only are discharged, and presently enter'd as Pensioners upon *Chelsea* College, so that the Publick can never save much by such Reduction.

Sir R—W—e. Sir, I am surpriz'd to hear Objections against the Articles now mentioned; they seem to be made for the Sake of Humour only; every one of the Articles is in itself necessary, and so much Care has been taken therein to reduce the Publick Expence as low as possible, that it would seem as if Gentlemen were resolv'd to find Fault with something. As to the Article of *Chelsea* College, all possible Care has been taken; no Man has been lately admitted, but who appear'd plainly to be either grown old or infirm, or actually disabled in the Service of his Country. Twenty Years Service only is not a Qualification sufficient by itself to entitle a Man to be admitted upon *Chelsea* College; every Man who comes to be admitted, must have a regular Discharge from his Officer, and it is not to be presumed, that any Officer will discharge a brave old Soldier, as long as he is any way fit for Service, even tho' he were to lose nothing by such Discharge. But an Officer is a real Loser by it; what is allowed for Levy Money is always paid to the Officer, whether he has an Occasion for Recruits or no; if he has no Occasion, he puts it in his Pocket, and if the Recruiting of his Regiment comes to more in a Year than the Allowance will answer, he must pay the Surplus out of his own Pocket; Can we then imagine that any Officer will discharge an able and disciplined Soldier, and thereby put himself to a great Charge for a new Man, besides the Trouble he must undergo to see such new Man trained up to Discipline?

E e e

'Tis

'Tis true, when I came first into *Chelsea* Board, soon after the late Queen's Death, there was a strict Scrutiny into the Affairs of that Hospital, which appeared to be necessary; for tho' we found the Accounts all settled and signed by the former Commissioners, yet we discovered no less than 7000 Names put upon the List of Pensioners, more than we could find Persons to answer to, and a great many who did answer to the Names were *Irish*, who had no Title to have been admitted; yet if the Change had not happened at that Time, the whole Money charged would have been advanced, and paid to the Persons principally concerned in inserting so many Forgeries into that List: This was one of the dark Pieces of Management in that Administration, which never could be cleared up. There was also at the Time of that Scrutiny, a great Reduction among the Lettermen, yet that is no Argument there should be no Lettermen at all; it is but reasonable, that some poor Fellows who have served long as Sergeants or Corporals of Horse, or Gentlemen Cadets who have been disabled in the Service, should be allowed some Distinction, and a little more Pay than a common Soldier.

As to the Roads made thro' the *Highlands*, 'tis well known that whenever any Design was set on Foot against the Government, or any Invasion intended, the first Scene has been always laid in that Country, which was formerly so inaccessible, that the Enemies of the Government could safely land or rendezvous there, and easily defend themselves till they had an Opportunity of coming down to the Low-Country, and raising a Disturbance thro' the whole Nation. 'Tis true, the Men of that Country are but Men, no better than other Men; they were terrible only because they could not be come at; from their inaccessible Country they made Inroads, and plundered their Neighbours, and when a sufficient Force was raised against them, they retired again, and took Shelter among their inaccessible Rocks and Mountains; but by the Highways now made, their Neighbours are made easy, and that Country will no longer be a safe landing or parading Place for those who come to attack us, nor a safe Refuge for those who fly from the Justice of the Nation.

But the Independent Companies are not thereby rendered unnecessary; this is by much the best Method of keeping that People in Order; and if those Companies were to be disbanded, and the Service performed by Detachments from the Low-Country, the marching them backwards and forwards, and the sending them Provisions, which must be all sent from Places in the Low-Country at a great Distance, would cost the Publick as much, if not more, than the Maintaining of those 6 Independent Companies now amounts to. As for what Money may be re-

turned from that Country for the publick Service, I don't know; but every Part of it pays the Land-Tax, and every other Tax they are subjected to by the Articles of the Union; and they have from thence a just Title to be protected, as well as any other Part of the Nation; *North Britain* is a Part of *Britain* as well as *South Britain* is; it is the same Country, and I hope in all the Resolutions of this House will be look'd on as such.

The Committee came at last to the following Resolutions, which were agreed to by the House, *viz.*

1. That 160,214*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* be granted to his Majesty for maintaining the Forces and Garrisons in the Plantations, Minorca and Gibraltar, and for Provisions for the Garrisons at Annapolis Royal, Canis, Placentia and Gibraltar, for 1732.

2. That 25,348*l.* 2*s.* be granted to his Majesty upon Account of *Chelsea-Hospital* for 1732.

3. That 11,258*l.* 10*s.* and 8*d.* Half-Penny be granted to his Majesty for defraying several extraordinary Expences and Services incurred in the Year 1731, and not provided for by Parliament.

On Feb. 2. the House ordered the proper Officer to lay before them all such Proceedings, Papers, and other Instruments, as he had in his Custody, relating to the Sale of the Estate of *James* late Earl of *Derwentwater*.

On the 3d, several Petitions were presented against the Sugar Colony Bill; after which

D Sir *Thomas Robinson* presented to the House, a Petition of the Proprietors of the *Charitable Corporation*, for Relief of industrious Poor, by assisting them with small Sums upon Pledges at Legal Interest, assembled at their General Court, complaining, 'That by the most notorious Breach of Trust in several Persons, to whom the Management of their Affairs was committed, the said Corporation had been defrauded of the greatest Part of their Capital, amounting to several 100 thousand Pounds; and that all the Petitioners were become great Sufferers thereby, and many of them reduced to the utmost Misery and Distress; and alledging, that some, who had been guilty of these Frauds, had transported themselves to Parts beyond the Seas, and carried with them some of the Books and Effects of the said Corporation; and that there was great Reason to believe, such an immense Sum of Money could not have been imbezelled without the Connivance and Participation of others, who continued here; and that the Petitioners were unable to come at the Knowledge of their Combinations, or to bring them to Justice, without the Aid of the Power and Authority of that House; and therefore praying, that the House would vouchsafe to enquire into the State of the said Corporation, and the Conduct of those who had the Care and Management of their Affairs;

' Affairs ; and would give such Relief to the  
' Petitioners, as to the House should seem  
' meet' : Which Petition being read ;

Mr. O——p stood up and spoke as follows :  
Sir, I am persuaded this Petition will be received in a Manner deserving of the unhappy Case of the Sufferers, and of the Justice of this House : Yet because I have heard it whispered without Doors, that we ought not to receive it, on Account, as is pretended, that the Common Seal was not regularly affixed thereto ; it is in my Opinion, so far from being an Objection to our receiving the Petition, that it is a very strong Reason for it ; if there be any Fault in Form, it is the Fault of those who had the Keeping of the Common Seal ; and as they may perhaps be some of those against whom the Complaint is made, we are to look upon any Neglect in Form to be a wilful Fault, and a Plot for preventing the Truth's being brought to Light : And whenever any Frauds are committed, or indirect Practices used by those who have the Keeping of any Common Seal, this House will, I hope, use that Power with which it is by our Constitution invested, for detecting and punishing the Criminals. I was always for encouraging the Design on which this Corporation was at first established ; I looked on it as an Act of Charity, to let the Necessitous have Money on easier Terms than they could have it elsewhere : Money, like other Things, is but a Commodity, and in the Way of Dealing, the Use thereof is looked on to be worth as much as People can get for it ; if this Corporation let necessitous People have the Use of their Money at a cheaper Rate than any other Person would lend Money at, they were useful to the Publick, and were so far to be reckoned a *Charitable Corporation* ; and if they had asked more than was usually given, they could have had no Customers ; but the better the Design was, the more those deserve to be punished, who by their Frauds have disappointed the Publick of reaping the Benefit which might have accrued from it.

Sir T——s R——n. So large a Sum could not have been lost in so short a Time, by the greatest Misfortunes that could have happened, nor could the greatest Mismanagement reduce such a Capital to nothing in so few Years, without some Fraud at Bottom ; and as Matters now stand, every Man who had any Hand in this unlucky Affair is accused by the general Voice of the People ; and the Innocent suffer in their Characters, as well as in their Estates, by the Frauds of the Guilty. As the Capital Stock was divided among a great Number of Proprietors, the Sufferers must be very numerous, and a great many quite undone ; 'tis enough to move the Compassion of any Man, to think that Gentlemen and Ladies, bred to an affluent Fortune, should thus at once be reduced to Misery and Starving, merely by the

Frauds or the Neglect of those, to whom they had entrusted the Management of their Estates : This Case, Sir, deserves to be enquired into in an extraordinary Manner ; such innocent Sufferers deserve the most speedy Redress that the Justice of this Nation can admit of ; it would be Cruelty to leave it to the ordinary Forms, or to subject it to the long Delays that necessarily attend the ordinary Course of Justice. Three Things must come under our Consideration in the present Case :  
1. We must endeavour to relieve, as much as possible, the unlucky Sufferers in this Affair.  
2. We must endeavour to discover those who are really guilty, and punish them as severely as their Crimes deserve. And, 3. We must endeavour to vindicate the Characters of the Innocent, who at present suffer by being blended with the Guilty. And this Petition ought not only to be referred to a Committee, but to a select Committee of a certain Number of Members to be chose by Ballot, which ought to be a Committee of Secrecy.

Cap——n V——n agreed in every Thing to what Sir T——s had moved for, except as to the Committee's being a Committee of Secrecy ; in which he was seconded by Mr. H——s who said, That a Publick Committee would be more for the Purpose, because he and every other Member who could give them any Information, could then attend, and know what they were about, by which they would learn how to assist the Committee in making Discoveries. As to the Management, one Fact appeared to him something extraordinary : He had discovered, that at one Time there were Bonds or Notes of that Corporation issued out to the Value of about 120,000*l.* about which Time the *Tork Buildings* Stock rose from 18 or 19 to 36, or thereabout, *per Cent.* This sudden Rise, he believed was principally owing to the Bonds and Notes of the *Charitable Corporation*, which at that Time went about current, and in great Plenty in *'Change Alley*.

Sir R——t S——n and D——s B——d said, As they had the Misfortune to be named as Managers of that Corporation, they thought themselves obliged to say something upon the present Occasion ; they were both very considerable Proprietors, and consequently very great Sufferers ; but tho' they had been named as Managers, yet they were but seldom there, and knew very little of what was done.

Sir A——d G——t said, As he likewise had had the Misfortune to be a Manager, he thought himself obliged to say something to the Affair ; that he was also a very considerable Proprietor, had no less than 1500 Shares of their Capital in his own Right, which had cost him above 8000*l.* That he was very willing the Management should be enquired into, because he hoped the Fraudulent would thereby be distinguished from those who had been imposed upon.



Several spoke for the Committee's being a Secret Committee, because it had been always observed, that such Committees made the most narrow and speedy Enquiry into Affairs: If every Member had a Liberty of coming there, it would occasion so many Delays, that it would be impossible for the House to give any Relief to the Sufferers, during that Session of Parliament; and its being a Committee of Secrecy, could not be any Loss as to their getting all possible Information from the other Members; it was to be presumed, that every Member that could make any Discovery of Consequence, would immediately give Information to some of the Gentlemen of the Committee.

At last the House came to the following Resolutions without any Division or Opposition, *viz.* 1<sup>st</sup>, That the Petition be referred to the Consideration of a Committee. 2<sup>d</sup>, That the Number of the Committee be 21. 3<sup>d</sup>, That the Committee be chosen by Way of balloting. Then the Motion was made, and the Question put, That the Committee be a Committee of Secrecy. Upon which the House came to a Division, and it was carried in the Negative, 212 against 132.

On Feb. 4. Mr. Dominique presented to the House, Copies of such Representations and Papers, as had been laid before the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, since the then last Session of Parliament, relating to the Dispute between his Majesty's Sugar Colonies, and Northern Colonies in America; which were ordered to lie upon the Table to be perused by the Members.

On Feb. 7. several Accounts relating to the Salt Duty were presented by the Commissioners of that Duty.

A Motion was made by Sir R---t W---le, for having the Pension Bill read the third Time on the *Thursday* then next following in a full House, because he did not know but he might then offer several Reasons against it, and endeavour to shew, that it was neither a proper Bill for redressing the Evil complained of, nor offered at a proper Season.

Mr. P---y said, *That Bill had been for two Years successively before that House; in which Time they had had many Opportunities to consider every Clause in it, every one of which had been concerted by the ablest Men in the Nation. The Bill, he said, was a good and a necessary Bill, and had the general Voice of the Nation in its Favour: What the Reasons of the other House were for throwing it twice out he could not tell, but it seemed, and he had even heard it whispered, that they were tired of doing such — Work; they were resolved to do no more of it, and if so, says he, it is become necessary for us to do our own — Work ourselves.*

Tho' this Motion was not insisted on; nor any Order made, yet the Bill was read a third

Time on the *Thursday* following, on the Motion of Mr. S---ys: The House was very full, and a great many besides Members had come to hear the Debate: But to the Disappointment of all, the Bill was read a third Time, and passed without any one Speech made against it; and Mr. Sandys was ordered to carry it to the Lords, and desire their Concurrence.

On Feb. 9. the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider further of Ways and Means for raising the Supply granted to his Majesty; and the several Papers and Accounts relating to the Salt Duty having been laid before them, a Motion was made by the Right Hon. Sir R---t W---le, *That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, the several Duties on home-made Salt, granted to the late K. William and Q. Mary, by an Act of the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> of their Reign, for a Term of Years, and afterwards made perpetual; and also the additional Duties on Salt granted by an Act of the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> of his said late Majesty K. William, which by an Act of the 3<sup>d</sup> of his present Majesty ceased and determined on the 25<sup>th</sup> of December 1730, be revived and granted to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, for the Term of Three Years, from the 25<sup>th</sup> of March next, 1732.*

Notice having been taken in the Committee, that by the Motion, the Revival of the Salt Duty would not extend to Scotland, the Right Hon. Gentleman who first made the Motion, amended it as follows, *viz.* *That towards raising the Supply — granted by an Act of the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> of his said Majesty K. William; and all the Duties chargeable on home-made Salt in Great Britain; which by the Act of the 3<sup>d</sup>, &c.*

Then after a long Debate, the Question was put, Agree or Disagree to the Motion, and it passed in the Affirmative, 225 against 187.

Next Day on the Report of the Resolutions of the Committee, and the Motion for agreeing to them, another long Debate ensued; and the Question being at last put, it was carried in the Affirmative 205 to 176, and a Bill or Bills were ordered to be brought in pursuant thereto.

Accordingly on the 25<sup>th</sup>, Sir Charles Turner presented a Bill for reviving the Duties on Salt, for a Term therein-mentioned; which was received and read the first Time, and ordered to be read a second Time; and a Motion being made for reading it a second Time on *Thursday* Morning then next, the same was strenuously opposed, as being too short a Time for considering a Bill of so much Consequence; but on a Division, it was carried in the Affirmative 206 to 180.

Upon the said Day, *viz.* the 2<sup>d</sup> of March, the said Bill was read a second Time; and on the Motion's being made for the committing thereof, a new Debate ensued; but at last upon the Question's being put, it was carried in the Affirmative 209 to 154; and it was resolved, that

that on the *Wednesday* Morning then next, the House would resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House upon the said Bill.

Upon the 8th, it was moved and ordered without any Division, *That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they should have Power to receive a Clause of Credit.* Then the following Motions were made, *viz.* 1st, *That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they should have Power to receive a Clause to restrain any Person during the Time he shall be concerned or employed in the charging, collecting, levying or managing of the Duties to be granted by the said Bill, from being a Returning Officer, or voting, or influencing any Elector to vote in Election of Members to serve in Parliament.* 2dly, *That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they should have Power to receive a Clause, to exempt from the Duties to be laid by the said Bill, all home-made Salt used in victualling Ships.* 3dly, *That the Debate be adjourned.* 4thly, *That the House should then adjourn, viz. after the Question had been upon the second Motion.* 5thly, *That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they should have Power to receive a Clause, that the Posters might be allowed a Drawback of the Duty upon all Salt used in Glazing their Earthen Ware.* 6thly, *That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they should have Power to receive a Clause, that Salt used for Manuring of Land should be exempt from the Duties to be laid by the said Bill.* 7th, *That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they should have Power to receive a Clause to fix the Affizes of all Salt, which should be sold before the Duties laid by the said Bill should take Place.* 8thly, *That the House should then adjourn.*

Upon every one of these Motions, the Question was, after several Debates, severally put, but carried in the Negative.

Before the making of the 7th Motion, It was ordered, without any Debate or Division, *That they should have Power to receive a Clause to make void all Bargains then subsisting for the Delivery of Salt at any future Time.* And the House did accordingly resolve itself into the said Committee; and after long Debates, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair. After which it was resolved that the House should again resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House on the Friday thereafter, to consider further of the said Bill.

On Friday the 10th, the said Order being read, a Motion was made, *That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they should have a Power to receive a Clause to exempt from the Duties to be laid by the said Bill, Salt used in dressing and curing of Leather;* and another Motion was made, *That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, to exempt from the Duties to be laid by the said Bill, Salt used in making Glass and Glass Bottles.* Upon both which there were Debates; but upon the Questions

being severally put, it was carried against both.

Then it was ordered without a Division, *That they should have Power to receive a Clause, for allowing Fish cured with Scots Salt to be brought from Scotland, into England, the Person or Persons who shall bring the same, paying such Duties upon bringing in such Fish, at the Port it is brought to, as, added to the Duty payable upon Salt made in Scotland, should amount to the full Duty, payable in England for the Quantity of Salt necessary for curing such Fish.* After which the House resolved itself into the said Committee, in which were many Debates; but at last they went thro' the Bill; and the Report being read the next Monday, and the Amendments made by the Committee agreed to, the Bill with the Amendments was ordered to be engrossed.

On the 21st, this famous Bill was read the third Time, and a Motion of Course made for its being passed, which again renewed the Debates: But at last the Question was put, and carried in the Affirmative, 207 to 135.

The Right Hon. Gentleman who made the above Motion, introduced it with a Speech to the following Effect.

Sir R—t W—le. Mr. Speaker, Sir, As there is nothing his Majesty has more at Heart than the Ease of his Subjects; so whenever he is necessarily obliged to desire Assistance from them, he desires they would choose those Ways for raising the annual Supplies, which are least burthensome to the People. When Money is to be raised for the Security of all, he thinks every one should contribute his Share, in Proportion to the Benefits he is to receive. Pursuant to these his Majesty's Inclinations, and to what I look upon as the most equitable Rule for raising Contributions, I shall propose to this House, a Method of raising some Part of the Supply for this Year, which by falling equally on all, will be burthensome to none; and by which those who have stood the Brunt of the Day, and have been oppressed for many Years, may in some Measure be relieved.

This, Sir, is the only View I have in my Proposal. If it is approved of, I shall rejoice in having been the Author of a Measure which I think will contribute so much to the Good of my Country; and if it happens not to be approved by this House, I shall have the Testimony of a good Conscience for my Comforter; for since I have only a sincere Intention to relieve my Fellow-Subjects, I never can have Occasion to repent, nor do I any Way dread those Reproaches, which may be unjustly thrown upon me, or upon the Measure I am to propose: I fear not the Enmity, and I despise the Revilings of those who prefer their own little selfish Views to the general Good of their Country.

As to the Manner, Sir, of raising Taxes, it is a certain Maxim, that that Tax which is the most equal and general, is the most just, and the least burthensome; where every Man con-

contributes a small Share, a great Sum may be raised, without any Man's being sensible of what he pays; whereas a small Sum raised on a few, lies heavy on each Man. Of all Taxes, there is not one more general, nor less felt, than that of the Duty on Salt. This is a Tax that every Man contributes to according to his Condition in Life; if he be a poor Man, he contributes so small a Trifle, it will hardly bear a Name; if he be rich, he lives more luxuriously, and contributes more; and if he be a Man of a great Estate, he keeps a great many Servants, and must therefore contribute a great deal. On the other Hand, there is no Tax, more unjust and unequal than the Land-Tax. The Landholders bear but a small Proportion to the People of this or any other Nation; yet no Man contributes any the least Share to this Tax, but he that is possessed of a Land Estate; and yet it has been continued without Intermission for above these 40 Years; whereby I may venture to say, many a Landed Gentleman has been utterly undone.

This Consideration, Sir, has prompted me to endeavour to procure them some Relief, and for this End I shall venture to make this Motion (*here he made the Motion above-mentioned, and then went on.*) If I have the good Luck to have this Motion approved of, I shall then beg Leave to move, that 1s. in the Pound, and no more, be raised for this Year upon Lands; but if the House does not agree to the Motion I now make, I must then move for a Land Tax of 2s. in the Pound; for so much will be necessary for the current Service of the Year. I declare I have no other View, but to procure some Ease, — some Relief to the Landed Interest. If this be agreed to, some Means may be fallen upon to relieve them of the Whole next Year; and I shall always look on it as a great Honour, that after a Land-Tax of 4, 3, or 2s. at least in the Pound for 40 Years, it was at last reduced to 1s. when I had a Share in the Administration of the Affairs of this Nation. I must intreat every one to consider how many Landed Gentlemen of antient Families in Britain, have but small Estates, great Families to support, and many Children to provide for; and how many of those who have large Estates in Land are so charged with Mortgages, Jointures or Rent-Charges, that 'tis hardly possible for them to support their Character, tho' they were not to pay 1s. towards a Land Tax.

Our Nobility and Gentry were once famous for Hospitality; if the Necessities of State have obliged them so long to abridge their Expence, and contract their Manner of Living, let us do at least what is in our Power to restore them to their former State.

This Motion being seconded, Mr. P. — spoke as follows, Sir, I agree with the Right Hon. Gentleman who made the Motion, in this, That the Landed Gentlemen have been

for many Years subject to grievous Taxes; besides the Land-Tax, every other Tax falls at last upon them with its greatest Weight; and it was reasonable for them to have expected from his Majesty's most gracious Speech, that in this Session they would have met with some Relief; but how much surprized must they be, when they hear, that all the Relief proposed is, to take off one Tax which lies heavy upon them only, and in its room, to lay on another which will lie equally heavy upon most of them, and be a most insupportable Burthen upon every one of their Fellow-Subjects? The proposing this as a Relief for the Landed Gentlemen appears to me in so odd a Light, that I can't well comprehend how it can be expected, that any Gentleman in England should be so imposed on. We all remember how this Tax upon Salt came to be lately taken off: His Majesty by his most gracious Speech only two Years ago shewed, he was sensible how our Trade and Manufactures suffered by the many Taxes the poor Tradesmen and Labourers were subject to; and recommended to us, the taking off some of them which were most burthened, some upon the Poor; and then, Sir, it was the Opinion of this very House, that this Tax upon Salt was the most burthenfome upon the Poor, and the most pernicious to our Trade, of all others. This was one of the many Reasons for taking it off, and why we should so suddenly alter our Opinion, and resolve to grind the Face of the Poor, to relieve a few of the Rich, I cannot see: I say, a few of the Rich, for it may be easily made appear, that the Relief proposed will be none at all to the Landed Gentlemen of small Fortunes, and even to the Rich it will be but a small present Ease, which will be attended with most fatal Consequences.

I was one of those who were instrumental in getting this Clog on our Trade removed; I hope I shall be so in preventing its being forced on us again; for if this Duty be revived, I despair of ever seeing it again taken off. It is not always a certain Maxim, that those Taxes which are most general are least burthenfome: On the contrary, those which are laid on the Luxuries of Mankind are the least burthenfome; and I believe in the most luxurious Country on Earth, I am sure as to this Country, it cannot be said they are the most general: After a Nation is brought to that woful Pass, that they must extend their Taxes further than the Luxuries of their Country, those which are raised with the least Charge to the Publick, are the easiest to the People; but in all Cases particular Care should be taken not to tax Things necessary for the very Subsistence of the Poor; such Taxes always occasion Murmurs and Sedition, and in such a Country as this, which subsists by Trade and Manufacture, they bring inevitable Destruction; for they enhance the Price of all Necessaries, the Wages of the Tradesman and Manufacturer.



urer must consequently rise high, and where 'tis so, the Manufactures of that Country never can be sold so cheap as those of other Countries; this must at last destroy their whole Trade, and sure no Landed Gentleman will chuse to save a Shilling in the Pound as to the Land Tax, even tho' he were to pay nothing in Lieu thereof, when thereby he brings Ruin upon the Trade and Manufactures of his Native Country.

I have, Sir, always appeared, and hope ever shall appear zealous for the present Royal Family; as a Friend to our most happy Constitution, as a faithful Subject to his Majesty, I must declare against reviving this Tax; for tho' the reducing of a Shilling in the Pound upon the Land Tax by the Revival of this upon the Salt, were a real Relief to the Landed Gentlemen, (which is far from being the Case) yet for one that is obliged by the former, there will be 99 disoblged by the latter; this must occasion such a general Dissatisfaction, that the keeping up of a Standing Army will become necessary; and by Experience we know that where the Disaffection becomes very general, even the Army is not to be depended on, for in such Case most of them would probably join with the Discontented.

I have, Sir, as much Compassion as any Man for the Distresses of many of our Landed Gentlemen; and I flattered myself, that they were now to be relieved; now when there is a profound Tranquillity both abroad and at home, I could not imagine, it would be necessary to continue all our Taxes; much less, that any Proposal would be made for relieving us of one by laying on another much more grievous. No Man can expect that the Landed Gentlemen have so little Sense as to be cajoled in such a Manner: The Land Tax, indeed, takes from the Landed Gentleman a Part of his Rent yearly, but the Salt Tax being a Charge on our Trade and Manufactures, will at last disable his Tenants from paying any Rent; and besides, it makes the maintaining his own Family much more expensive, so that at the End of the Year he will find himself no Gainer upon the Main, and his Tenants being ruined and undone, the Rents and Value of his Estate will be decreasing yearly. I only desire that every Landed Gentleman would consider what he could make of his Estate if we had no Trade, no Manufactures. Whoever considers this, must conclude, that in most Parts of *England* the Landed Estates would not in that Case bring in near the Rent they do at present, no nor one Quarter thereof. The Land Tax, Sir, is but an annual Diminution of a Gentleman's Estate; he may be free of it, or of a Part of it the succeeding Year: But if by the Decay of our Trade, and the Charge laid on the poor Farmer, he be obliged to lower the Rents of his Estate, that will be a Diminution which I am afraid will endure for ever.

The Salt Duty, or a considerable Part thereof, was formerly appropriated to the Sinking Fund; yet this Duty was but 2 Years ago thought so grievous and so prejudicial to our Trade, that we then made no Scruple of encroaching a little even upon that Sacred Fund, to ease the People of so pernicious and burthensome a Tax: I am sorry to see the Opinion of any Gentleman so much altered in so short a Time; but if we do alter our Opinion, and revive this Tax, it certainly should be appropriated again to that useful Fund; if we revive it without any such Appropriation we make a most dangerous Precedent; whenever any of the Taxes now appropriated to the Sinking Fund, are wanted for another Use, it is but taking them off for one Year, and laying them on the next for a new Purpose; thus the Sinking Fund may be entirely exhausted, and our Debts remain for ever unpaid, without lessening our Taxes.

Capt. V—n. Mr. Speaker, I hope every Gentleman in this House has perused the short Account of the Money brought into the *Exchequer*, by the Produce of the Salt Duty from *Scotland*, for the last 10 Years; I can find but one Article, and that Article is nothing. In 10 Years not one Shilling was ever brought into the *Exchequer*, from the Salt-Duty in that Country: How then can this Tax be an equal Tax, when such a considerable Part of this Kingdom never paid one Farthing towards it; even by the Proposal now made, they are not to pay near so much as we in *South-Britain*. But of that small Proportion it is probable, no Part will ever come to the Publick Account: This Tax must therefore be unequal, because *England* is to bear the whole Burden, *Scotland* is to bear no Part, and yet they are by the Union obliged to bear their proportional Part of all new Taxes, especially those raised for the Current Service of the Year. If it be said, that Country is not able to pay this whole Tax, it is a good Argument against the Tax in general; for no Tax should be laid on the People, to which they cannot all contribute their Share: *England* ought not to be charged with a Duty, and *Scotland* left free; this will soon make every Man in *England* wish the Union had never been made.

'Tis true, I cannot but applaud the Gentlemen of that Country, for appearing in Favour of the Tax upon Salt; it is shewing a laudable Zeal for the Interest of their Native Country: It is laying a Tax upon us, to which they contribute nothing, in Place of a Tax, to which they have always contributed an equal Share. But I hope, the Gentlemen of *South-Britain* will shew the same Concern for the Interest of their Part of the *Island*, and I am glad to find so many of them do so; for it appeared to me Yesterday, that the Question was carried against the *South Parts* of the *Island*, by the Votes of those Gentlemen, who

who come from the North. (*Here he was called to Order, after which he went on*) Sir, I design no Reflection on any Man, but the Affair before us is of the utmost Consequence; our Liberties, Properties, and every Thing dear to us is at Stake. This seems to be a Step towards a general Excise, which is inconsistent with the Liberties of a free People; and, Sir, when Life, Liberty, or Property is concerned, every Man will fight; a Country Clown in Huddon Gray may perhaps shew as much Courage as a Soldier in Red: What! do we think, because a Fellow is a Beau, and dresses himself with Powder and Essences, that therefore he has more Courage than another Man? I suspect there are many of these fine Gentlemen, who are afraid of letting the Wind blow upon them, for Fear of blowing the Powder out of their Wigs, perhaps that could not bear the

Smell of Gun-Powder. As the Affair before us is of the utmost Consequence, so it should give us the more Concern, that if it passes in this House, there are no Hopes in the other: — In the other House we know, Sir, there is a peculiar Bench, which will (*Here he was again called to Order, and was told by Mr. S. —, that no Gentleman was to throw Reflections upon any Body of Men, nor was any Member of that House to take Notice of what was done, or might be done in the other; then the Captain went on*) Sir, It was not possible I could make any Reflection upon any Man, or any Set of Men, for I had drawn no Conclusion. But let both Houses (if they will) pass this Bill, it is so directly opposite to the Interest of the Nation, and of our present happy Establishment, that I am convinced, his Majesty will refuse giving it the Royal Assent.

[To be continued.]

### *A View of the Weekly* ESSAYS and DISPUTES in this Month.

*Grubstreet Journal*, Nov. 2. N<sup>o</sup> 149.

#### *Of Authors.*

**H.** *W.* takes Notice, That the *Scribendi Cacoethes*, or Itch of Writing, has prevail'd so of late, as to make the most ignorant think themselves capable both of entertaining and instructing. But by trying to soar above their natural Capacities, and attain the Sublime, they have either swell'd into Bombast, or plung'd into an Abyss of Nonsense.

*Poeta nascitur non fit*, will hold good of any Writer, as well as a Poet; for without a Genius, a Man can never be a Wit. But (as Lord Shaftsbury observes) an English Author would be all Genius; which is the Reason they are such bad Wits: The Desire of Fame hurries us beyond our Reason, and we lose ourselves before we are aware. Too many are so conceited, as to fancy it easy to write like a Milton; and so will raise the Reader's Expectation for the first 2 or 3 Pages, but flagging by Degrees, at last fall into mere Dogrel: Like Hackneys, they set out in a full Gallop, but soon

**C** fall into a Dog-trot, and so come creeping home.

Others, conscious of their Inabilities to rival *Swift* or *Addison*, rather indulge themselves in Idleness, than try their Strength; like the Man, who because he was not so strong as **D** *Milo*, would rather starve than carry Burdens. But the Mind, if employ'd, will always supply us with Foundations to build upon, and by due Pains we may raise the Superstructure to a proper Height: But if we neglect to cultivate our Understanding, it will, like Arms, grow rusty, or, like unmanur'd Land, produce nothing but Weeds. Want of Encouragement is too trite an Excuse; tho' we must confess, that the Age, instead of refining, grows worse and worse; and he who can **F** furnish a loose Poem, or an atheistical Discourse, is preferr'd to a solid Reasoner, or an impartial Historian.

§. On the common Use of the Words Devil and Devilish.

**G** *MISO-DIABOLUS* seems greatly offended at the late Picture in the *Grubstreet Journal*; (see p. 361.) and proceeding in a comical Strain,

Strain, says, It is a proverbial Expression, That *the Devil is not so black as he is painted*; for Proof of this, among the *French*, in their usual Forms of Speech, he is mention'd with great Respect. Thus, when they would praise their Wine, &c. they break out into this Exclamation, *Diab! Que cela est bon!* and when they would represent a Man as honest, sincere and sociable, they call him *un bon Diab!.*

Some of our own Countrymen make no Scruple of saying a Thing is *devilish good*, and even that a Lady is *devilish pretty*. When a Friend of mine would express a Mixture of Surprize at, and Admiration of the Productions of a Poet, his usual Phrase is, *The Devil is in this Fellow*; or, *he is a comical Devil*.

Most Men, indeed, when they reflect on what they say, speak of that Apostate Angel with Abhorrence; and apply his Name only to Things which they dislike. Thus, nothing is more common than to say, such an one is a *bad Devil*. When I was at St. Germain's, I heard a Story of a Gentleman, who being in waiting at the Court of the unfortunate K. James II. and the Discourse at Supper running on Apparitions, the K. ask'd him, whether he had ever seen any Thing of that Sort? Yes, Sir, reply'd he, and no longer ago than last Night: And being press'd to tell what, he gravely reply'd, he had seen the *Devil*. The Devil! said the K. pray in what Shape did he appear? In his usual and natural Shape, said the Gentleman with a Sigh. The K. asking him farther, what Shape that was, he answer'd, in the Shape of an *empty Bottle*.

He concludes, he had written so long about the Devil, that his Candle burnt blue; and intreats Mr. Bavius not to affright the Publick again with such hideous Figures.

*Universal Spectator*, Nov. 4. N<sup>o</sup> 213.

A LOVER desires Mr. Spectator to publish his Case. I had liv'd, says he, for some Years in Contempt of that childish Weakness of loving at first Sight, when I saw *Ardelia*; but alas! There is in Beauty, like Musick, something that charms, we know not why, but yet charms irresistibly. My Passion had scarce Time to be call'd so, it had so soon the Sanction of Reason; for almost in the same Instant that I saw and lov'd, I heard her and admir'd.

He then extols her Beauty, Virtue, and Good Sense; and says he attributed to her Circumstances (which offer her in a Light that is generally the Subject of Gallantry, but seldom has any Thing to do with Honour or Sincerity) the Coldness with which she receiv'd his first Address. But he was pleas'd with her Neglect, at the same Time that it gave him Pain. He consider'd the Impossibility of distinguishing Truth from Dissimulation, especially in Love; and therefore thought it Prudence in her, not to yield to bare Professions till they had better Evidence of Sincerity; but doubted not but he should then be happy, when she might believe him true.

But alas! says he, Who can paint the Perverseness of Woman! The more I labour'd to convince her of my Passion, the more severely she us'd me; and at the same Time she treated me, the only Man, perhaps, alive that deserv'd her Kindness, with the utmost Cruelty, I saw her hourly entertain a Succession of Fools with the greatest Sweetness, Sense, and Cheerfulness.

Wearied at length with a vain Pursuit, he resolv'd to break his Chain, and to do it in such a Manner as might gratify his Resentment, and prevent his Relapsing. In short, says he, the Circumstances of this Breach

F f f are



are such as render a future Reconciliation impossible: But see! While I pronounce it so, I am labouring to bring it about. Such is the Power of Love, which can accomplish, or at least attempt Impossibilities! I had no sooner vented my Anger, but Love return'd with all the Bitterness of Remorse; so just is that of *Rowe*,

*Rage is the swiftest passion of our souls;  
Like narrow brooks that rise with sudden showers,  
It swells in haste, and falls again as soon:  
Still as it ebbs, the softer thoughts flow in,  
And the deceiver love supplies its place.*

This, he says, is his Case; and his Passion flattering him with Hopes, that his Charmer will still be kind, put him upon desiring the Publication of this as the most likely Method of obtaining this End.

P. S. to *Ardelia*. Can you forgive me, my *Ardelia*? Don't you pity me? Shall we meet? Must I live? Will you love? Will you be ever mine, as I can be only yours!

§. One offers himself as an Assistant to Mr. *Spectator*, in acquainting him with any remarkable Occurrence, any affected Singularity in Dress or Behaviour, whether of Man or Woman, which may at any Time offer.

I was present, says he, last Saturday at the celebrated Comedy of *Love for Love*, which is generally allow'd to be wrote with the true Spirit of Comedy; yet, in my Opinion, there are some Expressions in it too loose for a Female Audience, and yet never was the House fuller of Women: I presume, the Curiosity of seeing the inimitable Mr. *Cibber* appear in a Character so different from what he ever performed before, was the chief Motive; but still would advise your Fair Readers to consider, every Man may not judge so kindly; and that some of very good Sense have observed those Comedies attract the greatest Female Audiences, which are wrote in the same Vein: The Remainder of my Observations made at that

Time on Citizens (and not Military Men) in Scarlet, and Cockades, with other Excrescencies of Dress worn by Persons not entitled thereto, shall be transmitted to you by

Your humble Servant, G. L.

*London Journal*, Nov. 4. N<sup>o</sup> 697.

A second Dialogue between Sir Harry Worthy and Mr. D'Anvers, about Trade, &c. (See p. 352.)

B MR. D. Our Trade is declining, and our Poor starving; and these terrible Calamities are owing to the bungling, distracted, submissive, varying, shuffling Measures of the Ministry.

C Sir H. Your Facts are not true; and if they were, the Ministry is not the Cause. You yourself have judiciously observ'd two Things; that *Temperance* and *Frugality* are necessary to a Trading People, and that Trade cannot be forced or driven out of its proper Channel, but must have its natural Course. A Ministry can be no Ways the Cause of the Decay of Trade, but by destroying or weakening *Liberty*, and rendering *Property* insecure, or by needlessly quarrelling with foreign Powers, or by fettering Trade with pernicious Laws.

D E Mr. D. I will not say, our Trade is decayed by *Fighting*, but by not fighting; our mean Submissions to the Spaniards, and suffering our Ships to be taken without Satisfaction, must needs discourage and lessen Trade.

F Sir H. You know how Things stood till very lately; we were unfortunately broken with the Emperor and Spain, and while we were so, 'twas impossible to break with France too, which would have been the Consequence of attacking Spain: It was thought better in such an uncommon Juncture of Affairs to keep off War, and so preserve our Trade by some Compliances, than by striking, to involve all Europe in a War, and lose our Trade with Spain, where we

we have now a very advantageous one.

Mr. D. But is not our *Trade* actually decayed? And are not our Poor starving?

Sir H. No: There is Business enough to employ all the Poor; our *Exports* were never greater, our *Woollen Manufactures* never in a better Condition; we send abroad more Cloths, fine and coarse, than at any Time you can assign: We have recovered our Trade to the *Levant*, which the *French* had almost got out of our Hands; and, if you will converse with the Clothiers and *Blackwell-Hall* Factors, they will confirm the Truth of this. We have within these few Years ploughed up Millions of Acres, we grow vastly greater Quantities of Corn; we have got several *Branches* of Trade from Abroad, and excel all the World in Hats, Glafs, and all Manner of Workmanship in Brasses, Iron, Wood, &c. which are now exported into those very Countries from whence we us'd to fetch our *Extravagancies*, and pay for them in Money. If we have lost some Branches of Trade, we have got others. It is the Nature of Trade to be always fluctuating: And if foreign Powers grow wise, cultivate the Arts of Peace and Trade, and set up *Manufactures* of their own, we shall lose other Branches, or sell less Quantities; but this can't be help'd. No Ministry can prevent or alter the Nature of Things, any more than they can help it, if we will not be industrious, temperate, and frugal. Several Laws have been made in Favour of Trade under this Ministry; and they have taken the most effectual Way to preserve our Trade with all Nations, by preserving Peace with them; as long as we do that, Trade will shift for itself, and cut its own Way. The Ministry has done one Thing very advantageous to Trade.

Mr. D. For God's Sake, what is that?

Sir H. 'Tis lowering the Interest of the Publick Funds.

Mr. D. They lower Interest, or do any Thing else that is good! that's impossible; the lowering of Interest must flow necessarily from the Increase of Trade and Wealth.

Sir H. I'm glad you own that, because you give me an Opportunity of quoting some judicious Observations of Mr. Smart, of Guildhall, in his excellent and useful Book, call'd *Tables of Interest*, &c. 'Tis to be observed, says he, that till the Year 1625, the Legal Interest was never under 10 per Cent; and that within the Space of 90 Years, it was reduced to 5 per Cent. which is owing to the great Increase of Trade in the Kingdom; for the Increase of Trade under proper Regulations, will always be attended with an Increase of Wealth; and as Riches increase, the Interest of Money will sink in course, whether there be or be not a Law for that Purpose: And, as Trade flourishes most in a Country where the Property of every Man is secure, what may not we expect, since the Glorious Revolution, and the Accession of the present Royal Family to the Throne, have secured to us our civil and religious Rights? But he goes on, It was with this pleasing View I began the foregoing Tables with such low Rates of Interest; which low Rates will be so useful to the next Generation, that nothing but our own Folly can hinder us from being the most opulent People upon Earth; nothing can hinder us, if we increase in Virtue as well as Wealth; and in particular, if we guard against LUXURY, that constant Attendant on, and as constant a Cancer to Riches; that so it may not grow to such a Height as to end in our Destruction, as it hath in the Destruction of many flourishing Kingdoms and States in former Ages.

Mr. D. This is very just, and shews, that not the Ministry, but the Nature of Things has made Interest lower.

F f f z

Sir

Sir H. With all my Heart; but this shews, that neither our *Trade* nor *Wealth* are decayed; and this, I think, is true, that the *Ministry* lower'd the Interest of the Publick Funds, which was an immediate Occasion of lowering Interest throughout the Kingdom; so that *Tradesmen* can borrow Money at 1 or 2 *per Cent.* cheaper than they us'd to do, and are consequently able to sell 1 or 2 *per Cent.* cheaper.

§. *The CZAR of Muscovy's Speech to K. WILLIAM, when he met him at Utrecht. (Inserted in this Journal on Occasion of the Anniversary of his said late Majesty's Birth-Day.)*

*Most Renowned Emperor,*

IT was not the Desire of seeing the celebrated Cities of the German Empire, or the most potent Republick of the Universe, that made me leave my Throne in a distant Country, and my victorious Armies; but the vehement Passion alone, of seeing the most brave and most generous Heroe of the Age.

I have my Wish; I have seen the best Man, and the best Prince in the World; which gives me more Satisfaction than the taking of *Azoph*, and triumphing over the *Tartars*; but, Sir, the Conquest is yours; your martial Genius directed my Sword, and the generous Emulation of your Exploits, instilled into my Breast the first Thoughts of enlarging my Dominions.

I cannot express, in Words, the Veneration I have for your Virtues; my Journey is one Proof of it.

The Season is so far advanced, and I hope the Peace too, that I shall not have the Pleasure which *Maximilian* felt, of Fighting under the Banner of *England*, against *France*, G the common Enemy.

If the War continues, I and my Armies will readily observe your Orders; and if in War or Peace your

industrious Subjects will trade to the most Northern Parts of the World, the Ports of *Russia* shall be free for them; I will grant them greater Immunities than ever they yet enjoyed; and have them enrolled among the most precious Records of my Empire, to be a perpetual Memorial of the Esteem I have for the Worthiest of Kings.

*Applebee's Journal, Nov. 4.*

#### *Of Excises, and Smuggling.*

THIS Writer animadvertes on the *Craftsman's* fallacious Way of Reasoning in his last Paper, (See p. 358.) that if some *Custom-House Duties* or *Imposts* are converted into *Excises*, all in Time necessarily must. But, tho' upon a due Examination, it may be found highly beneficial to *England* to turn some *Duties* into *Excises*, and prevent thereby the Ruin of Thousands of *fair* Traders; yet it may not be so beneficial for all *Duties* to be so converted: And if no good Consequences would attend an *Alteration*, we have no Reason to expect the present *Administration* will entertain any Thoughts of converting one *simple Duty* into an *Excise*, much less attempt a General one, as the *Craftsman* would have the World imagine.

From *Smuggling* springs that Multitude of petty, obscure and underhand *Merchants*, *Retailers* and *Pedlars*, who are spread all over *England*, and put the Government to a great Expence for *Officers* eternally to watch them. From this Cause (as before hinted) proceeds the Failure of many *fair* and *honourable Dealers*; and from this Cause is the King robbed of one great Part of his *Revenue*, which must be supply'd from a different Fountain, to the Prejudice of the *British* fair Trader, who must bear the Burden, while these notorious *Robbers* of their *King* and *Country* get large Estates, and live in great Affluence,



Affluence, without contributing their Proportion: Now as this *Tribe* cannot be reduced without ascending to the original Cause of their Production, would it not be worthy of the greatest *Patriot*, to think of some *Ways* and *Means* to put an effectual Stop to such infamous Practices?

*Craftsman*, Nov. 4. N<sup>o</sup> 331.

*Of Excises, as they affect Traders.*

**I**N all Disputes between the *Crown* and the *Subject* in Cases relating to the *Customs*, the Merits of the Cause (says Mr. *D'Anvers*) are left to the Decision of Law, according to antient Usage, in the ordinary Courts of Justice; but the Conversion of these Subsidies into *Excises* puts the Trader under a new Set of Laws, formerly unknown to our Constitution, and, I hope, I may say without Offence, not altogether agreeable to it; for the Powers given to the *Commissioners of Excise* disfranchise every freeborn *Englishman*, as far as he is a Dealer in exciseable Commodities.

One of the most essential Parts of our Constitution, as well as the strongest Bulwark of it, is that of *Trials by Juries*; a Privilege, which the *English* have asserted and preserved for several Ages, at the Expence of much Blood and Treasure. 'Tis this which screens the *Small* from the Oppression of the *Great*: And our *English Parliaments* have always been so zealous in preserving this great Jewel of Liberty, that it has been established and confirmed by the Legislative Power near 60 Times since the *Norman Conquest*. It is indeed the most essential Privilege of *Magna Charta* itself, which is the Foundation of all our Liberties.

Now, this great and fundamental Privilege is preserved to the Subject in all our Laws relating to the *Customs*, or *Duties on Importation*; but turning the *Customs* into *Excises on Home Consumption*, is putting the Trader under a Set of Officers, who

have Power to interpret and execute the Laws in a summary and arbitrary Manner; for here the Subject is condemned without *Trial by Juries*, and left without any *dernier Resort of Justice*, unless to the *Commissioners of Appeal*, which is a Kind of *fine-Cure, dependent Commission*, under which the Subject is tried by his adverse Party; the *Commissioners* and their *inferior Officers* being Prosecutors, Evidence, Judges and Executioners.

**B** Again, in *Duties upon Importation*, a Man has full Power over his Goods, as soon as he clears them of the *Custom-House* and gets them home. He may dispose of them as he pleases, without any Body's Leave, and is not subject to the capricious Humour of every little Officer. **C** But by the *Laws of Excise*, no Man is at Liberty to remove his Goods from the Place where they were first deposited, without Leave from an Officer for so doing, to the great Interruption of his other Business, and often to the Prejudice of his particular Dealings and Contracts. **D**

*Fog's Journal*, Nov. 4. N<sup>o</sup> 209.

*Some general Reflections of Mr. Le Clerc about the Civil Laws.*

**E** 1. **T**HAT the Members of the Society should, as far as possible, be instructed in the Laws. I don't pretend (says he) that all should become Lawyers, but I would that every one (with the Knowledge of the Laws which is acquir'd in the Course of our Lives) was well instructed in the general Principles of Justice and Equity; for we oftener transgress from the Ignorance of what is Justice and Equity, than from that of particular Laws. **F**

**G** 2. That the Occasions of acting contrary to Knowledge should be removed, as far as possible. He instances one Occasion to be an expensive and prodigal Way of Living, and re-

recommends the Making of sumptuary Laws, which are equally conformable to good Policy and to Christian Morality. Another Source of infinite Disorders is Idleness: For as the Mind is an active Principle, if it is not busied in doing Good, it will inevitably apply itself to Evil. Against this Vice of Idleness he wishes Laws might be made, that none should be allow'd to live in the Society, who had not some honest Occupation either of Body or Mind.

3. In the Administration of Justice there ought to be no Respect of Persons. Every Subject should possess in full Security what he has acquir'd, and be in a Condition to obtain Justice of Injuries done him by the most powerful.

4. That it is of the last Importance to encourage, favour, and protect Trade. 1. Not to burden with exorbitant Duties any Goods exported, whether the Product or Manufacture of the Country; to lay very easy Duties on Goods imported unmanufactured; and to lay the highest Duties on such Goods as we can easily dispense with. 2. Not to favour one Part of the State against the other, or rather some few particular Persons against the whole State. The general Rule here is, to reject every Proposal that has a Tendency to, or an Appearance of a Monopoly, especially in a Trade already established. 3. To avoid all Prohibitions, which are not for the general Good of the whole Society.

All the other Arts, both mechanical and liberal ought to be favour'd, by rewarding liberally all new Inventions, and in favouring those who have given Evidences of an extraordinary Genius.

Another Thing which seems to me (says he) to be of the greatest Importance in a well regulated State, is, that the Laws be plain, clear, and few in Number, lest by their Obscurity and Multitude they may occasion

an Infinity of Processes, and may seem to be made rather to enrich the Lawyers, than to make Justice bear Sway. (See p. 354.)

The Laws of England have the greatest Need to be reformed in this respect, being compounded of an Infinity of Acts of Parliament, full of Ambiguities, and Contradictions of two Laws, which are very difficult to be explained and reconciled. The common Complaints there are of the insupportable Delay of Justice, and of the exorbitant Expence which must be submitted to in the best and most just Cause; Defects which reign but too much every where, but are at their greatest Height in England: On which Account it is, that London is call'd the *Mines of Potosi* to the Gentlemen of the Law.

*Grubstreet Journal*, Nov. 9. N<sup>o</sup> 150.

*Reflections on hireling Authors.*

**B**IBLIOPOLA finding fault with Mr. Bavius's exposing the Book-sellers in his Explication of the Figures in a late *Grubstreet Journal*, (See p. 361.) proposes the Explication following.

The middle Division of this Picture (says he) I think, very well represents a Consultation of *Grubstreet* Authors, held at some Printer's House; over which Dulness and Wickedness preside, one in the Shape of an Owl, and the other in that of a Devil. The grand Figure with two Faces may denote all mercenary Authors in general, who are ready to undertake any Piece of Work, which a Book-seller shall propose to them, upon the most different and even contrary Subjects. If we apply it to political Authors in particular, it may signify those who pretend to have changed their Principles, and now talk and write directly contrary to their former Discourse and Writings. The Face of the *Janus*, which is towards the Company, seems to be an artificial

cial one, and looks more like a Mask than a natural Countenance; to shew, that hireling Authors generally write under a Disguise, which they can change at Pleasure, and which is most commonly daubed in so deform'd a Manner, as to make a very frightful Appearance. There is also a farther Propriety in this double Figure, as pointing at some particular political Authors, if any such there be at present, the genuine Successors of the famous *Daniel de Foë*, who, on very good Authority, is believed to have had a great Hand at one and the same Time, both in a *Whig* and in a *Tory* Paper.

Nor are mercenary Authors less properly represented by the Gentleman with the Face of a Dog, if we consider their hungry Looks, their Readiness to bark at and bite, to pursue and hunt innocent Persons, at the Instigation of their Masters; their servile Cringeing and Fawning, &c. But there is one Quality in which the rational Currs seldom or never imitate the irrational, *viz.* Fidelity to their Masters in Distress.

The Person with the Head of a Horse, is a lively Emblem of that Sort of Scribblers, who are employed by Booksellers in Works of their own projecting. When any of these designs to take a Journey into the learned World, he hires one of these Hackneys, without inquiring much into his Abilities. If he make a tolerable Appearance, and be let cheap, scarce any of them are solicitous about the Spirit of the Beast. Hence it often happens, that they are laid in the Dirt, and either forced to return back, or get to their Journey's End in a dismal Pickle. But this Misfortune, I must own, is frequently owing to the Unskilfulness of Booksellers themselves in the Art of Riding; who leading a sedentary Life, and conversing much with Books, as well as the Clergy, are observed, like them, to be very hard Riders, when-

ever they get on Horse-Back. These Gentlemen must always be at such a Place by such a Time, tho' they set out never so late; or else they think they might as well stay at Home.

The Figure with the Swine's Head, as you very well intimate, denotes the lewd Writers, who are the last and worst Sort of hireling Authors; with which this Kingdom has more abounded for above 20 Years last, than ever before. Nor is there any Christian Country wherein so many lewd Books and Pamphlets are publickly sold, as in this. The Entertainments of our Theatres have run chiefly in the same Strain: And could a Goat, or a Swine express the Sentiments of their Hearts in Words, and tag them with Rhyme, they could not do it more properly, than in those of some of our late Comedies and Ballad Operas

*Universal Spectator*, Nov. 11. N<sup>o</sup> 214.

*Prudent Lenity of Parents.*

AFTER some Thoughts on the Reasons or Grounds of the Duties of Parents and Children, the Author proceeds to speak of the Prudence that is necessary in bringing up young People. It is sometimes prudent (says he) to overlook Mistakes; or, if they can't be overlook'd, to pardon them: An ingenious Mind will sooner be wrought upon by such Treatment, than by Violence and Rigour; which rather seem a Discharge of the Parent's Spleen and Passion, than intended for the Child's Advantage. Severity never should be made Use of, till all gentle Measures have been tried, and found unsuccessful; then, indeed, it may be practis'd as the last Remedy; but even then, it should carry nothing of *Revenge* along with it, nor be greater than *Necessity* requires, nor continue longer than till it produces an *Amendment*. In a Word, it should always be remember'd, that the Subject of

it



it is a *Child*, and not an *Enemy*; and that the Purpose of it is not to make him *miserable*, but *happy*.

He then gives an Instance of the happy Effects of the Lenity of Parents, in a young Gentleman, who by the most gentle and tender Treatment from his Father, was reclaim'd from the most vicious and extravagant Courses to a sober, regular and virtuous Life. Being ask'd by a Friend how he arriv'd to that steady Virtue which he observ'd in him, he told him 'twas *Gratitude* had inspir'd him with whatever Resolutions or Sentiments of Virtue he was Master of. Then he relates how he came to fall into vicious Courses; during which whole Time, the good old Gentleman his Father treated him with great Affection, and when he could not forbear reproving him for his Follies, he did it with all possible Mildness, using Persuasions instead of Threats, and endeavouring to win him over, by an Excess of Kindness. He would lament all my Misfortunes, says he, (as he kindly us'd to call them) and with Tears in his Eyes, assure me, that all the Return he expected or desired from me, for all his Love and Care, was, that I would consider my own Happiness. This he said would often touch him to the Heart; but what completed his Reformation, was the following Circumstance. Being gone a long Journey, and neglecting to write to his Father, as he desir'd, he after some Time wrote to his Brother of a vile and scandalous Affair he had been engag'd in. The Brother not being at home, his Father open'd the Letter; of which having an Account from his Brother he fell under the utmost Confusion; but soon receiv'd a Letter from his Father, so kind, so affectionate, so tender, so pathetick, that it awaken'd him to Reflection, and made him hate himself for grieving such a Parent. I read this Letter, says he, several Times over, with

Tears of sincere Remorse: Reason then first began to exert her Power: I saw my own Vileness, and resolv'd to forsake my Vices: And if, since that Time, I am more wary in my Conduct than some other People, it is entirely owing to my Father's irresistible Goodness.

§. *Answer to a Postscript in a Letter in last Saturday's Paper.* (See p. 386.)

*ARDELIA* blames you much: B Forgives you quite, and *pities you extremely*. To do you any real Good, would meet you instantly; but when she shall, she knows not. May you live a long Succession of rolling Years, and read *Hic jacet* over the vile Sulliers of Virtues, which they can neither taste nor blast.

*ARDELIA.*

*Weekly Register*, Nov. 11. N<sup>o</sup> 135.

*Of Affectation.*

**T**HIS Vice arises wholly from a corrupt Taste, a very extravagant Imagination, and an immoderate, as well as mistaken Desire of Pleasing, and distinguishing ourselves.

The affected and finical Air taints the best Things, and whatever good Qualities a Man has, he wants but this one Frailty to make himself ridiculous. If *Emilia* would speak to be understood; if she did not affect too far-fetch'd Expressions; if she did not disguise the Sound of her Voice, which is naturally soft and harmonious; if being hail and of a florid Complexion, she did not constantly complain of Sickness, she would pass very well for a Woman of Sense; but as the Case now stands, all that have any, have the greatest Aversion towards her.

If we have an Ambition of Pleasing, we should stick close to Nature. Whatever is fictitious and affected, is always insipid and distasteful. *Lucina* has

has very good Qualities, Wit, Beauty and Merit; and yet is not in the least taking, because she continually exercises herself in counterfeiting others: She mimicks the Walk of this Lady, the Voice of that; she turns her Eyes in a Way that is unnatural; she opens and shuts her Mouth in Time and Measure. She is like a Machine, and a very Piece of Clockwork; she busies herself in the Imitation of good Patterns, but all she does is offensive; in short, she is a bad Copy of excellent Originals.

I would not be thought to deny People the submitting themselves to the Humours of the Mode: For Singularity (I mean not acting what is universally acted) is as much Affectation as any Thing I have mention'd. Tho' a Fashion seems extravagant, yet when it is established by almost all the World, it is our Part also to follow it, if we do not exceed the Folly of the Inventors of it. For, a Man now-a-days in a high crown'd Hat, and a Pair of Breeches as wide as Petticoats, would make but a comical Figure, and be just Matter of Ridicule.

London Journal, Nov. 11. N<sup>o</sup> 698.

Of the Law of Nature, and State of the Heathen.

THIS Paper begins with a Quotation from Bishop Sanderson, who from the Conscience of the Heathen accusing or excusing them, argues that there is some other Rule for human Actions besides the written Word; and that this Rule could be no other than the Law of Nature and of Right Reason, imprinted in their Hearts; which is as truly the Law and Word of God (says he) as that written in our Bibles.

Then follow several Quotations from a Book written by a French Author, entitled, *The Judgment of the Fathers concerning the Morality of*

*the Heathen Philosophy.* The Law of Nature, says he, leads us to do Actions conformable to those which Christianity inspires: For Christianity has only re-established and perfected the Law of Nature; so that I am persuaded there is no Christian Virtue, but the Traces and Sentiments thereof may be found in ancient Paganism, how corrupt soever it may have been.

I don't comprehend Dacier, says he, when he asserts, *That till the Coming of Christ, the Way of Salvation was to be hid from the Philosophers.* Had they not the Law of Nature? And was not this Law the Way of Salvation to them? They had nothing to do therefore, but to have observ'd it, and to have made use of that Light and Aid, which God afforded them for that Purpose; and they would undoubtedly have obtain'd Salvation by the Means of the only Mediator between God and Man, Jesus Christ. Is our Author ignorant of the Examples we have of this in Scripture, which teaches, That before the Birth of Christ, many holy Persons, not of the Race of Abraham, obtain'd Salvation by the Observation of the Law of Nature? This, as St. Austin says, leaves us no room to doubt but there were others also of all Nations, even to the Coming of Christ, who were sav'd by the Observation of the same Law.

He afterwards asserts, That God never fills the Mind with Darkness: Men only fill themselves with Darkness, by shutting their Eyes against the Light.

In another Place, speaking of some, who were for prohibiting the Use of Pagan Authors, he says, in Dislike to their Opinions, This is not the only Error which reigns in our Day; for I look upon that of those who hold the Virtues of the Heathen to be *Vices*, and their *Actions* Sins, as a much more pernicious

Error; not only because they imagine, that since the Fall of *Adam*, Mankind have no *Liberty* to do *Good*, but also because they seem to deprive the *Heathen* of all Manner of *Grace*; as if *God* had entirely forsaken them, and they had no Share in his inestimable *Bounty* for Man's Redemption. Amongst all the Errors which the antient *Hereticks* broach'd, is there any to be found more injurious to *God*, more contrary to express Texts of Scripture, or more opposite to all Tradition than *this*? Is this the Idea which the Scripture gives us of the Goodness of *God* towards *All Men*? Is he not the *God* of the *Heathen* as well as of the *Christians*? Does he not desire that *All Men* should be sav'd, and come to the Knowledge of the Truth? Is there any *Respect* of Persons with Him? Is not *Jesus Christ* the *True Light* which lighteth Every Man that cometh into the World? Is He not the *Saviour* of *All Men*, especially those that believe?

He then gives two Quotations out of *Justin Martyr's Apologies*. *We have*, says *Justin*, *been taught, that Christ is the First-begotten of God; and we declar'd before, That he is the [Logos] Reason, of which all Mankind are Partakers; and that those who live according to Reason are Christians: Such among the Greeks were Socrates, Heraclitus, and the like; and such among the Barbarians were Abraham, Ananias, Azarias, Misael, and many others.* Again he says, *Whatsoever at any Time the Philosophers or Law-givers said or discovered that was Good, they did it according to their Measure of Reason, Light and Knowledge; but because they knew not Reason to the full, which is Christ, they many Times said Things contradictory one to another.* He says he could cite several other Passages out of *Justin* and the other Fathers, to the like Purpose. The

Paper concludes with two Quotations, from *Dr. Clarke* and *Archbishop Tillotson*.

*Applebee's Journal*, Nov. 11.

**T**HIS Author, in Answer to the *Craftsman* about the *Excise Laws*, (See p. 389.) says, The Customs are paid by the *Merchant*, who imports the Goods in large Quantities, and when any minute Fraud is discovered, in many Cases, as the Law now stands in its strict and literal Sense, the whole *Ship* and *Cargo* (which sometimes proves to be the *Merchant's* all) are forfeited to the Crown, by some trifling and insignificant Fraud, committed by a common *Mariner* or other intrusted with *Merchants* Effects, without their Privy or Consent. And as the Contests about *Seizures* in the Power of the *Custom House*, generally affect great Bunks of the Subject's Property, the *Legislature* hath been so provident in preserving the antient Right of *Britons*, as not to impower any new Order of Men to determine these material Controversies. But in Cases of the *Excise*, where the *Seizures* are generally small and trifling (great Quantities not being possibly secreted) it has been wisely establish'd, that to prevent *Traders* being liable to undergo the Expence of a tedious *Westminster-Hall Process*, the *Commissioners* and *Court of Appeals* should be invested with a Power of determining Controversies between the Crown and the Subject. This instead of being a Hardship to the Trader, is an Ease to him, gives him speedy Redress, and prevents his being involv'd in *Law Suits*, the Attendance of which is incompatible with a Course of constant Commerce. Moreover,

In Disputes between the King and the Subject at *Westminster-Hall*, it is a standing Maxim that the Crown is never condemn'd in Costs; so that if the Subject becomes victorious, it is



at his own Expence. This is a Difficulty and an Expence a *fair Trader* would never be liable to, under the Constitution of the *Excise*. But further,

The large Quantities of Goods annually seiz'd by *Officers of the Excise* and redeliver'd by the *Commissioners* upon the mere Petition of the *Parties*, if supported with necessary Evidence of Integrity, is enough to abate the Prejudice of every *fair Trader* against the Manner of collecting *Duties by Excise*.

*Fog's Journal*, Nov. 11. N<sup>o</sup> 210.

*A farther Account of the Parliament of Paris; from a Treatise in French lately publish'd.* (See p. 345.)

**T**HIS Parliament, properly speaking, is an Abridgment of the three Estates of the Kingdom. The *Gallican Church* is here represented by several Counsellors, who are always Ecclesiasticks. The Nobility are represented in the Persons of the Princes of the Blood, and of all the Dukes and Peers of the first Order, who are all entitl'd to Seats here. And the whole Body of the People are represented by the Lay-Counsellors, who are double the Number of the Ecclesiasticks, and are always Men of Letters, who have studied the ancient Constitution of *France*.

As the Kings formerly held their Beds of Justice in the great Assemblies of the Estates, they now hold them in the Parliament of *Paris*; and the same Matters are treated of here that were formerly in those Assemblies. Foreign Powers have often refused to ratify their Treaties with *France* unless the same were verified by Parliament. When *Harry IV.* solicited *Q. Elizabeth* to lend him a Sum of Money, she refus'd till she receiv'd Letters of Notification, that the Loan was approv'd by Parliament.

No great Officer of the Crown can exercise his Employment before he is approved by them, and even Titles of Honour must have their Approbation, tho' conferr'd by the King; nay, upon the Death of a Bishop, the Church desires the Permission of the King and Parliament to elect another in his room.

All the great Criminals of State are tried by this Parliament, of which there are many Examples.

The Authority of this Parliament has been held so august, and the Fame of its great Honour has stood so clear, that foreign Princes have often appeal'd to it as Arbitrators of their Differences. And 'tis very remarkable, that the Kings of *Castile* and *Portugal*, in 1403, sent the Treaty of Peace made betwixt them, to the Parliament of *Paris* to be register'd.

In the Minorities of Princes the Parliament confirms the Regency; which *Lewis XIII.* and *Lewis XIV.* both allow'd, when they sent their last Wills to be verifi'd by the Parliament.

*Lewis XI.* when the Parliament had refused to verify some of his Edicts, soon after return'd them Thanks for it in a publick Manner; for he found they would not have been for the Good of the People: And his last Words to his Son when he was dying were, never to undertake any Thing but with the Consent of his Parliament; and he order'd this his Charge to be register'd.

*Francis I.* own'd to the Emperor *Charles V.* that any Contract, Treaty or Convention he should make with him for obtaining his Liberty, would be of no Effect, unless it was ratify'd by Parliament, which was the Depositary of his Authority, and represented all the People in his Kingdom.

*Harry III.* did indeed inforce some Edicts which the Parliament refused to verify; but he revok'd them again

of his own accord, and declar'd, that all the Misfortunes of his Reign were owing to his having violated that fundamental Law of his Kingdom.

No other Parliament of *France*, except that of *Paris*, has in it the Qualities of the three Estates. Here alone the Clergy and Nobility are represented; the rest are Courts of Judicature.

*Craftsman*, Nov. 11. N<sup>o</sup> 332.

*Excises consider'd with Regard to national Liberty.* (See p. 389.)

IT has been often objected against the Act, for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, in Times of Peace, that it is of dangerous Consequence to put one Part of the Nation under different Laws from the rest, and that Men, who are thus in a Manner cut off from the common Benefits of the Constitution, will have but little Regard for it, and may be tempted to reduce their Fellow Subjects to the same Condition with themselves.

I apprehend (says Mr. D'Anvers) this Objection will hold much stronger against *Excise Laws*, which are indeed very much like *martial Laws*, both in their Nature and Execution; with this Difference, that whereas *martial Laws* are continued only from Year to Year, *Excise Laws* are commonly made perpetual, or at least for a long Term of Years.

As *Poverty* and *Slavery* are commonly and very justly joined together, so I can never think or speak of *Liberty*, without annexing some Ideas of *Ease*, *Plenty*, and *Prosperity* to it. Hence it will follow, that a free People should be loaded with as few Taxes as possible, and those to be levy'd in a Manner agreeable to their Constitution; nay, that they will lose all the Advantages of *Freedom*, when either the Weight of *Taxes* themselves, or the Manner of

collecting them, reduces them to *Beggary* and *Dependence*, the proper Circumstances and Characteristicks of *Slaves*.

Ancient History, indeed, furnishes us with several Instances of great States, which not only flourish'd under a general Poverty, but even ow'd the Preservation of their Liberty to it; as the famous Republick of *Rome*, and several *Grecian States*; when every Man, as *Vertot* observes of the *Romans*, thought himself sufficiently wealthy in the Riches of the State; and the Generals as well as common Soldiers received their Subsistence only from their own little Patrimony, cultivated by their own Hands. It was then common to see Men lay down the Command of victorious Armies, the Trust of the publick Treasure, &c. as poor, or poorer than they went into them, and return to the Plough, from whence they were call'd to the Service of their Country. But this Poverty did not consist in the Want of the common Necessaries and Conveniencies of Life, like the Poverty we are speaking of, but only in an Abstinence from all Superfluities and Extravagance. And it is ridiculous to compare those Times to the present, or their Governments to ours, whose Constitution and Maxims of Policy are so very different.

Whenever the Price of our Commodities and Manufactures is so far advanced by high Duties, that other Nations can undersell us, the Consequence must be, that our Riches and Power will sink away with our Trade; a general Scene of Poverty will by Degrees ensue; and I fear our Liberties will decline in Proportion.

But, he says, there is one Point in the Scheme of *Excises* which affects us all in the most sensible Manner, however unconcern'd in Trade, viz. the Number of Officers which must be quarter'd upon us for that Purpose. He then speaks of the Danger

ger from their influencing in Elections; and concludes, We are ready to allow that *Custom-House Officers* have had too much Influence in several Counties, particularly in *Cornwal*; but their Power is chiefly confin'd to *Sea-Port Towns*, and *Boroughs along the Sea Coasts*; whereas a general Conversion of *Customs* into *Excises* will spread them thro' all the *inland Parts of the Kingdom*; and if that should ever come to be the Case, I leave every impartial Man to judge whether our Liberties will be in no Danger.

Free Briton, Nov. 2, 9, and 16.

*A View of the Oppositions to the present and former Governments; in a Letter to a Gentleman.*

**T**HAT Opposition alone is justifiable, which has for its End only the Preservation of our Constitution and Laws, and which exerts itself only when these are in Danger.

The slavish Doctrines, patroniz'd in *Charles Ist's* Time, could they have universally prevail'd, would of themselves have enslav'd the Kingdom, and made the King absolute, without any other Assistance; he would have needed no Army but his Clergy, who would have kept him independent of his People, as long as he was content to be dependent upon them. These Doctrines, with other Attacks on our Constitution, were more than a sufficient Alarm to a Free People, to stand up against their Sovereign, in Defence of those Rights he had no Right to deprive them of. But these Times are no Precedent to the present, when neither any Attempts against Liberty are made by the Guardians of their Country, nor any slavish Doctrines taught, except by the known Enemies of the Constitution.

The main Acts and Characteristics of *Charles IId's* Reign, were illegal Prosecutions, cruel Fines and

Imprisonments, defrauding the Subjects of their Property, Contempt and Discontinuance of Parliaments, demanding and obtaining Subsidies for Purposes it was never design'd to apply them to, Engagements with *Popish* Powers to distress *Protestant* ones, &c. Opposition in these Circumstances was Praise-worthy and becoming *Englishmen*: But what Pretence is there for it now, when no Instance can be produc'd of even one illegal, unjust, or violent Procedure; when no Treaty is enter'd into but for Support of Protestantism, no Measures taken but with a View to the Security of our Privileges and Possessions, nor any Thing done without the Advice or Sanction of Parliament?

**C** Again, in *Charles's* Days the Opposition resided among the Representatives of the Nation. Now it dwells with the Dregs of an expiring Faction, kept alive by a forlorn Minority, a woful Number of Protesters and Renegades. The Contest, in *Charles's* Time, was supported only by vigorous and manly Resolutions and Declarations of Parliament; it is now kept up by wretched low Libels. The Drift in the former Struggle was to vindicate our Laws and Religion in imminent Danger; it is now to overthrow our happy Establishment, and substitute in its room either a wild, impracticable, republican Scheme, or an abjured *Popish Pretender*; in either Supposition not to preserve the Constitution, but to destroy it.

**F** The Struggle in *James IId's* Reign was of the same Character as that in the former, and differs just like that from the Sedition now in being: It was Resistance to a tyrannical Administration, and had no Aim but to place in its Stead a just and legal Government, such a one as we are at length blest'd with, and which our Disturbers are endeavouring to overthrow.

After



After the *Revolution*, by which our Rights and Privileges were ascertain'd and enlarg'd, there started up a Mushroom Mutiny against the new Government; and by the fatal Negligence of some leading Men among the Whigs, that very Faction, which at first was justly stiled the *scandalous Minority*, became sufficiently powerful to give the Law, deny the King common Supplies, control his wisest Measures, and impeach his ablest Ministers, &c. Now here was an Opposition, altogether consistent with the present: It was an Opposition against the greatest Heroe of his Age, the most zealous Asserter of Liberty, and truest Friend to his Country.

K. William, by his unwearied Labours for this Nation, did in Time abate the Strength of his Enemies, settled the Succession, and form'd a new and stronger Confederacy for the Safety of *Europe*. Hence *Q. Anne* had nothing to contend with, but the Remains of a Faction, which had lost its Strength, while it retain'd its Malice, and she was belov'd by her Subjects, and fear'd by her Enemies, the Favourite of Heaven and Earth, in the nine first Years of her Reign: But when the Years of Glory were ended, and Measures were resolved on and taken, for setting aside the Protestant Settlement, it was Time for the old *English* Spirit to re-exert itself. Here was another noble Contest for Freedom, and the last, I hope, that will ever be of that Sort, in which none more distinguish'd themselves than some of his Majesty's present Ministers. The Fruit and Result of that Struggle, is the present happy Establishment. And if Opposition was reasonable for securing the Protestant Succession; it is certainly unreasonable, now it is secur'd, and when all the Good we ever hope for from it, continues to be faithfully executed and promoted.

As to the Objections against the present Administration, the Success of our Negotiations, and the happy Turn our Affairs have taken, do amply justify his Majesty's Measures; and the Ability and Integrity of his Ministers are more and more visible in the Event of Things. As to their having been long in Power, if we suppose them Men of Sense, this is the best Reason in the World for their continuing in it, as they must become more skilful from Experience. The Successes of *Q. Elizabeth* were not more owing to her Sagacity in finding out Men of Understanding, than to her Steadiness in not parting with them, when found; and happy had it been for a late unfortunate Princess, if she had govern'd herself by the same Maxims; she might then have lived many Years longer, at least she would have died without any Diminution of Honour: *De Torcy* found himself inferior to a *Marlborough* and a *Godolphin*; but what Figure did *B——* afterwards make in his Correspondence with him? We know what we gained by exchanging Lord *Godolphin's* Ministry for *B——*'s; and we should gain just as much by exchanging Sir *R. W.* for Mr. *P——*. It is plain, even from the little Effects of the Writings against the Administration, that there has been nothing wrong, or blame-worthy, in it. The Writings of Sir *Richard Steele*, in the last Years of *Q. Anne*, roused the Nation, and fir'd Men with just Resentment: *Cato's* Letters had the same Effect and Success in another Conjunction; and the Reason was, that these Authors had good Grounds to go upon, and Truth and Facts on their Side. But the Authors for the present Faction, as they had no Truth or Facts to trust to, so have they had no Power over Men's Minds, nor made any lasting Impression on them.

Grubstreet Journal, Nov. 16. N<sup>o</sup> 151.

Of Decorum in Behaviour.

**D**ECORUM, according to *Tully*, is a certain Gracefulness in well timing and properly adapting our Words and Actions. The wise Man tells us, *To every Thing there is a Season*; and indeed, in this Observation the very Definition of Duty seems to be contain'd.

It is a very old Observation, that most People are honest while they are young. I think it a Remark equally just, that the modest Part of Mankind (as that Word is commonly understood as oppos'd to Impudence) consists chiefly of such as are in a Progression towards the Middle Stage of Life. From the Time we come to lay aside our childish Follies, we generally begin to see into our own Weaknesses and Imperfections; and from thence entertain such a Diffidence of ourselves, as is necessary to preserve us from the Imputation of Arrogance and Self-conceit. But as we grow older, we fancy Mankind has that Estimation for Age, as to imagine it experimentally wise; and this Presumption often makes us obstinate and dogmatical. Women and Children, it impudent and headstrong, are generally so from their Ignorance: Old Men sometimes, as well from Ignorance, as Pride, but chiefly from the latter.

How sad is it to think, that Age, instead of making us wiser or better, for the most Part serves only to swell us into a tyrannic and presumptuous Behaviour!

I would not be understood to derogate from the Respect due to Age, when 'tis accompanied with a humane and benevolent Disposition; I would even have young Men imitate the Egyptians and Lacedemonians, in ri-

sing from their Seats, at the Approach of those of elder Years: But in return for such Civilities, I would have the Treatment of old Men to their Juniors be mild and gentle, affable and condescending.

Could Men be once brought to think indifferently of themselves, 'tis probable they would be more ready to entertain kind Sentiments of their Neighbours; and to shew a due Sense of the Relations they bear to one another, by a constant Intercourse of mutual good Offices. I believe that Insolence and ill Breeding will generally be found to arise from the Reflection upon a Superiority, either of Fortune or of Understanding; when in Truth, if the richest, or the most knowing, duly consider'd their own Merits, they would soon be inform'd, that their Opulency is nothing but Vanity, and their Wisdom but Folly. In a *French Book*, prais'd highly by Sir *William Temple*, I mean the *Plurality of Worlds*, it is said, that 'All Men's Wisdom depends on

the Ignorance of his Neighbours.' This is so far true, that whatever the wisest Man knows, in Comparison of infinite Sapience, is undoubtedly not of half that Consideration, that a Drop of Water is in Comparison of the vast Ocean. The following remarkable Story, the Moral whereof is obvious, may be seen in the *Turkish History*: *Saladin* the Great commanded, when he was dying, no Solemnity to be used at his Burial; but only his Shirt, in the Manner of an Ensign, made fast to the Point of a Lance, to be carried before his dead Body; a plain Priest going before, and crying thus aloud to the People: 'Saladin, Conqueror of the East, of all the Greatness and Riches he had in this Life, carrieth with him, after his Death, nothing more than his Shirt to his Grave.'

Weekly

*Weekly Register*, Nov. 18. N<sup>o</sup> 136.*The Blunderers.*

**A** Justice of Peace, who was grown old, and whose Temper, by his own Confession, was somewhat morose, says, he had entertain'd the greatest Aversion to Blunders of all Sorts, but especially willful ones; and sure, says he, no Mortal was ever more plagued with them than I have been. Some Time ago, a Fellow was brought before me, who the Plaintiff swore had robb'd his Garden: The Defendant said he had never robb'd a Garden in his Life, and the Dispute lasted long; at last I was desir'd to ask what Garden the Plaintiff had; He answer'd he never had an one, but 'twas an Orchard the Prisoner had robb'd. Then I question'd him how he knew the Prisoner to be the Person that robb'd his Orchard: Sir, says he, I came upon him, and in his Hurry, his Wig blew off, and then I took particular Notice of his Face: — An't please your Worship (replies the Prisoner) I wear my own Hair. — I ask your Worship's Pardon (answers the Plaintiff) I have mistook the Man; really his Hair very much resembles the Perriwig. He then relates several other Blunders that happen'd in his Family; among the rest, an Acquaintance came to him by the Blunder of his Servant, who was to have invited him to his House the next Day. To him he related those Blunders he had met with. Upon which (says he) he entertain'd me with a pleasant Blunder that had happen'd to him; which I was so taken with that I got it turn'd into Verse, as follows.

*A tradesman upon this intent  
A porter to a painter sent;  
To wit — His worship did injoin  
He'd come forthwith to paint a sign.  
The painter much obsequious went;  
The tradesman told him his intent.*

*I'd have you paint (quoth he) a sign;  
I'll spare no cost, so make it fine:  
What it should be I'm at a loss!  
But what d'you say? suppose a cross.  
Cross? quoth the painter — that will show  
Main fine — a great one, Sir, I trow.  
The greatest you can paint, reply'd  
His worship — for I take great pride  
To excel my neighbours all I can:  
So make it fine I say again —  
Sir, says the painter, I'll obey  
Your orders, and so went away.  
But here, I'll tell you, by the by,  
The painter whom we here employ,  
Had got (as a spread rumour teaches)  
A wife at home that wore the breeches,  
A scolding quean, that ne'er possess'd,  
Nor suffer'd him a minute's rest.  
Now home Pill Garlick came, her tongue,  
As usual, strait began ding, dong.  
But patiently he sits him down,  
Whilst she, who swears to break his crown,  
Raves on, — then tir'd sat mute, when he  
Broke silence thus submissively:  
My dear, a cit did me injoin,  
From your dear face to paint a sign.  
My face! quoth she, and furious then,  
Moves her click clack apate again.  
But after many an argument,  
My surly lady gives consent.  
'Tis done — he to the tradesman goes —  
I've done, Sir, what you did propose. —  
Lord! cries the cit, the painter's mad;  
I said a cross, and not a bead.  
A cross I own (says he) you said,  
The greatest too that could be made!  
'Tis here; — for, Sir, upon my life,  
I know no greater than my wife.*

For all my Aversion to Blunders, this pleased me exceedingly; however being so much plagued with the contrary ones, I have appointed to meet five more of my worshipful Brethren, to endeavour the obtaining an Act of Parliament to allot Punishments for such Offences. I have divided them into three Branches; Wilful, Careless, and Simple. For the first, I'd have Transportation; for the next, Whipping; and for the last, only the Correction of the Tongue.

G *Universal Spectator*, Nov. 18. N<sup>o</sup> 215.*A Cure for the Hyp.*

**M**R. Spectator says, The old Distemper, call'd *Melancholy*, was



was happily exchange'd for the *Vapours*, and afterwards for the *Hyp*, till at last it took up the now current Appellation of the *Spleen*; tho' a learned Doctor of the *West* has written a *Tract*, in which he divides the *Spleen* and *Vapours*, not only into the *Hyp*, the *Hypos*, and the *Hypocons*, but subdivides these Divisions into the *Mark-ambles*, the *Moon-palls*, the *Strong-Fives*, and the *Hockogrokles*. I am almost sure I am right, tho' I have mislaid the Book among my *Romances*.

At first, the *Spleen* was said to belong to the *Court-Ladies* only. Here and there a fine Gentleman was pleased to catch it, out of Complaisance to them. Soon after, Dr. *Ratcliff*, out of Pique to the *Court Physicians*, persuaded an *Ironmonger's* Wife of the City into it, and prescribed to her the crying of Brick-dust. The *City Physicians* taking the Hint, laid down first a *Tallow-Candler's* Widow, and then a *Coffermonger's* eldest Daughter, with the same Distemper. At length the *Country Doctors* removed it into the *Hundreds of Essex*, whence a learned *Academick* brought it with him to *Cambridge*: Soon after it was heard of in the *Fens of Lincolnshire*, and it cross'd the *Humber* in 1720.

It is at last got amongst us in *Northumberland*. The industrious Farmer, the Shepherd, Plowman, and Day-Labourer are indeed safe from it, and have so much Regard for their Betters as not to pretend to it. But I have now two *Patients*, who are far gone in this Way, *viz.* a Gentleman, who has lately had a great Estate unexpectedly left him; and a Clergyman's eldest Daughter, whose younger Sister is married before her.

*Collier*, and some other Divines and Moralists, impute this Distemper to Discontent, Disappointment, and Pride; which may be partial Causes: But let the Irregularities of the

Blood and Animal Spirits have their Share, lest the *Theologues* thrust out the *Physician* from his proper Dividend in the Distemper.

I grant, that a Person in the *Spleen* may be flung into a Course of *A Diversions*; and a Mixture of *Wakes, Fairs, Revells, Horse-Races, Assemblies, Operas, Masquerades, and Puppet-Shows*, may be made up for him in a *Prescription*: But where the Case is at the worst, and the Patient (if a Male) begins to think *he is with Child*, or is turned into an *Egg, a Tea-pot, a Glass-Bottle, a Shoulder-Knot, or a Horse's Tail* (of all which Cases we have had notorious Instances) there is, I think, no Way left but to humour the Distemper; and the *Craft of Physick* is, in this Case, much preferable to the *Art*. To this Purpose Mr. *Spectator* tells the following Story.

A young Gentleman of good Sense and Learning, and a plentiful Estate, had no Malady to complain of but the *Spleen*, and soon found there could be nothing worse. Hereupon he came up from his Seat on the Borders of *Wales*, to *Oxford* where he had been bred, in order for a Cure: He seem'd well in Body, and said he had no Cause of Trouble in Mind; but still he complain'd, he was *he knew not how-ill*, — *Deep in the Shaggs*, — *Hyp'd to a violent Degree*, — *full of the Glooms and Dismals*, &c.

By the *Doctors* Advice he retir'd to a Town in the Neighbourhood, where there was good Air, not too much Company, nor too great a Solitude, and where after diverting himself with Riding and other Exercises, he might conclude the Day with a few Friends and a cheerful Bottle; with which he was for some Time exceedingly relieved.

Opposite to his best Apartment was a *Cobler's Stall*, who work'd hard all Day, and was often diverting himself and others with a Catch; a  
H h h Song;

Song, or a Ballad. The Gentleman was for some Time hugely pleased with this; but upon comparing this chearful Mechanick's Condition with his own, came by Degrees to envy him, and at last to hate him mortally. In this Temper he took some back Rooms next the Gardens; but still the Idea of the happy *Cobler* haunted him, till at last he fancied he was *possess'd*, and that the *Cobler* was got down into his Belly, where he lay poking with his Awl, gnawing the Leather, and beating furiously with his Hammer. In this Distress consulting again his *Physicians*, he told them, *he had swallow'd a Cobler*: Upon which they all declar'd him mad, and gave him up as incurable.

A young Student in *Physick*, related to the Family where the Gentleman lodg'd, was told in a Visit of this extraordinary Case, and with much Difficulty admitted to see the *Patient*, whom he found in an easy Chair, groaning hideously, and turning from Side to Side, as the *Cobler* made a *Puncture* or *Contusion*. He complain'd of an immoderate *Swelling*, of *Throbbings* like *Blows*, &c. and of the Stench of *Ale* and *Tobacco*. At last he said, *Now pray, Doctor, what do you think I am troubled with?* The *Doctor* gravely answer'd, *Really, Sir, I am inclin'd to believe, that you have swallow'd a Cobler.* — *A Cobler?* (says the *Patient*) *You have it! You have it! — Ob, the Villain; the Villain! Now I feel him pricking me: — Surely you was sent by Heaven to my Deliverance. — But what can you do for me?* To Night (says the *Dr.*) *you shall take a composing Draught, that will make both you and your Cobler easy; and to Morrow I will visit you again.*

That Evening the *Dr.* privately sends for the *Cobler*, tips him a *Piece*, with the Promise of another; gives him all his Instructions, and engages him heartily in the Operation. The

next Morning he re-visits his *Patient*; orders him to keep his Bed till Night, and then retires to an adjoining Room, hung round with old Tapestry, where he got all Things ready. A very strong *Emetick* was sent in by the *Apothecary*; a large *Bathing Tub*, half fill'd with Water, was set close by a Closet, to which there was an Opening thro' the Hangings. The *Dr.* had furnish'd his Pockets with some of the *Cobler's* Tools and Utensils, properly dispos'd: The Family was let into the Secret: A dim Light was plac'd at the further End of the Room; and the *Cobler* was privately station'd behind the Hangings.

About 10 at Night the *Patient* was introduc'd in Form; took the *Emetick*, and after one or two Plunges, the *Dr.* gravely fish'd in the Liquors with a large Ladle, and at last brought up some *Ends* and *Hog's Bristles*: — *See here, Sir* (says he) *We are right! We are right! Come, one Plunge more, —* And then he fishes up an *Awl*, a *Ball of Thread*, and some *Lumps of Wax*: — *Again, Sir! again!* (continues the *Dr.*) and then brings up a *Hammer*, a *Paring Knife*, and two *Heel-Pieces*: — *Now, Sir, we are near him; shut your Eyes close, and take one more hearty Plunge.* In this Interval he lugs the *Cobler* from behind the Hangings, soufes him over Head and Ears in the Tub, and then cries out, *Open your Eyes, Sir! We have him! We have him!* and withal collaring the *Cobler*, just risen from the Deluge, he severely reprimanded him for daring to get down a Gentleman's Throat; and threatening him heavily, in Case of a Return, shew'd him at last the shortest Way down Stairs. The *Patient* was for a while astonish'd at his Deliverance; but by Degrees he compos'd himself; for there was no resisting Demonstration. That Night he took another composing *Draught*, was well next Morning, and the *Dr.* returned with 50 Guineas to Oxford.

N. B.

N. B. *The following Papers relating to Excises we shall reduce into as narrow a Compass as possible, on Account of being larger on Things that are more entertaining.*

*Fog's Journal, Nov. 18, and 25.*

**I**N the first Paper, he mentions an Author who writ in the Reign of K. William III. whose Authority he suspected those on the other Side of the Question would rely much upon; but if they quote him fairly, he believes his Arguments will be of no Service to them.

This Writer (*says Fog*) does indeed recommend *Excises*, but he recommends them as a desperate Remedy in some desperate Disease of the Body Politick. If a Nation, *e. g.* be engag'd with many powerful Enemies, and is under a Necessity of exerting her whole Strength, and that there is no Way of raising a sufficient Supply for her Defence, Recourse may be had to *Excises*; but even in this Case, they should be laid aside the Minute the Occasion ceases. That they should impose only on such Things as are bulky, and not easily mov'd from Place to Place; on Things in which there are the fewest Dealers: That the Officers employ'd in them should be as few as possible; that they should be kept under strict Discipline; that they should be restrain'd from meddling in Elections; and even with all these Limitations he would not advise them, unless the Nation should unanimously and freely go into them; for if they should be carried by a small Majority against the Sense and Grain of the Generality of the People without Doors, and even against the Opinion of some of Credit within Doors, the People will have a Notion, that they were obtain'd by Management and Corruption, and they will not only occasion great Clamours all over the Kingdom, but they never will yield the Money propos'd to be rais'd by them.

He then endeavours to shew of what great Advantage the Plantation Trade is to *England*, and that 'tis probable this will be first affected by *Excises*.

The other Paper contains only a long Quotation from a Pamphlet, writ, he says, immediately after the Revolution, upon the Subject of *Excises*. It begins, thus: I hope Party Disputes will cease, and that all will agree heartily in their Endeavours to support the Government, the King, the Customs, and the Laws: This Whole I call the Constitution; which Constitution whoever is weary of, let him give a *general Excise*: But I doubt not to demonstrate, that it will entirely destroy the present Form of Government, &c.

*Craftsman, Nov. 18, and 25.*

**A** Writer upon Trade observes, that those Loads upon Industry, *high Customs* and *Excises*, were on Foot in the *Roman Empire*, after the Commonwealth was destroy'd, and amongst the *Eastern Kings*; but not thought of in these *Gothick Settlements*, till this Kind of Taxing was reviv'd in *Italy*, from thence carried into *Spain*, and from thence found its Way into *France*.

The *Tributes, Aids, or Subsidies*, which our Ancestors granted to the King, upon the Alienation of *Crown Lands*, consisted in certain Duties on Importation and Exportation, at length call'd *Customs*, because they had been *usually* or *customarily* paid; But *Excises* are Inventions of so modern Date, that the very Name is not to be found in our *Law-Books*, till about the Middle of the last Century.

The first Attempt to introduce these Taxes into *England* was in 1626, by way of *Commission under the Great Seal*, without Consent of the People; and therefore it was defeated by Parliament. The next Effort



fort had more Success in the Times of the *Civil Wars*, when the *Parliament* made Use of an *Excise*, continued only from Month to Month. After the *Restoration*, K. Charles II. artfully obtain'd a Grant of the *Excise on Ale and Beer*, instead of an *E-*  
*quivalent* on Land, which the *Parliament* had offer'd him on abolishing the *Court of Wards*. Tho' a *Motiv* of this *Excise* was to determine at the King's Death, the *Parliament* of K. James II. was in so good a Humour, that besides the whole *Excise* which his Brother had, they gave him an additional Duty on *Wine, Tobacco, &c.* The whole *Excise upon Beer and Ale* was continued to K. William, and more than one Attempt was made to extend it into a *general Excise*, under the old Pretence of *Necessity*: But this was so vigorously oppos'd by many the most zealous *Friends to Liberty* and the *Revolution*, that the *Projectors* were forc'd to lay it aside. Amongst these honest Patriots were the late excellent Lord *Sommers*, Mr. *Hampden* and Mr. *Locke*; the two last of whom have left their Testimonies against it in Print.

In the next Paper, Mr. *D'Anvers* considers the Nature of a *general Excise*: By *Excises* he means all *Impositions on Home Consumption, which are collected by particular Officers under the Crown, and subject to the Laws of Excise*; whether such *Impositions* are call'd *Excises, Inland-Duties*, or by any other Name. A *general Excise*, he says, is *when the Necessaries and Conveniencies of Life are generally excis'd*. His *Adversaries* perhaps may mean a *universal Excise* by a *general one*, but as the Words cannot properly be so us'd, so he believes there never was an *universal Excise* in any Nation since the World began, and hopes there never will as long as it lasts. But he is sorry to observe that the multiplying these Duties from Year to Year, which seems (says he) to be growing

too fashionable, has a Tendency at least, not only to a *general*, but even an *universal Excise*.

He then mentions several Things on which Duties are collected by *Methods and Laws* of the same Kind; as, *Beer and Ale, Mum, Cyder, Perry and sweet Wines; Malt, Brandy, and all distill'd Spirits; Leather, Soap, Candles, Hops; Paper, Past-Boards, Mill-Boards, &c. Silks and Callicoes; Starch, Hides, Wire, and wrought Plate; Coffee, Tea and Chocolate; Salt, &c.*

*Daily Courant*, Nov. 17, 18, and 25.

THESE Papers are in Answer to some of Mr. *D'Anvers's* former Papers, and contain many Observations of the same Nature with those in *Applebee's Journal*, (See p. 388, 394.) We shall set down some of this Author's chief Positions.

There are many Cases, wherein a single Justice of Peace, may, upon his own View, or upon Proof of the Facts by Witnesses, finally determine the Affair; and, without any Appeal or farther Formality of Law, cause the Effects of an Offender to be seiz'd, and his Person to be committed to Prison; and even in many Instances inflict a corporal Punishment: And yet I never heard this complain'd of as oppressive.

A Statute was made no longer ago than the 6th of the late King, empowering *Justices of Peace* to condemn *run and unaccustomed Goods*, in the same summary Way, without the Concurrence of a Jury, which the *Craftsman* complains of as the great Hardship of *Excises*, and which he insists upon to be peculiar only to *exciseable Commodities*.

I have been credibly inform'd, that the whole Charge of paying this *standing Army of Excise Officers*, as they have been call'd, amounts to no more than barely 6*l*. in the Pound; which is to be imputed to the Excellency

lency there is in this Method of collecting Taxes, preferable to all others.

By the Statute of 33 Hen. 8. Chap. 39. *Every Bond made to the King is in Nature of a Statute Staple*; which is an Instrument or Assurance in Law, by Virtue of which the Creditor may immediately have Execution against the Body, Lands, and Goods of the Debtor upon Non-Payment, without being obliged to go thro' the ordinary Processes of Law, or to submit his Cause to the Determination of a Jury.

By the Common-Law, the King's Debtor or Accomptant was never entitled to the Privilege of a Tryal by a Jury; but his Body, Lands and Goods might, at the first Instance, be swept away by an Execution at the Suit of the Crown.

The Laws of Excise are so far from being injurious and oppressive to the Trader, that they are, in many Respects, infinitely preferable to those that relate to the Customs, and are attended with several very considerable Circumstances in their Favour, which the latter are apparently defective in.

London Journal, Nov. 18. N<sup>o</sup> 699.

*Blessings of the Revolution, and the Means of preserving them.*

THE Revolution delivered us from lawless Tyranny and absolute Subjection to the Will of one Man, cruel by Nature, and much more cruel by his Religion: It deliver'd us from Murders in Form of Law; from actual Suspensions of the Laws themselves; from Establishment of Popish Courts and Convents, surrendering and betraying of Charters, Perversions of the whole Course of Justice, and professedly laying the Foundations of perpetual Popery and Slavery.

In these Circumstances, nothing under Heaven could have preserv'd us, but making the Prince of Orange King, and so bringing about that

Revolution, by which we redeem'd our Constitution from the terrible Encroachments of the Crown, and settled a happy Balance between Prerogative and Liberty; such a Balance, that we seem as free and as well secured in our Freedom, as human Affairs are capable of.

But tho' our Liberties are thus firmly settled, yet we ought always to be upon our Guard against all Doctrines and Actions, which tend to weaken them.

We should, above all, beware of the Growth of that traiterous Doctrine of *Passive Obedience*; which at one bold Stroke takes away all the Security of our Laws, by changing the Government from legal to arbitrary. This destructive Doctrine was the Invention of some learned Clergymen in the Reign of the Stuarts, who by large Preferments were invited to Court-Service; so that it arose from a vicious Gratitude to their Patron and Benefactor, at the Expence of the Publick Weal.

We should guard also against the Growth of Popery. This is become our indispensable Duty at this Time; for Converts to that Religion (if 'tis not Blasphemy to call it so) are made all over the Kingdom; and Priests and Jesuits are almost in every Parish of this great Town, as well as the Country, fishing among the ignorant and unfortunate, to catch Souls. It is, therefore, worthy the Care of the Magistrates to hinder these Conversions; because every Englishman who is made a Convert to Popery, is made a Traitor to his Prince and Country. While these Things are doing, we seem to sleep; but while we sleep, the Enemy (the worst Enemies of Mankind) are sowing Tares.

Lastly, if we would preserve the Blessings of the Revolution, we should guard against Divisions among ourselves; for a hearty Union among the Friends of Liberty, is absolutely necessary to secure our Liberties.

There

There are other Things (says Mr. Osborne) we should guard against, such as the Growth of *Prerogative*, &c. But *those Subjects* we leave to the Care of our *Worthy Friend* and *Fellow Labourer*, the *Craftsman*.

*Free Briton*, Nov. 23. N<sup>o</sup> 156.

*The End of Government, and Duty of the Governed.*

IT is the Love of Peace and Security which has drawn Men into Society. Whatever their Industry acquires, is only valuable to them, as they can enjoy it in Safety, and without uneasy Apprehensions. No Government can allot an equal Condition to all Men. The Diligence, Wisdom, and Success of some, will make them richer and stronger than others. Government can therefore only propose to afford a just and equal Protection, so that all the Subjects may have full Liberty to acquire whatever they can by their Industry, and full Security to enjoy whatever they have thus acquir'd. Publick Authority is in a State the aggregate Strength of all the Individuals uniting themselves under that State; and as every Man uniting gives his Quota to this great collective Power for the Benefit of the Whole, so any Man may demand the Assistance of that Power for the Preservation of himself.

So that Peace and Security are the chief Advantages of Government, the great Ends of its Institution, the Merits of its Administration; Blessings, which if it derives to the Body of the People, entitle it to the Support of the People, as their own best Interest.

It is this that endears Government to the Governed. More than this Men cannot reasonably desire, nor can more be perform'd by the best and most beneficent Government. What still remains for the Advancement of Men's Happiness must be refer'd to their own Industry. It is sufficient Reason for them to give the Govern-

ment Support, that it gives them Protection.

No Governments, however powerful and just, can reward all who serve or support them, but by the general Return of duly protecting them. Let ever so many be favour'd with Trusts, more than can be preferr'd will still be unprovided for; and as 'tis impracticable for Governments to prefer all, it would be a most unnatural and immoral Thing, for Men to oppose or desert a Government on that Account.

Besides, if general Struggles once are set on Foot for Offices, and Men abandon their natural Protection in this frantick Strife for unreasonable Favour, what Consequences must ensue? Those Rights which are most sacred, must be expos'd to Hazard. Instead of gaining Places and Preferments they may soon want Liberty and Property; instead of procuring Court-Favour they may find themselves depriv'd of common Protection; instead of gaining an Establishment of new Privileges, they may be refus'd Toleration for the old, and by rashly attempting to make their Condition better may render it infinitely worse.

In human Life and in Society there are many Things desirable, nay, many which may perhaps be demanded of Right, and yet from common Prudence ought not to be too far pursued; for if the Pursuit be very hazardous, or if the Acquisition cost too dear, what will it avail, that Men have pursued their Right, if the very Recovery of it hath ruin'd their Happiness? There may be great and formidable Enemies whom they must encounter with; in such a Contest they put not only their new Claims, but their old Possessions, upon the Issue; and if they are unsuccessful, the same Power which defeats their new Claims may deprive them of their old Possessions.



I must therefore intreat all Bodies of Men to value that Happiness which they at present enjoy; to be very careful how they hazard it by engaging in uncertain Contests, and with dangerous Enemies; to set a higher Price on what they enjoy in Peace than what they possibly can attain by so much Hazard; to be very attentive to the Times and Tempers of Men, when they advance new Claims; to be cautious how they hurt their Friends, or how they give their Enemies Opportunities to hurt themselves; to look diligently, whether none are working to undo them by misleading them; and, lastly, to be content at all Times with a moderate Share of Happiness, since it is not possible for Men to live in this World free from all Inconveniencies.

*Daily Courant, Nov. 23.*

*Causes of the Rise, Progress and Destruction of Commerce.*

**A**FTER several Observations on the Usefulness, Necessity, prodigious Extent, and constant Improvement of the *British* Commerce; and having shown, that *Q. Elizabeth* grew formidable abroad, by the Prosperity of her Subjects at home, and by a wise Protection of Commerce, laid the first Foundations of that Maritime Strength, which is now the Ornament, and Defence of *Britain*; this Author says:

All *Traffick* between different Countries was at first occasioned, by the strong Desire of adding the Conveniencies of Life to the mere *Necessities* of it. And this Want of those Conveniencies was owing to the total Badness of the Soil, and Climate of a Country, or the more partial Defect of it, as to some useful, and pleasant Commodities; or else to the Number of the Inhabitants, who being too many in Proportion to the Produce of it, were obliged to seek

Supplies elsewhere; and because Strangers would not part with their Property for nothing, somewhat in Exchange was to be offered, of equal Value either in the Thing itself, or made so by the Want of it, or the Labour bestowed upon it. Thus first began *Merchandize, Manufactures, and Money.*

But because the same Wants which prompted industrious Men to traffick, did also excite the idle and vicious to commit Violence, and to rob; and because also some *Manufactures* could not be so well carried on by single Persons; therefore did Men first associate in *Villages*, which afterwards became *great Cities*, for their Security and Convenience. Between these *Cities*, Commerce at length became familiar at the Return of certain Seasons of the Year; and before Laws could be established in Form, was governed by certain tacit but well known Rules, which were inviolably to be observed on each Part, upon the Penalty of the Interruption of all *Traffick*, and thereby the Loss of the Conveniencies of Life.

And when Things are once in Motion, says Sir *William Temple*, *Trade* begets *Trade*, as Fire does Fire; and People go much where many People are already gone; and from the *Traffick* between Neighbours in the same Country, the Passage was easy to Commerce between the Inhabitants of different Countries. Thus, if we consider a Trading People in their first State, while they remember their first Necessities; and are not above the Fears of being involved in them again; that is, while they retain the Habits of Industry and Parsimony, they necessarily grow rich and prosper. But when by long Success their antient Wants are obliterated, or perhaps a new Generation is arisen who never knew them, they indulge their Appetites more freely to foreign Luxuries; which, if they do not purchase

(as before) by the Exchange of the Manufacture of their Native Commodities, but at the Cost of the Silver, Gold, or other Species, which had been hoarded up by their frugal Ancestors; by this Means are they again reduced to their primitive State, and are then called *poor*; that is, they must want a great deal more than they now have, or know how speedily to acquire.

However, tho' *Luxury*, if it become universal, is of itself sufficient to destroy the Commerce of a People; I mean, if it be of that Sort as to turn the *Balance* of the whole Trade of a Nation, entirely and in a great Degree to its Disadvantage: Yet there are many other Forms of Ruin (not to mention here the desolating Judgments of Heaven) which raze the Foundations of a State, and exterminate even the very Remembrance of it. *Liberty* and *Trade*, the two Sources of National Greatness, live and die together; and there is nothing so fatal to either as *Civil Confusions*. In a *Foreign War* Traffick has often found its Way, and prosper'd even in the Enemy's Quarters; but in an intestine Commotion, the *Merchant* loses all Heart, and becomes a Stranger to his own Country.

*London Journal*, Nov. 25. N<sup>o</sup> 700.

*A Discourse on the Principles of some modern Infidels; occasion'd by several late Books and Pamphlets.*

**W**E have oppos'd *Superstition*, (says this Writer, who now signs himself *Socrates*) because it is a most terrible Enemy to all that's great and good amongst Men, and has committed such Ravages upon *Common Sense*, *Liberty*, *Humanity*, and all *social Virtue*, under a Pretence of *Zeal for God*, as fill one with the utmost Horror and Detestation.

But *Superstition* is not the only Enemy to *Virtue*; for there are a Set of Men, who, by *false Philosophy* and

*false Wit*, and under a Pretence of rescuing Mankind from the Power of *Superstition*, have dug up the very Foundations of *common Honesty*.

Is there then no Way to destroy what is *false*, but by destroying what is *true* with the *false*? Because *Virtue* has been injur'd and oppress'd, must we *cruelly stab it to the Heart*? Must we renounce all *natural Faith*, *Justice* and *Equity*? deny that any Action is *right* or *wrong* in Nature? and assert that *Force* and *Power* alone constitute right and wrong? Yet to this Pitch of Extravagance hath the warm *Anti-zeal* and irreligious Frenzy of some *modern Reformers* carried them. The Words *Religion*, *Church*, or *Faith* throw them into Convulsions. There was an old *Atheistical* Gentleman, very well known in Town, who, in the late Queen's Time, broke his Heart, and died of Grief, upon passing of the Act for building 50 new Churches; and there is another now living of these *Anti-Enthusiastical Enthusiasts*, who will cross the Way if he meets a *Priest*: And so general are the Schemes of *Hobbes* and *Spinoza* grown, for rooting up *Virtue* and *Deity*, that even the Sessions-Papers have got some of these *fashionable Free-Thinkers*: And we have just now seen a Pamphlet call'd, *A Philosophical Dissertation upon Death*, wherein *Murder*, *Adultery*, *Sodomy*, *Treachery*, and all Kind of Villainies are *justified* and affirm'd to be *no Crimes*.

If this be the Case, we have got much indeed by getting rid of *Superstition*. Who had not rather live with the *Ecclesiastical Savages* in Spain and Italy, than with these *unnatural Savages*? for the one only destroy *Hereticks*, but the other may, upon their own Principles, destroy their most intimate Acquaintance and best Friends, when their *Interest* lies that Way, and they can do it with *Impunity*. The worst *Superstition* is better than this *immoral Philosophy*:

For

For the *Superstitious* are under the Influence of the Laws, as well as these *pretended* Free-Thinkers; and have Principles of *moral Actions* too, in all Cases but *Heresy*, which these Men, by their own Confession, are absolutely without; and by thus striking at the Root of all Virtue, making *Vice* a national Advantage, and laughing at all Honesty, Humanity and Good-Nature, they have destroyed the very End for which alone all wise and good Men ever oppos'd *Superstition* and *Priestcraft*.

These Men have, therefore, played a very fine Game; for by denying the *natural Differences* of Things, and throwing down the *moral Standard*, they have left it impossible to shew the Falshood of the most *absurd* and *wicked* Religion that ever became *national*, even *Papery* itself: And their *Adversaries* must ever have the Advantage of them in the Opinion of the World; because they will shew, that the same Men who oppose *Revelation*, do also oppose *natural Religion* and *moral Virtue*.

Free Briton, Nov. 30. N<sup>o</sup> 157.

Of Authority and Government: From Sir William Temple.

AUTHORITY arises from the following Things: From the Opinion of *Wisdom*, as that which makes Men judge what are the best Ends, and what the best Means to attain them: This gives Authority to a Pilot at Sea, whom all the Passengers suffer to steer them as he pleases.

From the Opinion of *Goodness*, which makes Men prefer their Duty and their Promise, before their Passions or Interest; and is properly the Object of Trust.

From the Opinion of *Valour*, as it gives Awe, and promises Protection: This makes the Authority of Men among Women; and that of a Master-Buck in a numerous Herd,

tho' perhaps not strong enough for any two of them: But the Impression of single Fear holds when they are together, by the Ignorance of uniting.

*Eloquence*, as it passes for a Mark of Wisdom; *Beauty*, of Goodness; and Nobility, of Valour (its Original) have likewise ever some Effect on the Opinion of the People.

But the Opinion of *divine Favour*, or Designation of the Persons, or of the Races that govern, commonly gives greater Authority than all the rest. This made the Heathen Kings derive themselves from some God; or join the Mitre to the Crown: This made the *Caliphs* of *Persia* and *Egypt*, and the Emperors of *Arabia*, derive themselves from *Mahomet*; the *Yucas* of *Peru*, from the Sun; and the *Ottoman* Race to be ador'd among the *Turks*, as design'd by Heaven for perpetual Empire. And the *sacring* of the Kings of *France* (as *Loyzel* says) is the Sign of their sovereign Priesthood, in the Right whereof they can hold all vacant Benefices.

*Piety*, as it is thought a Way to the Favour of God; and *Fortune*, as it looks like the Effect either of that, or of Prudence and Courage, beget Authority. As likewise Splendour of Living in great Palaces, with numerous Attendance, much Observance, and rich Habits differing from common Men; both as it seems to be the Reward of those Virtues, already named, or the Effect of Fortune; or as it is a Mark of being obey'd by many.

From all these Authority arises; but is by nothing so much strengthened as by Custom. And Power must be allowed to follow Authority: From whence, perhaps, may be deduced a truer Original of all Governments, than from any Contracts; tho' Governments founded on Contract may have succeeded those founded on Authority.



Governments by a single Person seem to be the more natural, and *Commonwealths* the more artificial Governments. These last seem to be introduc'd either by the Wisdom and Moderation of some one Law-giver, who prefers that which he esteems publick Utility, before any Interest or Greatness of his own (such were *Lycurgus* in *Sparta*, and *Solon* in *Athens*, and *Timoleon* in *Syracuse*;) or else by the Confluence of many Families out of some Countries expos'd to barbarous Invasions, into Places fortified by Nature. Such were *Rhodes* of old, and several small Islands upon the Coasts of *Ionia*; and such was *Venice*, founded upon the Inundation of the barbarous Nations over *Italy*: Or, lastly, by the Extinction of some Tyranny, which being thrown off by the Indignation of an oppressed People, makes Way for a popular Government, &c. Such were *Rome* upon the Expulsion of the *Tarquins*; and the *United Provinces* upon their Revolt from *Spain*. Yet are none of these Forms to be rais'd or upheld without the Influence of Authority, acquired by the Force of Opinion of those Virtues abovementioned, which concurred in *Brutus* among the *Romans*, and in Prince *William* of *Orange* among those of the *Netherlands*.

*Grubstreet Journal*, Nov. 30. N<sup>o</sup> 155.

*Of the Order of the Thistle.*

THE *Thistle* was very antiently the Badge of *Scotland*, as the *Rose* was of *England*, the *Lilly* of *France*, the *Pomegranate* of *Spain*, &c.

The principal Ensign of this Order is a gold Collar compos'd of *Thistles*, interwoven and link'd with Sprigs or Leaves of *Rue* all of Gold, having pendent thereto the Image of *St. Andrew* with his Cross, and this Epigraph, *Nemo me impune lacessit* (formerly *lacet*.) The common Ensign is a green Ribbon, &c.

One Opinion carries the Rise of this Order as high as the Year 819;

another places it in 1425; and a third brings it down as low as 1500.

The Occasion of it is as uncertain as the Time. As to the Story of the Appearance of *St. Andrew's* Cross to *Hungus* King of the *Picts* and his Soldiers, (or of *St. Andrew* himself in a Dream to *Hungus*, and of the Cross in Time of Battle, to both Armies, viz. that of *Hungus*, and of *Albainus*, King of *Scotland*, when they gain'd the Victory over *Atbelstan*, K. of *Northumberland*.) the present learned Age is so far from believing any such Appearances, that 'tis rather apt to question the Truth of *St. Andrew's* Martyrdom upon a real Cross.

Mr. *Chamberlayne* tells us, that being grown into Desuetude by Length of Time, this Order was reviv'd by *K. James VII.* [of *Scotland*, and II. of *England*;) but his Misfortunes preventing the Completion of that Matter, it was restor'd by the late *Q. Anne*.

The Thistle is as proper a Symbol of the Barrenness of a Country, as of the Courage of its Inhabitants: However, the former can be no just Matter of Reproach to any People; and therefore that Sarcasm of *Cleaveland* is too severe and bitter,

*Had Cain been Scot, God would have chang'd his doom,*

*Not forc'd him wander, but confin'd him home.*

The most barren Regions are generally most fertile in Men of Courage: And these are never ashamed of the natural Inconveniencies of their Country; but follow the Example of *Ulysses*, who preferred the barren Rocks of *Ithaca* to all the Plenty of *Calypso's* Island. I therefore imagine the Thistle was assumed, as a Symbol both of the Infertility of the *Scottish* Soil, and of the Intrepidity of its Inhabitants.

As *Rue* subdues Vapours, strengthens the Brain, resists Poison, and heals the Bites of Serpents, it might probably be joined with the Thistle, to shew, that those who wear it, are, or ought to be, fortified against the Whims of the Spleen, and the lazy Stupidity, venomous Flattery, and serpentine Malice, which abound in warmer, more fertile, and luxurious Climates.

*Verdes*

Verſes wrote on a blank Leaf by my  
Lord Lanſdown, when he preſent-  
ed his Works to the Queen, 1732.

A Muſe expiring, who with earlieſt voice,  
Made kings, and queens, and beauties  
charms her voice,  
Now on her death-bed, the laſt homage pays,  
O queen, to thee; accept her dying lays:  
So at th' approach of death the cygnet tries  
To warble one note more, and ſinging dies.  
Hail mighty queen, whoſe pow'rful ſmiles a-  
lone

Command obedience, and ſecure the throne.  
Contenting parties, and plebeian rage,  
Had puzzled loyalty for half an age:  
Conqu'ring our hearts you and the long diſpute;  
All who have eyes confeſs you abſolute;  
To Tory doctrines even Whigs reſign,  
And in your perſon own the right divine.  
Thus ſung the muſe, in her laſt moments ſhe'd  
With Carolina's praiſe, and then expir'd.

A rural Lay. Moſt humbly inſcribed  
to the Right Hon. John Barber,  
Eſq; Lord Mayor of London. By  
a Gentleman in Norwich.

A N humble muſe from long-kept ſilence  
breaks;  
From whence ſhe came, or who ſhe is that  
ſpeaks,  
Inquiry's needleſs; ſince ſhe means no wrong,  
But to divert you with a rural ſong:  
Yet leſt th' inſiſtitive, who love to pry  
Into the ſecrets ſhroud'd from their eye,  
Should (as they uſe) their needleſs gueſſes make,  
And name an hundred authors by miſtake;  
Tells much for once ſhe deſigns to let you know,  
From whom and whence theſe well-meant verſes  
flow.

In ſacred ſolitude and bleſt retreat,  
(Manſions more fitting for the good than great)  
Cloſe by a pleaſant brook that purling glides,  
And waſhes with its ſtreams the meadows ſides,  
The fragrant meadows deck'd with Flora's care,  
And bleſt beſides with aromatick air,  
Stands a tall, ſhady, and delightful grove,  
Bleſt and protect'd by the god of love;  
Where none but Phil'mel and her warbling  
choir,

And nymphs who burn with Cupid's purer fire,  
Are conſtant gueſts to taſte the ſweets it yields;  
And reap the pleaſures of the neighboring fields;  
In this bleſt grove, whoſe eye-delighting trees  
Defend from ſummer's heat, and winter's  
breaths;

Where no diſtracting party-miſes ſpring,  
Only ſoft murmurs that the Zephyrus bring;  
Where ſuch redundant bleſſings daily flow  
None can expreſs, not even they who know;  
Here our poor muſe, tho' late, yet wiſely choſe  
To end her days in calm and ſweet repoſe;

To ſhroud herſelf from all the ſcuds of ſtriſe,  
Which conſtantly attend on active life;  
Here ſhe in ſolitude would peace purſue,  
And bid the reſtleſs world a full adieu.

Long had ſhe ſeen the factions of the age,  
And oft reprov'd them in a zealous rage;  
As often blam'd the ſates that gave 'em birth,  
Nor leſs diſplac'd Aſtea left the earth;  
Still did ſhe lead a rough uneaſy life,  
Amidſt the tempeſts of a party-ſtriſe;  
And plainly ſaw that neither wealth or glory,  
Were nat'ral conſequents to whig or tory;  
That both were roots their ſubtle betters us'd,  
And as dull tools not well could be abus'd:  
Experience taught her what ſhe might expect,  
And found her friends rewarded with neglect.  
Yet did ſhe not regard it in a rage,  
But only call'd it, an ungrateful age!  
Vow'd to forſake theſe ſcuds and irkſome ſtriſe,  
And ſtraight aſſume a ſolitary life:  
Yet bleſt herſelf, and pleas'd ſhe was to find,  
She ſtill retain'd her former loyal mind;  
Her virt'ous principles would ſtill purſue,  
In ſpite of what ſome did, or did not do;  
And tho' her friends unwiſely broke the laws  
Of common prudence, ſtill ſhe lov'd the cauſe.

Thus fix'd, our muſe perſon'd the wrangling  
throng;  
And now delights to hear the linnet's ſong;  
The black-bird's chaunting, and the warbling  
thrush

Yield her freſh pleaſures from each verdant baſh;  
Each bird, each tree, each herb do now diſpenſe  
Various delights to gratify her ſenſe;  
The whole retreat, diſſolv'd in perfect love,  
Own her the charming miſtreſs of the grove:  
Nor can ſhe chuſe but think herſelf diſcreet,  
To quit conſuſion for ſh' bleſt a ſeat;  
And with a heart that's pitiful and kind,  
Commiserates the fate of thoſe behind.  
From this bleſt muſe, (tho' humble, meek  
and low)

In ſar retreat, theſe well-meant verſes flow.

Whiſt thus retir'd the muſe in ſilence lay,  
Sharing the bleſſings of each new born day;  
Careleſs of what ambitious ſouls purſue,  
Or what thoſe reſtleſs factious ſpirits do;  
Fame with a ſcill-mouth'd blaſt awak'd from  
reſt,

And rais'd ſoft fire within her peaceful breaſt:  
Barber, the ſound! 'twas Barber's grateful  
name,

That could rekindle a poſtick flame:  
Barber alone could make the ſilent ſing,  
And with ſweet numbers imp the muſe's  
wing;

His name from long-kept ſilence will excite;  
Barber pronounc'd, what poet will not write;  
Strive to ſet forth his well-deſerved praiſe,  
In melting numbers, and in ſoft lay;  
Barber, the pleader of the widow's cauſe,  
In ſweeteſt ſonnets claims a juſt applauſe:  
The bount'ous ſun be kindly, freely gave,  
Was truly noble, worthy, juſt, and brave:

Well may his praise the pen and thought im-  
ploy,

Who gratitude and bounty makes his joy;  
'Tis highly just, merit too long conceal'd,  
Shew'd to the world with candour be reveal'd;  
Nor can a juster recompence be made,  
To palliate what has been so long delay'd.

Nor are the living only thus his care,  
But 'en the dead his wond'rous bounty share;  
His great munificence he did dispense,  
In memory of one poor man of sense;  
The bust erected to reboe deathless name,  
Equally serves to aggrandize his fame;  
For Butler's monument will always stand,  
A lasting fame of Barber's bound'ous hand:  
Thus what he did for him in pure regard,  
Turns undesignedly his own reward.

O, Prior! were my muse sublime as thine,  
Had I the beauties in thy diction shine;  
Thy nervous sense, thy lines so sweet, so strong;  
Then might I warble out a grateful song.  
Or had I, heavenly Pope, thy matchless lays,  
(Thou English Virgil, tho' not England's Bays)  
O then in numbers peerless as these men,  
Would I in Barber's praise exert my pen;  
In Pope's lov'd lines his virtues I'd rehearse,  
And make them as immortal as his verse:  
His acts with Pope's eternal lines should vie,  
And while these liv'd, those other ne'er should die.

But tho' I want this godlike poet's strain,  
Still will I sing; and yet not sing in vain:  
Renown'd Augusta's chief shall be my theme,  
He whom the greatest, wisest men esteem,  
He whom that mighty city made their choice,  
And all confirm'd it by one common voice;  
He who with loyalty and goodness shines,  
Shall be the darling subject of my lines;  
London's Lord Mayor, lov'd Barber, bounty's  
spring;

His grateful name, his only do I sing.

While justice rules, and Barber fills the  
chair,

Nor knaves nor fools shall any favour share;  
The canting hypocrite, the rebel saint,  
And such who loyalty itself would taint,  
Must ne'er approach his hospitable door,  
But pass neglected as a common-flour:  
King-killing vermin, pest of church and state,  
Will find no welcome at his well-known gate.  
While all who to the church and king are true,  
Who give to Caesar and to God their due;  
Who cherish in their hearts religion's laws,  
Strictly adhering to the royal cause;  
Such generous, worthy, true-born English  
souls,

Whom virtue rules, and piety controuls,  
Whose loyalty and honour fill their breasts,  
Shall be his constant and his welcome guests;  
Such shall the beauties of his table share,  
Who of the church and king take equal care.

O happy London, you who truly know,  
What blessings from good magistrates do flow;

What publick benefits they do dispense,  
Where all are worthy, all are men of sense;  
How doubly blest must now your body be,  
Whose chief's so wise, so great, so good as he!  
Who justice will dispense with equal hand,  
And by your laws and customs strictly stand;  
Support your rights, and shew a father's care;  
While he adorns, as well as fills the chair;  
And tho' your commerce so extensive's grown,  
Admir'd and envy'd by all nations known;  
Still more those nations shall your merchants prize,  
For Barber's name shall make their glory rise.

From the Pegasus in Grubstreet.

To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor  
of the City of London.

My Lord,

THE bard, who with ambitious tongue,  
Your two immediate predecessors sung,  
For you intends to try a loftier strain,  
Tho' he unpension'd and unpaid remain.

Nor think the street, from whence I date these  
lays,

At all can lessen, or obscure the praise:  
But lend a willing ear, whilst here I trace  
The accidental cause of its disgrace.

When to detrone their prince the saints com-  
bin'd,

In leagues of pious villainy were join'd;  
Against his purple, and the prelate's lawn,  
Long time their pens, before their swords, were  
drawn.

The court, provok'd by their audacious spite,  
Advanc'd some authors to a proper height;  
Where to th' admiring mob their heads were  
shown.

Whose ears they gain'd by losing of their own.  
Grievous the loss to those, who scorn'd to wear  
A long, curl'd, useless ornament of hair;  
But cropp'd it short, to make their heads seem  
round,

And shew their ears were large, and long, and  
found;

Of which to female saints each gifted brother  
Sometimes held forth the one, and sometimes  
t'other.

These to secure, in this distress, they fly,  
And take in Grubstreet lodgings near the sky.  
Printers attending in their new recess,  
In low, dark cellars fix'd the noisy press.  
At every pull the sweating press-men took,  
The engine squeek'd, and all the sabbick shook.  
No wonder; since his vast Cyclopean hand  
Help'd forge those bolts which shook the tremb-  
ling land.

From hence, in secret form'd, incessant flies  
A long, dull train of incabrent lies.  
Dull as they are, they multitudes deceive,  
Finding still duller fools that would believe.  
The royal party curs'd the street, whence rose  
The fatal cause of all their master's woes.  
When some great eye borne by the pop'lar gale,  
Was heard, they cry'd, this is a Grubstreet tale.

When



When some vile pamphlet fraught in every page  
With godly nonsense, and fanatic rage,  
Run 'mongst the saints, the wicked cavaliers  
Swore, 'twas some Grubstreet author without ears.

From that blest era to these learned times,  
Whoever in dull prose, or duller rhimes,  
Expose their talents, like those sorts of old,  
'Mongst Grubstreet authors have their names enroll'd.

Nay, tho' they write with greatest sense and skill,  
Each party charge their foes with writing ill:  
Still one another in these terms abuse,  
Of Grubstreet authors, writing Grubstreet news.

But this, my lord, is neither here, nor there:  
Of fools and knaves each party has its share.  
And one than t'other has no more pretence  
T'ingross all bonesty than all the sense.

A Grubstreet author (to vile self no slave)  
A tolerable share of both may have:  
And some of one, if not of both, I claim;  
Tho' chang'd the last, the first is still the same,  
As when I sung, twice on this solemn day,  
The two that pass'd in pomp the crowded way:  
Whom you in order, principles, and state  
Succeeding, close the grand triumvirate.

Instead of things, if persons we compare,  
All such comparisons invidious are.  
Without offence, in equal balance laid,  
One trade against another may be weigh'd.  
Those, which alone to body are confin'd,  
Must yield to that which cultivates the mind;  
Which through the world can art and science  
Spread;

The living keep alive, and raise the dead.  
This printing does--Nor shall my verses flow,  
To tell your lordship what you better know:  
But change my numbers to the begging strain,  
To tell you that two years I've sung in vain:  
For, tho' two heroes in my verses shine,  
Nor brewer liquor gave, nor banker coin.  
But you, my lord, will one at least impart,  
To fix my notions deeper in my heart.  
For otherwise, I fear, a twelve-month hence,  
With my old principles I may dispense,  
Tho' sore against my will, for well I know  
How odd whig-tory principles will show.

As when a press-man, whom some call a horse,  
Tugs at the press with all his might and force;  
If the thick paper be half dry, half wet,  
No fair impression on the sheet is set.  
Tho' oft the press-man tugs, he tugs in vain;  
The bar flies backward after every strain.  
So when a man, to interest inclin'd,  
Would print whig principles on tory mind:  
He forth and backward moves, 'twixt sense and  
nonsense,  
And pulls, and hauls, and tugs in vain his  
conscience.

Tho' merrily he sings, he's oft'ner dull;  
Conscience flies back again at every pull:  
His mind appears, could you within it look,  
Like a blur'd, blotted, and false-printed book.

An Hymn, compos'd by the late Rev.  
Mr. George Gwyn, and often re-  
peated by him in his last Illness.

O N thee, each morning, O my God,  
My waking thoughts attend;  
In whom are founded all my hopes,  
And all my wishes end.  
My soul, in pleasing wonder lost,  
Thy boundless love surveys;  
And, fir'd with grateful zeal prepares  
Her sacrifice of praise.  
Thou lead'st me thro' the maze of sleep,  
And bring'st me safe to light,  
And with the same paternal care,  
Conduct'st my steps till night.  
When ev'ning slumbers press my eyes,  
With thy protection bless,  
In peace and safety I commit  
My weary'd limbs to rest.  
My spirit, in thy hands secure,  
Fears no approaching ill;  
For, whether waking or asleep,  
Thou, Lord, art with me still.  
What fit return can I, weak flesh,  
Make to almighty pow'r,  
For so much goodness, so much love,  
Such mercies ev'ry hour!  
I'll daily to th' astonish'd world  
His wondrous acts proclaim;  
While all with me shall praises sing,  
With me shall bless his name.  
At morn, and noon, and night I'll still  
The growing work pursue;  
And him alone will praise, to whom  
Alone our praise is due.

The two following translated from  
*Anacreon.*

*In Lyram.*

A Tridas geminos, Thebanaque dicere bella  
Me juvat, ac tenui magna movere lyra.  
Illa negat; siveosque duces, Martemq; sonantem  
Respuit: & nervis unicus haeret amor.  
Mutavi nuper totam; nova fila protervae  
Affixi; & penitus jam lyra facta nova est.  
Protinus Herculeos corpi cantare labores,  
Lernaeamque hydram, Tartareumq; canem,  
Illa procax contra teneros ludebat amores;  
Et dedit imbelles mollior aura modos.  
Heroes valeant, & ferri dissonus horror:  
Solutus Amor nostrae dat sua jura lyrae.

*The Lute.*

ARMS and the bloody fields of Mars,  
The Trojan and the Theban wars,  
I saild would sing, with epic muse;  
But my untoward strings refuse:  
The strings will not my theme approve,  
They have no sounds for aught but love.  
Those cross-grain'd things with eager beat  
I broke; and tun'd another set;  
Chang'd ev'ry pin, peg, notch, and screw,  
Chang'd the whole lute.--Sure this must do  
Strait,

*Straight, big with hopes of new success,  
I sing the toils of Hercules.*

*The lute, perverse as ever, plays,  
In contradiction, love's soft lays.  
Heroes, farewell; in vain your fire  
And martial deeds my breast inspire;  
'Tis Love alone commands my lyre.*

### In Fæminas.

**F**ORTIA belligerum descendunt cornua taurum;  
Munit equi validos ungula dura pedes.  
Exors pugnandi, præstat lepus alite cursu;  
Armato sisvis dentibus ore, leo.  
Dat pinna pisci natura, alasque volocri;  
Queis secat hæc auræ, queis secat ille lacus.  
Dat sapere, alma, viris, & mentis dona; nec inde  
Femineo generi quod tribuatur habet. [armis,  
Quid datur ergo illi?—Pro telo, atq; omnibus  
Pro galea, & jaculo, forma, decensque nitor.  
Formæ enses cedunt, rigidique potentia ferri,  
Tortaque ab heros bellica flamma manu.

### Women.

**N**ATURE has arm'd with bony force  
The sturdy bull, with hoofs the horse;  
The lion with sharp teeth, and claws,  
Sinewy strength, and knotty paw.  
Swift feet to hares she gives, that flight  
May favour those who cannot fight.  
Fleetness of wings she gives to birds,  
And fins to fishes she affords.  
Wisdom to man she has assign'd,  
That hidden treasure of the mind:  
Wisdom on man she lavish'd so,  
She had none on woman to bestow.  
What then have gentle females shar'd?  
Beauty, the best, the safest guard;  
To which the corset, helm, and shield,  
The spear, the shaft, the jav'lin yield:  
Beauty, whose charms resistless prove;  
All fire is weak to that of love.

A new Prologue and two new Epi-  
logues spoke on acting the Fair  
Penitent, and the Farce of the  
Devil to pay, at a Gentleman's  
Seat in the Country.

### THE PROLOGUE.

**W**HEN freedom flourish'd in the Athenian state,  
The muses found protection from the great;  
But when the stage declin'd, as authors tell,  
At once her theatres and Athens fell.  
Britons from hence a happy warning take,  
Protect the drama for your country's sake;  
Too justly now complains the tragic muse,  
While farce and opera your sense abuse.  
Can ye, degenerate race, supinely sit,  
While nonsense triumphs at the expence of wit?  
Awake to sense, exert your utmost rage,  
And save from ruin the declining stage.

*Oh! plant the muses in a kinder soil,  
Then shall another Otway grace our isle;  
Another Rowe in magic numbers charm,  
Another Shakespear ev'ry bosom warm.*

*But if the're banish'd from their fav'rite  
seat,  
This place, we find, affords a safe retreat;  
Here wit and beauty in alliance meet.*

*We strive to please by old dramatick rules.  
And leave the sing-song to your modish fools;  
From plain good sense applause we seek alone,  
Such sense as in a Seneca had room,  
And Sophocles without a blush might own.  
So great our aim let critics be pleas'd,  
And own it is no scandal to be pleas'd.*

*Oh! think what transports will our minds  
employ,  
Each bosom swelling with excess of joy;  
If this poor faint attempt might hope to raise  
Smiles from such beauty, from such judgment  
praise.*

### AN EPILOGUE, spoken by a young Lady in the Character of Lucilla.

**P**ERHAPS some staring and unthinking smarm  
May say I act this night an humble part;  
An Abigail.—'Tis exceeding low,  
Yet have I known many a flaming beau,  
When all his eloquence could not persuade  
The haughty dame, contented with the maid.  
Perhaps I have a better reason still,  
But ye will laugh—why you may laugh your  
fill.

*Yet it shall out—True in this well-bred  
nation,  
Virtue's an awkward thing—quite out of  
fashion:*

*But rarely to be found in great men's houses,  
Yet even these must wish it—in their spouses,  
Which of ye all, had he a woman to wed,  
Wou'd call a frail Calista to his bed?  
And since you virgins, who preserment wait,  
Are fond of rits, equipage, and state,  
'Tis prudent to be good—in order to be  
great.*

*Thus far you've learnt the secrets of my heart,  
And why I act this low, tho' virtuous part:  
But shou'd you ask if I'm sincere, or no;  
Try;—when the fatal knot is ty'd,—you'll  
know.*

*But hold;—false man is never to be trusted,  
Without preliminaries first adjust'd.  
Let the proud man who aims to win me, know  
I hate a fool, a clown, a sot, a beau;  
I loath a flatterer; I despise a cit;  
I scorn a coxcomb, and I fear a wit.  
Let him be very rich, and very kind:  
Charm'd with my virtues, to my follies blind.  
Let him be gentle, brave, good-humour'd, gay;  
Let him in smaller things with pride obey;  
Yet wise enough in great ones to command:  
Produce me but the man—and here's my  
band.*

An Epilogue, spoken by a young Lady who acted the Part of Nell in the Devil to pay; and had the same Night performed the Part of Calista in the Fair Penitent.

'TIS hard for one who knew a higher station,  
To undergo so vile a transformation;  
And, for one sailing in her former life,  
Thus to do penance in a cobbler's wife.  
A sorry brute! who ne'er could passy shew,  
Each harsh command enforcing with a blow.  
He might have pour'd whole volleys in my  
ear;  
Females of fire can words regardless bear;  
'Tis that curs'd strap alone that flesh and  
blood can't bear.

Do, try it once; and you'll no longer wonder,  
That when the man's resolv'd, the wife knocks  
under.

But, mercy on us!—should that odious rogue  
Bring by these scenes—strap-doctrine into  
Ladies!—the generality of woves  
Wou'd lead, I am afraid,—but hurry lives.  
If each ill-manner'd clown, when rovin' spies  
seize him,

Forsooth, must thrash his spouse, — if so it  
And, what is worse, with that fell strap in hand,  
Make us resign our darling bliss,—command;  
What we like best—is known to ev'ry fool;  
Nay, do not laugh,—'tis his sovereignty and rule.

Had gentle Altamont,—that rovin' youth,  
Instead of all his cant of love and truth, away,  
And God knows what,—have follow'd John's  
The dagger had been useless in the play;  
And I had acted a securer part;

While he a nearer way—had reach'd my heart.  
But why is poor Calista doom'd alone  
Beneath the twining of the straps to groan?  
That tell-tale fool, his friend, deserv'd it better,  
Who so officiously expos'd the letter:

Had he but held his tongue,—nor turn'd adviser,  
My poor good man—had never been the wifer.  
But, when all's done,—the band has lost his aim;  
Nell and Calista can be still the same:

And to the cobbler's wife perhaps Sir John  
What gay Lothario did bestow—has done.  
So, husbands, you may beat us if you will;  
But ev'ry woman is a woman still.

And, since you find the strap is not your play,  
Enlame us in the matrimonial—way.

### The Will.

FREE from the busy cares of state,  
With no ambition to be great,  
I, with my muse, am gently laid  
Beneath an arbour's homely shade.  
Whilst you in Whitton's soft retreat,  
(The muses' ever-loving seat!)

Serenely view each happy day,  
In ease and plenty glide away.

Here nature all perfection yields;  
Her beautiful flowers and painted fields;  
Here birds employ their tuneful throats,  
And sweetly warble o'er their notes.

Grant me but a contented mind,  
Not to extravagance inclin'd,  
To know when I've sufficient store,  
Nor arrogantly aim at more!

In Whitton's grateful shades, I'd chuse  
A piece of ground to please my muse,  
On which a little house I'd raise,  
To spend my last, my quiet, days.

A little plot of garden too,  
Where fragrant flowers may sweetly blow;  
And a cool riv'let purling round,  
Shou'd teach the compass of my ground.

Here Ned and I would waste the time,  
And quaff the beav'nly punch and wine;  
Each summer's noon we'd take a glass,  
And seldom think of ought but ease.

If providence by chance me spares,  
And grants a longer date of years,  
To search Pope's works, diuinely writ,  
And plume Swift's immortal wit;

If here my friend, my Edward, dies,  
I will observe his obsequies;  
A decent funeral he shall have,  
And one kind tear shed o'er his grave.

To Dr. G—er's Lady, complaining of her  
Picture drawn by the famous Mr. Heim of  
Norwich.

WHAT artist's hand, dear madam, yet  
could seen,

That justly could delineate beauty's queen?  
Such charms, such graces in your form percell,  
Not only Heine, but Kneller's self would fail;  
What then can justify your rash complaint,  
Since all the noble luxury of paint,  
T' express a bloom like yours, is much too  
faint?

Th' attempt, tho' vain, can yield him no disgrace;  
The fault's not in his hand, but in your face:  
Transcending forms, who so angelick seem,  
Can ne'er be drawn but by a hand divine.

Verses on some Authors honour'd by her Ma-  
jesty's Esteem. By a Gentleman at Oxford.

WHEN virtue reigns, to liberty a friend,  
Man read with judgment, and with taste  
command;

Fond to be wise, ambitious souls explore  
Newton's unmaking depths, untold before,  
And dig with pleasure in so rich an ore;  
Woolston's instructs an unattentive age,  
And teaches virtue in familiar page.

By Locke assisted, the enquiring Jew  
The darker paths of reason dare pursue,  
And as they judge, on every side they view,  
They know imposture in a storied disguise,  
And owe to Locke, that reading makes them wise.  
When some forbidden heights advent rash try,  
And self-sufficient into nature pry,  
Chastis'd by Clark their thoughtless pride they  
yield,

And each deceiving evil quit the field;  
While words like his, prevailing hebe comey,  
Their glimmering sense improve to perfect day.



# The GENTLEMAN'S Monthly Intelligencer.

NOVEMBER, 1732.

THURSDAY, NOV. 2.



HE Chevalier *Offorio*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Sardinia*, had a private Audience of his Majesty, to notify the Death of the late King *Vittor Amadeus*, Father of his said *Sardinian* Majesty; who two or three Years ago resign'd his Crown to his Son, tho' afterwards he would have resumed it, and Plots were carrying on for that Purpose at the Instigation of the Jesuits, which occasion'd the old abdicating King to be seized and taken into Custody.

FRIDAY, 3.

A General Court of the *East India* Company was held, on the present Posture of their Affairs; when the Court of Directors acquainted the Proprietors, that Bonds carrying 4l. *per Cent. per Ann.* Interest, had been brought in to be exchanged for new Bonds at 3l. *per Cent.* Interest, to the Amount only of 10,850l.

It was resolv'd *New. Gen.* that it be referr'd to the Directors to pay off the Principal, or reduce the Interest of *East India* Bonds in such Manner, and by such Means, as they shall think most conducive to the Advantage of their Company.

It having been recommended, that the Persons subscribing the 10,850l. at 3l. *per Cent.* should be allowed 3l.  $\frac{1}{2}$  *per Cent.* it was agreed that they should be and remain upon the same Terms which will be made

with the other Bond Proprietors. And also that the 24,000l. offer'd to be lent at 3l. *per Cent.* should be discharged.

It having been reported, that the Directors had sold great Quantities of Stock, and purchased many Bonds to a considerable Sum, which was suggested to be the Reason why they were against reducing the Interest upon their Bonds, they were call'd upon to give an Account what Quantities of Stock they had sold, and to what Value in Bonds they might be possess'd of. Tho' this Motion was look'd on as very extraordinary, the Directors shew'd the most ready Compliance, and Sir *Matthew Decker* acquainted the Proprietors, that finding such a Report spread and gain Ground, he had caus'd their Accountant to draw out an Account of all the Transfers made by or to the present Directors since their last Election; as also of what Stock they stand possess'd of; which being done, it appears that very few Alterations had been made, not by above five at most, and that by an Increase of the Stock. That the Directors at this Time are possess'd of 133,500l. Capital Stock, and that the whole 24 Directors have no more in Value than 22,000l. in Bonds, and that he Sir *Matthew Decker* had not directly nor indirectly more than 800l. in Bonds, to which he call'd God to witness.

It having been represented, that the Company had suffered great Losses by the Mismanagement of their Servants abroad, and that it was to be fear'd as the Laws now stand, it will be difficult to obtain suitable Redress; it was

Resolv'd, That the next General Quarterly Court be summon'd on special Affairs, and that then be taken into Consideration that Part of their Report of the 9th of *August* last, relating to the Behaviour of their Super-Cargoes, and other Servants abroad and at home.

It was further mov'd and resolv'd, that the Court of Directors do enquire and lay before the Proprietors an Account who were the Owners of the Ship *Argyle*, on Board of which the Silver was ship'd when Mr. *Nash* went last to *India*.

It being afterwards mov'd and strongly debated, that the Directors should declare their Opinion what would be the future Dividend on their Stock, an Abatement thereon being thought unavoidable, it was carried, to adjourn the Court without putting that Question, and the Court adjourn'd accordingly.

TUESDAY, 7.

Was held a General Court of the *York Buildings Company*; when the whole Transaction of opening the Company's Seal was laid before the Court, attested by a Notary Publick; whereby it appear'd that the Instruments or Writings to which the Seal had been affix'd were necessary for the Company's Service, and no Way tending to increase their Debts. After which the Court consider'd the general Affairs of the Company, and came to several Resolutions, *viz.*

That the Governour and Court of Assistants do lay before the next General Court the Amount of the Bonds issued upon the late Subscription, with their Numbers; and what long Bonds are brought in and exchanged for the same.

That the Committee appointed for the Care of the Seal, and the receiving the Cash (or Calls) of the Company, be desir'd, in Conjunction with the Governour and Court of Assistants, to lay before Council such Defeazances or Obligations as the Company have taken from such Persons who have double Bonds, Stocks, or other Securities from the Company; and what Interest has been paid, or agreed to be paid; and to take Advice what Method is to be taken for the Security and Service of the Company.

That the Time for the Payments of the 3 *per Cent.* allowed to be paid by the Stock-Proprietors on or before the 10th Inst. be prolong'd to the 28th; and that 10 Days more be allowed to such Stock-Holders as shall have neglected at that Time; and also to the Annuitants, to pay the 4 *per Cent.* upon their first Payment, according to the Terms published and printed in the Proposal; and after that for any other Persons.

WEDNESDAY, 8.

A great Number of *E. India* Bond-Holders met at the *Fleese Tavern* in *Cornhill*, in order further to determine in relation to the Bonds; and it was unanimously resolv'd not to take under 4 *per Cent.* and likewise agreed to meet again at such Time and Place as shall be advertised, in order to support the foregoing Resolution.

THURSDAY, 9.

There was a very numerous Meeting of Gentlemen, to consider whether the next Session will be a proper Time to apply to Parliament for a Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts; when, after long Debates, they agreed to appoint a Committee of 21, to consider when and in what Manner it may be proper to apply to Parliament for Repealing or Explaining the said Acts; and the following Gentlemen were chosen to be the said Committee.

118 Domestic Occurrences in NOVEMBER, 1732.

—Holden, Esq; Chairman; Joseph Jacob, Stamp Brooksbank, Esq; John Bance, Esq; Mr. Richard Coope, Dr. Avery, Samuel Lessingham, Esq; Mr. Benjamin Mee, Nathaniel Gould, Esq; Mr. William Snell, Mr. Nathaniel Garland, Mr. John Hollister, Thomas Abney, Esq; Mr. James Ruck, Mr. Francis Wilks, Mr. Peter Hinde, Mr. George Baker, Mr. Matthew Howard, Mr. Joseph Paice jun. Lord Bartington, and Mr. Braadley.

FRIDAY, 10.

A Cause came on in the Court of Exchequer, between Jacob Lopes Henriques of Philpot-Lane, Plaintiff, and Mr. Jacob Nanes Henriques, Executor of Mr. Isaac Nunes Henriques, Defendant, for a Promissory Note given by the Testator, to the Plaintiff in the Year 1710, for 50,000 Florins, being about 5,000*l.* Sterling; and after a Trial which lasted near twelve Hours, a Verdict was given for the Defendant.

WEDNESDAY, 15.

Came on a Cause at the King's Bench Bar, Westminster, between the King Plaintiff, and William Rayner Defendant, by a special Jury, on an Indictment found by the Grand Jury of Middlesex, on the 7th of July last, for printing and publishing Robin's *Reign, or Seven's the Main*, being an Explanation of Caleb D'Anvers's 7 Egyptian Hieroglyphicks prefixed to the 7 Volumes of the *Craftsman*, with Remarks thereon; being a scandalous and seditious Libel, reflecting on the Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole; and after a Trial of about 4 Hours, the Jury went out, and in about a Quarter of an Hour brought him in Guilty of the Indictment as to publishing, but not of the printing, it being printed within the City of London.

This Day was held a General Court of the York Buildings Company, when the Accounts required by the General Court were laid before them, and the Gentlemen appointed Trustees for the Bonds, Seal, and Calls,

were unanimously desir'd, with 5 of their Gentlemen, (any 5 of them to be a *Quorum*) to examine the said Accounts, and report the true State of the Company's Affairs and Debt, in order to provide for Payment of the same.

FRIDAY, 18.

Came on a Cause before the Barons of the Exchequer, wherein the Rev. Dr. Williams, Rector of Hornechurch and Stapleford, in Essex, was Plaintiff, and the King, Defendant, relating to the Payment of Tythes claimed by the said Rector, being Crown Lands, formerly a Monastery and dissolved Priors, and had not paid Tythes for upwards of 200 Years, and after hearing several learned Arguments of Counsel on both Sides, the Court dismiss'd the Plaintiff's Bill, with Costs of Suit.

WEDNESDAY, 22.

Was held a General Court of the South-Sea Company, when they came to a Resolution not to carry on the Greenland Trade any longer, and to sell their Ships which have been employ'd in that Trade, at publick Auction. The Proposals from the Commerce of Spain by Sir Thomas Fitzgerald, the King of Spain's Agent, for allowing an Equivalent in Lieu of the Company's Right of sending an Annual Ship to the Spanish West-Indies, were considered; and it being objected, that the *Asiento* Contract, for supplying the Spaniards with Negroes, which was attended with very great Loss to the Company, to compensate which, the Liberty of sending an Annual Ship, was granted as an Equivalent, ought also to be given up, if that Privilege was, which no Part of this Proposal made any mention of; Sir Thomas being present, replied, he would be ready in 24 Hours to treat with them on that Subject. Sir John Eyles then took Notice, that as the Right of sending an Annual Ship was procured by the Crown, he apprehended the Company had



had no Power to dispose of it, it being a National Concern; and the Court agreeing with him in Opinion, the Consideration of that Affair was suspended.

SUNDAY, 26.

The Count *de Passeran* and Mr. *Joseph Morgan* were taken into Custody, as the suppos'd Author and Translator of a Pamphlet intitled, *A Philosophical Dissertation on Death*. (See p. 408.)

MONDAY, 27.

Signior *Iberti*, Resident from the most Serene Republick of *Venice*, had his first private Audience of his Majesty.

*Hadgee Mohammed Said* and *Hadgee Ali*, sent to the King from the Dey of *Algier* had a private Audience of Leave of his Majesty.

TUESDAY, 28.

*William Rayner* was call'd upon to receive Judgment, for publishing *Robin's Reign*, or *Seven's the Main*; but not appearing, his Recognizance was order'd to be affreated. (See p. 418.)

WEDNESDAY, 29.

The Committee to whom it was referred to consider, when, and in what Manner to apply for the Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, reported to a numerous Meeting of Gentlemen, That the Majority of the said Committee were of Opinion, that an Attempt at this Time for Repealing the said Acts was not likely to meet with Success; which Report was disagreed to by a very great Majority, and the following Gentlemen were unanimously chosen to be added to the said Committee; *Benjamin Burroughs*, Esq; *Mr. John Bedwell*, *Edward Leeds*, Esq; *Mr. Thomas Hollis*.

THURSDAY, 30.

There was a Grand Council at *St. James's*; when the Parliament which stood prorogued to the 5th Instant, was further prorogued to the 16th of *January* next, when they are to sit and do Business.

Was a great Meeting of the *East-India* Bond-Holders at the *Flower Tavern*, *Cornhill*, when it was unanimously agreed to abide by their former Resolution, and not to take less than 4 per Cent. (See p. 416.) And likewise it was agreed not to receive any Payment but in ready Specie.

*A Receipt to cure the Bite of a Mad-Dog.*

Take the Leaves of Rue pick'd from the Stalks and bruised, six Ounces; Garlick pick'd from the Stalks and bruised, Venice-Treacle, or Mithridate, and the Scrapings of Pewter, of each four Ounces; boil all these over a slow Fire, in two Quarts of strong Ale, till one Pint be consum'd; then keep it in a Bottle close stop'd, and give of it nine Spoonfuls to a Man or Woman, warm, seven Mornings together, fasting, and six to a Dog.

This the Author believes will not (by God's Blessing) fail, if it be given within nine Days after the Biting of the Dog. Apply some of the Ingredients from which the Liquor was strain'd, to the bitten Place.

N. B. This Receipt was taken out of *Calthrop Church* in *Lincolnshire*, where many in the Town were bitten with a Mad-Dog, and all that took the Medicine did well, and the rest died mad.

The same Receipt is hung up in *Bradford Church* in *Wiltshire*, where its Efficacy had been approved, on the like Occasion.

#### Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

*Mr. Jasper Gibbons*, M. A. presented by the Lord Chancellor to the Vicarage of *Ragby* in *Northumberland*, in the Diocese of *Carlisle*.

*Mr. Platei*, M. A. by *John Rush*, Esq; to the Rectory of *Telbam Magna* in *Essex*, in the Diocese of *London*.

*Mr. Carr*, by the Duke of *Norfolk* to the Living of *Arundel* in *Sussex*.  
R k k z

Mr. Baker, A. M. to the Vicarage of *Stamfordham* in *Northumberland*, in the Diocese of *Durham*.

Mr. Ekens, of *Barton*, in *Northamptonshire*, to the Rectory of *Quainton* in *Bucks*.

Mr. Manlove, Vicar of *Steakly* in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, to the Vicarage of *Hertford*, void by the Death of Mr. *Matthews*.

Mr. Thomas Broots, M. A. by the Lord Chancellor, to the Rectory of *Winstow*, in *Kent*, in the Diocese of *Rockester*.

Dr. Sharp, Archdeacon of *Northumberland*, and Vicar of *Rosbury*, appointed one of the Prebendaries of *Durham*, in the room of Mr. *Sayer*, who has resign'd.

Dr. Bundy, one of the Prebendaries of *Westminster*, and one of the King's Chaplains, presented by the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*, to the Rectory of *St. Bride's* in *Fleet-street*, void by the Death of Mr. *Evans*.

Mr. John Guyon, by the Bishop of *St. David's*, to the Vicarage of *Levinsgrove* in *Glouc.*, in the said Diocese, void by the Death of Mr. *Penny*.

Mr. Collier, Vicar of *Cold Abbey* in *Northamptonshire*, to the Living of *North Kildworth* in *Leicestershire*.

Mr. Cartwright to the Living of *Hornsey*, in the room of Mr. *Cook*, deceased.

Mr. Thomas Spateman, M. A. Rector of *St. Bartholomew the Great*, and one of the Prebendaries of *St. Paul's* by the Bishop of *Chichester*, as Dean of *St. Paul's*, to the Vicarage of *Chiswick* in *Middlesex*.

Mr. Jackson chosen Lecturer of the united Parishes of *St. Austin* and *St. Faith*.

Mr. Laurence chosen Lecturer of *St. Bennet Fink* behind the *Royal-Exchange*, in the room of Mr. *Marsden* who resigns at Christmas.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

*Cantorpe Clayton*, Esq; Equeerry

to his Majesty, appointed Avenor and Clerk-Marshall, in the room of Col. *Negus*, deceased.

Mr. Drummond, made Commander of the Success Man of War.

— Gough, Esq; appointed Brigadier in the second Troop of Horse-Guards, commanded by the Earl of *Hertford*:

And John Brattle, Esq; Sub-Brigadier in the said Troop.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan, Master of *Clare-Hall*, elected Vice-Chancellor of *Cambridge* for the Year ensuing.

Sir Tho. Mackworth, Bart. chosen Governour, and Edward Harrison, Esq; Deputy-Governour of the *Mine Adventurers Company*; and the following Gentlemen chosen Directors, Francis Butler, Esq; Mr. Richard Chauncy, Sen. Mr. Deputy Child, Henry Cooley, Esq; Seth Grosevor, Esq; Mr. Henry Hines, Thomas Inwood, Esq; Andrew Robinson, Esq; Mr. John Sadleir, and Charles Waller, Esq;

William Le Merchant, of the *Inner Temple*, Esq; chosen Recorder of *Abingdon* in the County of *Berks*.

The Lord Torrington, first Lord of the Admiralty, chosen Governour of the Corporation for the Relief of poor Sea Officers Widows; and the Lord Arch. Hamilton, and Sir C. Wager, Lords of the Admiralty, chosen Deputy-Governours, who have chosen for their Assistants Sir George Saunders, and Thomas Pearce, Esq;

Miss Mackenzie, Daughter to Col. Mackenzie appointed Maid of Honour to her Majesty, in the room of Miss Mordaunt.

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

— Taylor, Esq; of *Lincolnshire*, married to Miss Lawrence of *Putney*.

Daniel Pettywood, Esq; to Madam Lant.

Major Gen. Russel, to Miss Barton: William Legg of *Turnham* in *Surrey*, Esq; to Miss Baxter of the Isle of *Wight*, a Lady of 5,000l. Fortune.

Mr.

Mr. *John Adcock*, a near Relation and one of the Legatees of the late Mr. *Gay*, to Miss *Elliot* of *Bridges-Street*, *Covent-Garden*.

*George Lewen*, of *Ewell* in *Surrey*, Esq; one of the Representatives in Parliament for *Wallingford* in *Berkshire*, to a Sister of *Henry Drax*, Esq; one of the Representatives for *Lyme-Regis* in *Dorsetshire*.

*Edward Williams*, of *Yestyn Colewyn* in the County of *Montgomery*, Esq; to the Lady *Charlotte Maurice*, Relict of *Edward Maurice* of *Penabout* in the County of *Denbigh*, Esq; and Daughter to the Marquis of *Powis*.

*Jonathan Shark*, Esq; to Miss *Martha Sotesbury*, a young Lady of 12,000 *l.* Fortune.

Mr. *Taylor*, an eminent Apothecary in *Leadenhall-Street*, to Mrs. *Post* of *Friday-Street*, a Widow Gentlewoman of 6,000 *l.*

— *Fleming*, Esq; of the Island of *St. Christopher's*, to Mrs. *Matthews*, Relict of the late Col. *Matthews*, an eminent *West-India* Merchant, a Lady of a great Fortune.

*Wadham Wyndham* of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Esq; late chief Factor to the *South-Sea* Company at *La Vera Cruz*, to Miss *Chandler*, Daughter to the Lord Bishop of *Durham*, a young Lady of 8,000 *l.* Fortune.

*John Braitwaite*, Esq; Governour in chief over all the *African* Company's Coasts and Factories on the *South* Side of *Africa*, to Miss *Cole*.

The Lady of the Rt. Hon. the *Ld. Powlett*, was safely delivered of a Daughter.

## DEATHS.

Dr. *Mowbray*, Chairman in the Committee of Gentlemen appointed by the *Charitable Corporation* for inspecting their Affairs.

The Rev. Dr. *Oliver*, Rector of the United Parishes of *St. Mary Abchurch* and *St. Lawrence Pountney*.

Mr. *Godfrey*, at his House in *Salisbury Court*, late one of the Masters in *Chancery*.

*John Bret Fisher*, of *Bexley* in *Kent*, Esq; for which County he had been in the Commission of the Peace above forty Years.

Sir *Richard Palgrave*, Bart. at *Norwich*.

*Thomas Peachell*, Esq; one of the Society of *Gray's-Inn*.

Dr. *Aliffe*, a very great Practitioner in the Civil Law, at his Lodgings in *Crane-Court*, *Fleet street*.

— *Powell*, Esq; at his Habitation in *Piccadilly*.

The Hon. *James Hamilton*, Advocate, Uncle to the Right Hon. the Lord *Belhaven*.

An Account came by the Post to the Admiralty of the Death of the most noble *Wriothefly Russel*, Duke and Earl of *Bedford*, Marquis of *Tavestoke*, Baron *Russel* of *Cheneys*, Baron *Russel* of *Thornhaugh*, and Baron *Howland* of *Streatham* in *Surrey*. He was born in 1708, and succeeded his Father May 26, 1711, and on the 30th of May, 1729, was chosen Governor of the *Fen* Company. On the 22d. of April, 1725, his Grace married the Lady *Anne Egerton*, only Daughter of *Scroop* Duke of *Bridgewater* (by the Lady *Elizabeth Churehill*, his first Wife, third Daughter and Coheir to *John* late Duke of *Marlborough*) but having no Issue by her, the Honours and vast Possessions descend to his only surviving Brother, Lord *John Russel*, now Duke of *Bedford*, &c. who married the Lady *Diana Spencer*, youngest Daughter of *Charles* late Earl of *Sunderland*, by his second Wife, the Lady *Anne Churchill*, second Daughter and Coheir to *John* late Duke of *Marlborough*. His Grace, after he had been some Days at Sea, was so extremely ill, that the Captain ask'd him if he would return to *England*, his Grace said no, but ask'd him what Port he was nearest to, and being told the *Groynes*, he desir'd to be put in there, and accordingly was landed there the Beginning of



422 DEATHS, &c. in NOVEMBER, 1732.

of *October*, and continued sometimes seemingly at the Point of Death, and at other Times much better, till the 23d. of *October*, and then died; and the same Ship is bringing over his Grace's Body to be interr'd at *Cbeney's* in *Bucks*, the Burial-Place of his noble Ancestors.

*Thomas Done*, Esq; reputed worth 50,000 *l*.

*Middleton Walker*, Esq; an eminent Man Midwife.

*Richard Wellington*, Esq;

*Dr. Wake*, Prebendary of *Canterbury*.

The Right Hon. *Henrietta*, Countess Dowager of *Strafford*.

*Col. Fowle*, Father to *John Fowle*, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Excise.

*Capt. Jackson*, an old experienc'd Officer in the *Navy*.

The Right Hon. *Bridget*, Lady Viscountess Dowager *Fauconberg*.

*Mr. Christopher Pinchbeck*, the famous Musical Clock-maker, at his House in *Fleet-street*.

*Capt. Mackenzey*; an old experienced Officer, who had serv'd in all the Wars of King *William* and *Queen Anne*.

*Sir John Guise*, Bart. at *Gloicester*; and is succeeded in Honour and Estate by his only Son, now *Sir John Guise*, Bart.

*Robinson Lytton*, Esq; by his Death an Estate of near 4000 *l*. per Ann. falls to his Son, who is a Minor.

*Capt. Martin*, an old experienc'd Sea-Officer.

*John Wright*, Esq; reputed worth 40,000 *l*.

*Tho. Julius Thornton*, Esq; possess'd of a considerable Estate in *Wales*.

*Dr. Robert Camell*, Rector of *Bradwell* in *Norfolk*.

*Charles Sergison*, Esq; worth 150,000 *l*. who has left the Bulk of his Estate to *Tho. Warden*, Esq; of *Cockfield* in *Sussex*.

*Sir Richard Carpenter*, formerly

an eminent Wine-merchant of *Mincing-Lane*, supposed to have died worth 30,000 *l*.

*Edward Harrison*, Esq; one of the Post-masters General: He was formerly Governour of *Fort St. George* in the *East-Indies*.

*Elizabeth Torrington Moor*, Wife of *Thomas Moor*, Esq; of *Queen's Square*, *Westminster*, and Sister to *Torrington Backwell*, Esq; in the County of *Bucks*.

*William Master*, Esq; by whose Death a considerable Estate falls to *Tho. Master*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Gloucestershire*.

*Richard Dunbar*, Esq; Nephew of *Sir William Dunbar*, of *Nostrum* in *Scotland*, Bart.

*John Madcalf* of *Norfolk-street*, Esq; The Lady of *Nicholas Fenwick*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Newcastle upon Tyne*; she was the only Daughter of the late *Sir James Clavering*, Bart.

*Benjamin Code*, Esq; one of the Commissioners of *Hawkers and Pedlars*.

The Right Hon. *Other Windsor Hickman*, Earl of *Plymouth*, and Baron *Windsor of Bradenham*, aged 25 Years: His Lordship in *May*, 1730, marry'd the only Daughter of *Thomas Lewis*, of *Soberton* in *Hampshire*, Esq; by whom he left Issue one Son, *Other-Lewis-Windsor*, Lord *Windsor*, about eighteen Months old, who succeeds his Father in Honour and Estate.

Persons declared BANKRUPTS.

*Hugh Pain*, of *Minehead*, in the County of *Somerset*, Vintner, Victualler and Distiller.

*Bawne Harrison*; of *Gracechurch-street*, *London*, Glover.

*William Blackbell*, of *London*, Merchant.

*John Robinson*, of *Southwark* in the County of *Surrey*.

*William*

*William Bolton*, late of the Parish of *Whitechapel* in the County of *Middlesex*, Baker.

*Peter Lortie*, alias *Nettle*, Jun. late of *Spittle-Fields* in the County of *Middlesex*, Weaver.

*Anthony Westoby*, of *Brigg* in the County of *Lincoln*, Woollen-draper.

*Richard Jackson*, of *Green-Lettice-Lane*, *London*, Tea-Merchant.

*Peter Boardman*, of *Salford* in *Lincolnshire*, Malster.

*Robert Chandler*, late of *Iffington* in *Middlesex*, Carpenter.

*Nathan Denton*, late of *Sneith* in *Yorkshire*, Flax-Dresser.

*John Waldin*, senior, late of *Worcester*, Soap-boiler and Tallow-chandler.

*William Bell*, late of *Wormwood-street*, *London*, Broker.

*Noah Cholmondeley*, of *St. Andrew's Holbourn*, Stationer and Bookseller.

*John Eaton*, of *Bristol*, Merchant.

The following pretty Copy of Verses was written by a young Lady of twelve Years old, the Daughter of a Gentleman conspicuous for his Rank and Merit: The Occasion was this;

her Brother being busied in making his School-Exercise, she asked him what employed him? which when he told her, she desired to know what was meant by an Exercise? he answered it was to write Verses: If that be all, says she, I'll write some for you. To which when agreed, she asked what he would have her write upon? What but *Paper*? replied he smartly. Her Answer and Performance were in the following Lines.

*O*H, spotless Paper, fair and white!  
On thee by Force constrain'd to write;  
Is it not hard I should destroy  
Thy Purity to please a Boy?  
Ungrateful I, thus to abuse  
The fairest Servant of the Muse;  
Dear Friend, to whom I oft impart  
The choicest Secrets of my Heart:  
Ah, what Attonement can be made  
For spotless Innocence betray'd?  
How fair, how lovely, didst thou show,  
Like lilly'd Banks, or falling Snow!  
But now, alas! become my Prey,  
Not Floods can wash thy Stains away:  
Yet this small Comfort can I give,  
That, when destroy'd, shall make thee live.

**F**ROM *Paris*: That the final Accommodation between King and Parliament had been made at *Fountainbleau*, after an extraordinary Council held for that Purpose. That next Day Cardinal *de Fleury* sent for the first President, the Procurator, and Advocate General, and gave them Notice thereof; upon which the first President made an excellent Speech by Way of Thanks to his Eminency: Soon after the Letters of Repeal were dispatch'd to the exil'd Members, and the Opening of the Parliament fix'd. That a Report also was current, that the said Accommodation will be follow'd by a Declaration from the King, whereby to settle the Cognizance of Appeals for the future, and confirm the Parliament in all its Rights and Privileges, that it may be henceforth enabled to maintain the separate Authority of the *Gallican Church*, free from the Encroachments of the Court of *Rome*: That in short, this favourable Turn of domestick Affairs had caused an universal Joy throughout *Paris*.

From *Turin*: King Victor Amadeus II. his Majesty's Father, died at *Montcalier* the 31st. ult. He was born May 14. 1664, was crowned King of *Sicily* at *Palermo*, Dec. 24. 1713, by Virtue of the Cession made to him by Philip V. of *Spain*, in the Treaty of *Utrecht*; but by the Treaty of Quadruple Alliance signed at *London* in August 1718, it was agreed to exchange the Kingdom of *Sicily* with the Emperor for that of *Sardinia*, the Title whereof he then took. Having reigned 55 Years Duke of *Savoy*, with the Reputation of one of the greatest Princes of his Age, he in full Council, Sep. 3. 1730, made a general Abdication of all his Dominions in favour of the Prince of *Piedmont* his Son, whom he got recognized as his Successor.

From *Seville*: That his Catholick Majesty caus'd the *Sardinian* Ambassador there to understand, he must be gone within 24 Hours from that

City, and within a Fortnight from his Majesty's Dominions, tho' it was not known on what particular Occasion.

From *Stockholm*: That the King of *Sweden* had sent a Commission to his Agent at *Ratisbon*, to take into his Service several Hundreds of People, driven out of the Archbishoprick of *Salzburg*, to be employed in the Mines, which want Hands to work them.

From *Ratisbon*. Notwithstanding the Protestant Body of the Empire intreated the Emperor by Letter to settle the Differences that happen'd in the Dutchy of *Deuxponts* between the Roman Catholick and Protestant Inhabitants, we do not hear that the least Attention was given to it, the said Broils remaining still *statu quo*; and tho' the strongest Assurances have been given, that during the Administration of that Dutchy, no Innovations whatsoever should be made, particularly with Regard to Religion, yet the Abbot of *Fulda*, of his own Authority, without the Knowledge of the Landgrave of *Hesse-Darmstadt* (who is joint Administrator) indulges the Roman Catholick Clergy upon every Occasion, and on the contrary discourages the Protestants in all Things they may justly and lawfully claim, in direct Opposition to the Treaty of *Westphalia*; and all the Means for procuring them Redress, hitherto made Use of at the Imperial Court, have met with but little Regard; so that they still groan under the same Hardships as before.

From *Genoa*. The Affairs of *Corfica* are still in the same Situation: All is very quiet there; and we are told the three Battalions will set out very soon, on their Return to *Lombardy*. The four Chiefs of the Rebels, who were remov'd the 11th past from the Tower of the Palace Royal to *Savona*, have the Privilege of walking about that Town.

*Prices*



# Prices of Goods, &c. in November, 1732.

425

Towards the End of the Month.

## STOCKS.

S. Sea 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	Afric. 35
—Bonds 127 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	Royal Aff. 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
—Annu. 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	Lon. ditto 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank 149 $\frac{1}{2}$	T. Build. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
—Circ. 14 17 6	3p. C. An. 101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mil. Bank 114	Eng Copper 1. 1 19
India 154 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5	Welsh dis. 1. 13
—Bonds 1. 4 11 15	Equivalent 111

## The Course of EXCHANGE.

Amst. 35	Bilboa 41 $\frac{1}{2}$
D. Sight 34 9	Leghorn 50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rotter. 35 2	Genoa 53 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hamb. 34 2	Venice 48 $\frac{1}{2}$
P. Sight 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lisb. 5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Bourdeaux 32	Oport. 5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Cadiz 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	Antw. 35 5
Madrid 42 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dublin 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

## Prices of Goods at Bear-Key.

Wheat 20 26	Oates 10 15
Rye 12 16	Tares 16 20
Barley 15 18	Pease 16 21
H. Beans 20 22	H. Pease 16 18
P. Malt 21 24	B. Malt 21 24

## Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from Oct. 24. to Nov. 18.

Christned	Males 947	1791
	Females 844	
Buried	Males 1217	2503
	Females 1286	

Died under 2 Years old	1059
Between 2 and 5	172
5 10	64
10 20	57
20 30	166
30 40	234
40 50	234
50 60	178
60 70	173
70 80	91
80 90	64
90 and upwards	9

2501

## Prices of Goods, &c. in London. Hay 3l. a Load.

Coals per Chaldron 27 to 28	Sugar Powder best 54 a 59.	Manna 18d. a 41.
New Hops per Hun. 11. 101	Ditto second Sort 46. a 50.	Masick rubies 41. 6d.
Old Hops 4l. 10 a 6l.	Loaf Sugar doubleres. 3d. half a 9d.	Opium 111.
Rape Seed 1cl. a 11l	Ditto single refine 56. a 64.	Quickfilver 41. 3d.
Lead the Fadder 19 Hun. 1 half		Rhubarb 25 a 30.
on board, 15 a 15l. 101.	Grainery Wares by the lb.	Sarsaparilla 31. 3d.
Tin in Blocks 4l.	Cinnamon 71. 8d.	Saffron English 26.
Ditto in Bars 4l. 21.	Cloves 91. 1d.	Wormseeds 31. 4 4
Copper Eng. 4l. 51. 51.	Mace 151. 6d.	Balsam Capivi 21. 10d
Ditto ordinary 4l. 161. a 5l.	Nutmegs 81. 7d.	Balsam of Gilead 181.
Ditto Barbary 70 a 8cl.	Sugar Candy white 14d. a 18d.	Hypocistena 61. a 7
Iron of Bilbao 14l. 101. per Ton.	Ditto brown 6d.	Ambrogio per lb. 14.
Ditto of Sweden 15l. 101.	Pepper for home consump. 16d.	Wine, Brandy, and Rum.
Tallow 401.	Ditto for Exportation 22d. half	Operts red per Pipe 36l.
Country Tallow 381. 6	Tea Boha fine 101. a 121.	Ditto white 26l
Cochineal 171. 9	Ditto ordinary 91. a 101.	Lisbon red 50l.
	Ditto Congo 10 a 141.	Ditto white 26l.
Grainery Wares by the C.	Ditto Pikes 14 a 161.	Sherry 26l.
Raisins of the S. 271.	Ditto Green fine 9 a 121.	Candy mass 101.
Ditto Malaga Feniles none	Ditto Imperial 9 a 121.	Ditto old 26l.
Ditto Smirna new none	Ditto Hyjon 30 a 351.	Flowers 21. 14
Ditto Alicant none		French red 30l. a 40l.
Ditto Lipra new none	Drugs by the lb.	Ditto white 2cl.
Ditto Belvedere none	Balsam Peru 161.	Manna Malaga old 24l.
Carraway 441. a 45	Cardenium 31. 3d.	Ditto new 20 a 22l.
Prunes Fresh none	Campbire resin'd 181.	Brandy 21. per Gal. 61. a 61. 2d.
Figs none	Cross Bys 21. 8d.	Rum of Yarn 71.
	Yallop 31. 2d.	Ditto Low Islands 61. 4d. 261. 20d.

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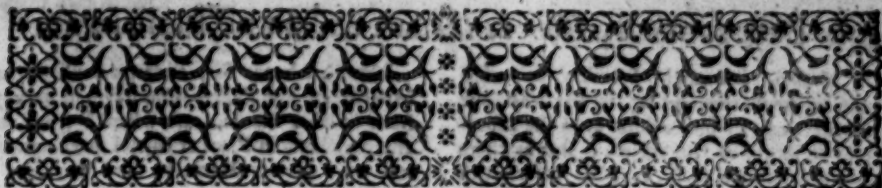
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# T H E LONDON MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1732.

PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the last Session of Parliament;  
continued from Page 384.



**M**R. H—*et W—le.* Sir, I find some of those Gentlemen who have spoke, are quite mistaken as to the Motion that has been made. If any new and unheard of Tax had been thereby proposed, they might have some Reason for their Fears. But it is only propos'd to revive a Tax, which was rais'd upon the People of *England* for 34 Years together, without the least Grumbling or Complaint. By Experience, *Sir*, we find it is no way burthensome upon the People; and indeed, it is so little felt, that since it was taken off, there is hardly a Man sensible of the Ease. It is paid by such a Multitude of People, that no single Man can feel what he pays thereto, which demonstrates that it is one of the most easy Ways of raising Supplies for the Government.

Those who talk of its being destructive to our Trade and Manufactures, ought to come to Particulars; and shew what Trade or Manufacture was lost or injur'd, during the 34 Years that the Tax continu'd, and what Manufactures have become cheaper, or what Sort of Tradesmen's Wages have been lower'd, since the abolishing of this Tax: If any such Effect could be made appear, I should believe they had some Reason for what they say; but since the contrary Facts are true, the pretended fatal Consequences of this Tax must be all imaginary.

As this is one of the most equal and easy Taxes, so not one can be propos'd, that may be rais'd with less Expence: The Method of raising it, costs but very little more than the raising of the Land-Tax will cost: Whatever

Difference there may be, is much more than atton'd for, by the Equality of the Tax upon Salt, and by its being so general, that it becomes altogether insensible; whereas the Land-Tax is one of the most unequal, and the most grievous on those who pay it, of any that ever was rais'd in this Country: And if we consider what wretched Circumstances many of the Landholders in *Britain* are in, we can't surely make the least Hesitation in giving them Relief, by laying on another Sort of Tax, which never was, nor ever can be felt; a Tax so just that every Man contributes to it in Proportion to the Benefit he receives; in Place of a Tax, by which a few are obliged to contribute the Whole of the Charge, tho' they receive but a hundredth Part of the Benefit.

We have been likewise frightened with the Name of a general Excise, and the Loss of our Liberties and Properties. As to the last, the Bugbear will vanish, if we but reflect upon the great Men that were at the Helm, when the Salt Tax was first laid on; which was in the Reign of the late *K. William*, the glorious Restorer of the Liberties and Properties of this Nation: It was contriv'd and advis'd in his Time, by a Set of Ministers, who will ever be respected for their great Wisdom, and their great Attachment to the Constitution and Liberties of this Kingdom. As for a general Excise, I never heard of any such Design: No Man that I know, had ever any such Thing in his Thoughts, nor can the reviving of the Salt Tax any Way contribute to it. I may say, that I think many of our Customs are heavy upon Trade, and very troublesome to our Merchants; and therefore, if some of the most grievous were turn'd into an Excise, it would be of great Advantage to the

the Nation, and might I believe be easily done without endangering in the least our Constitution, or encroaching upon the Liberty or Property of the Subject: But as there is at present no such Proposal before this House, we have no Occasion to take such a Thing into our immediate Consideration.

Sir W-----m W-----m. Sir, I could not but suspect from the Manner of introducing this Motion, that something very extraordinary was to follow: And in my Opinion, this is one of the most extraordinary Motions that ever was made in this House. Under the Pretence of giving immediate Ease to the Landed Gentlemen, we are to revive a Tax, which will lie as heavy as the Land-Tax on most of them, and is not only destructive to the Trade, but inconsistent with the Liberties of this Nation. I agree with the Gentleman who made the Motion, That many of our Landed Gentlemen have been reduced to most miserable Circumstances, by the heavy Burthens they have so long born; but their Misery is not owing to the Land-Tax only; every other Tax contributes its Share, and none contributed more to the general Misery of the Nation, as well as of the Landed Gentlemen, than this, now propos'd to be reviv'd. It is indeed become necessary to continue the Land-Tax on the former Footing, or to impose some new Tax in its Room; but whence does this Necessity proceed? why, from maintaining a greater Number of Land-Forces, and putting ourselves to much greater Charges, than we have in my Opinion any Occasion for. It has always been, and always will be the Case, Sir; one wrong Measure must for ever give Birth to another, that to a third, and so until publick Ruin becomes inevitable, if no Redress be offer'd in Time, which can only be by altering the former wrong Measures, instead of supporting them by worse.

I am sorry, Sir, to find, we are reduced to this Extremity, that we must either lay on a Land-Tax, which seems to be agreed by all, to be heavier than the Landed Gentlemen are able to bear, or a Tax, which in the Opinion of, I hope, the Majority of this House, is of much more fatal Consequence. How fatal is this Necessity! Our Landed Gentlemen must be ruin'd, or the Nation must be undone! Every Tax is an Evil that ought to be avoided, if possible; the corrupt Nature of Mankind has made some Taxes necessary for the Support of Society; and we find, that Taxes, like other Evils, are fruitful in begetting one another: But when we come to a Choice between two Taxes, of the two Evils we shou'd certainly chuse the least; and since we have by our former Resolutions made one of the two necessary, we ought now to examine strictly which is the least Evil.

I have, I hope, Sir, as deep a Sense of the Miseries of my Fellow-Countrymen as any Man in this House, and when I speak of charging Land in Place of Salt, I speak against my own private Interest; and therefore I flatter myself, that those who hear me, will think I am sincere. The reducing the Land-Tax would indeed be a great Relief to the Landed Gentlemen, if it could be done without taking as much from them in another Way. The Land-Tax is a heavy Charge on the Landholders; but that is the only Evil attending it; I cannot grant that it is so unequal as some Gentlemen have represented; every Man should pay to the Publick in Proportion to the Benefit he receives therefrom; a poor Man who has no Property, ought not to be charg'd for the Defence of Property; he has nothing but his Liberty to contend for, and for the Defence of that only he ought in Justice to be charg'd; whereas a Man who has an Estate, has Property as well as Liberty to contend for, and for the Defence of both he ought to be charged. Liberty may be equally dear to every Man, but surely he that has the largest Property, ought to contribute most to the publick Expence.

In considering the Evils that necessarily attend a Tax on Salt, the Land-Tax will on Comparison be found to have many Advantages: One of the great Evils of a Salt-Tax, I may say the greatest, because it strikes at our Constitution, is the great Number of Officers which must be employed in collecting that small Branch of the Revenue. These Officers are all named by the Crown, and being spread over the Country, must have great Influence in Elections: This, Sir, throws a greater Power into the Hands of the Crown, than is in my Opinion consistent with our Liberties. If it shall ever be the Misfortune of this Nation, to have a Set of wicked Ministers, and a weak, or an ambitious Prince on the Throne, the great Number of Officers employed in collecting the publick Revenue, must be of the most dangerous Consequence to our happy Constitution; and therefore we should not on any Pretence whatever, increase the Number of those Slaves of an Administration. Here the Land-Tax has by much the Advantage of the Salt-Tax; in the first there are few or no Officers employed; the last will make an Addition of 6 or 700 to the Number of Officers we had before. This Tax is also a dangerous Precedent; it is one Step towards a general Excise; from this which is really an Excise on Salt, we may come to have an Excise laid on every Thing we can eat or drink. It would be dangerous to begin to raise even the Taxes we now pay by the Method of Excise, both because it would be a bad Precedent, and because of the Uncertainty of the Produce. If the raising them by Excise should produce less than they now do, they could not answer those



those Payments for which they are appointed ; and if it raised more, it might (considering the present Establishment of the Civil List) throw more Money into the Hands of the Crown, than would be consistent with the Freedom of the People.

Another Advantage the Land-Tax has over the Tax now proposed, is, that the raising of a Shilling in the Pound, costs but a Trifle, and is subject to no Frauds ; but it is impossible to raise the Salt Duty without employing a great Number of Officers, who must all have Salaries, besides the Perquisites and Gratuities which always have been, and will be given to such Officers: The honest Part of Mankind can never get common Justice from them without paying the Perquisite, and the Fraudulent will always purchase their Connivance by large Gratuities ; thus a very large Sum will be raised upon the People, and but a small Part come to the Use of the Publick, or the Benefit of the Nation. This was formerly the Case of this Duty on Salt ; there was always a great Difference betwixt the gross and neat Produce thereof, and never any Tax in this Country gave so much Occasion to Frauds and Perjuries ; it is so much above the proper Price of the Commodity on which it is raised, that it always was, and must be a great Temptation for People to perjure themselves, and cheat the Publick.

I am surpris'd to hear any one doubt of this Duty on Salt being heavy upon Trade, and prejudicial to our Manufactures. I defy any Man to name one Trade or Manufacture it is not prejudicial to ; can any suppose it does not enhance the Price of all Provisions ? and thereby it becomes a Charge on every Manufacture in particular ; but upon our Nation it is insupportable ; every Ship that sails from this Kingdom, must pay dear for her salt Provisions, or go to some other Place to take them in : Do not we know, Sir, that many of our Merchant Ships for several Years last past have gone to *Ireland* to take in the salt Provisions necessary for their Voyage ? If this Tax had been discontinued for any Number of Years, they would probably have return'd to victual in our own Ports, as they always did before the laying it on. The short Time it has been discontinued, has shewn what a Disadvantage the Reviving of it will be to the Improvement of Land. Since the Tax was taken off, several Experiments have been made for the improving Land by Means of Salt, which have all answered to Admiration. The Revival of this Tax can't therefore proceed from any Compassion for the Landed Gentlemen ; since a very small Improvement of the Rent of an Estate, is worth a great deal more than one Year's Land-Tax at a Shilling in the Pound will amount to even on a very large Estate.

But in the present Case we not only pre-

vent the Improvement of Land, but take as much from almost every Landed Gentleman in another Way, as he saves by the Diminution of the Land-Tax ; and at the same Time we take so much from his Tenants, as to disable them, or some of them at least, from paying the same Rent they formerly paid. In all well regulated Countries great Care is taken, that the poor Farmer be not overcharged. Where is a more flourishing, or better cultivated Spot of Ground, than our neighbouring Country of *Flanders* ? Yet what Desolations has that poor Country suffered by contending Armies ! What is this to be ascribed to ? Certainly to that wise Politick of the Landlords, established as a Law there, that whenever any Farmer suffer'd in his Farm by the Incampments or Depredations of an Army, he paid no Rent for that Year : By that he was enabled to support the Loss, and repair the Damages for the Benefit of his Landlord as well as himself. Do we not see the Effects of a contrary Politick in *Poland* ? There the poor Tenants are rack'd and oppress'd, whence one Half of that Country, naturally one of the most fertile in *Europe*, lies waste and uncultivated. This will always be the Consequence, when a Landlord charges his Tenant for the Sake of a small Ease to himself.

We have already, Sir, so many Taxes, so many Impositions ; the Price of every Thing is thereby so much enhanced, that none of our Manufactures can be sold in a foreign Market so cheap as the same Sort are sold by our Neighbours. To this only, the great Decay of our Trade is to be imputed ; and if it had not been for some natural Advantages, it would have been before now entirely lost. Happy were it for this Nation, if they had always raised the Supplies within the Year : We severely feel the Effects of this Error in Politics committed by the Generation before us : And yet shall we with our Eyes open go on in the same Track, and doubly load our Posterity for a small present Ease to ourselves ? We are told, that this Tax is to continue but for 3 Years ; but I plainly see, it must be continued longer : It is allow'd that 500,000*l.* may be raised by this Tax, in two Years and a Half ; whence I foresee, that at the End of 3 Years we shall be told, that there being half a Year good in Hand, the continuing it but for 2 Years longer, will raise such another Sum. I doubt not, but at the End of this 3 Years, we shall be under a much greater Necessity of raising such a Sum by extraordinary Means, than we are now ; at the End of 5 Years it may be the same, and thus it may for ever continue.

Even the Landed Gentlemen, if they consider their own Interest, never will desire to be eased as to the Land-Tax by laying on another Tax in the Place thereof. Let us but

suppose, that 5,000,000*l.* were to be raised, and this I believe is as much as the neat Produce of all our Taxes will amount to. If this Sum were all to be raised by a Land-Tax, it would amount to 10*s.* in the Pound: This indeed would be a most grievous Tax; but let any Gentleman compute what he now pays under the present Method of Taxation, towards the Land-Tax, the Malt-Tax, the Window Lights, and by the advanced Price of all the Necessaries and Conveniences of Life; I believe he will find, that in the Year it amounts to more than if he were to pay a Land-Tax of 10*s.* in the Pound, and at least to as much again upon the rest of the People. This is the unavoidable Consequence of our present Method of Taxation. The Charge is so great, and the Advantages taken by the Merchant and Retailer so extravagant, that one Half at least of what is raised upon the People, never comes to the Use of the Publick. It is so far, *Sir*, from being laid out for the Benefit of the People, that it may some Time or other be turned towards the enslaving of them. From whence I think it as demonstrable as any Proposition in *Euclid*, that if we actually paid a Land-Tax of 10*s.* in the Pound, without paying any other Excise or Duties, our Liberties and Properties would be much more secure, and every Landed Gentleman might live at least in as much Plenty, and make a better Provision for his Family, than under our present Method of Taxation.

I shall, conclude, *Sir*, with observing that as this Tax falls most grievously upon the Poor, and as they are by far the Majority of the People, it must of Consequence raise a general Murmuring against the Administration: By this the Government for their own Security, will be obliged to keep up a numerous standing Army; this will be new ground of Complaint among the People: They will at last begin to think their Liberties and Properties are really in Danger; and I hope the People of this Nation will always have Courage enough to dispute so sacred, so valuable a Prize; but cursed must they be, whose Measures shall occasion such a Contest.

Mr. D—*fi* spoke as follows. *Sir*, We have heard a great deal of the Inequality of the Land-Tax, and that but a small Part of the Nation contributes any Thing thereto; I grant it is so far unequal; but then as no Man contributes but he that has an Estate, it can't be said, that it is insupportable to any; and the rest of the Nation are quite free from that Burthen. But this Tax upon Salt is as unequal as the other, for there are a great many Gentlemen in this Nation, the greatest Part of whose Estates consist in Salt Works, and by this Tax there will be at least one sixth, I may say one fourth Part of these Estates taken from them; and be-

sides, no Person in the Nation can be free from this Tax, it must be burthenfome on all, and insupportable to a great many. I have the less Reason to be against the reviving of this Tax, because by the Articles of Union, that Part of the Country which I come from is to be free therefrom, or at least from the greatest Part thereof: Nor can I think the taking off a Tax, for one Year, which Scotland is by those Articles to be free from, and laying it on the very next Year, will ever afford a Pretence for charging Scotland with the Payment of such a Tax; otherwise it would be easy to subject them to all those Taxes and Duties which they are declared free from by the said Articles. This, *Sir*, is my Opinion; but I shall be sorry ever to see any Thing brought into this House, that may possibly bring any one of the Articles of Union into Question, or so much as raise a Doubt about the Meaning of any one of them: Explanations in that Affair will always be dangerous, and every Man who wishes well to his King or Country, will endeavour all he can to avoid coming to any such. If there were no other Reason, *Sir*, for my being against this Duty on Salt, this one is enough, that there appear to be several Gentlemen in this House, of a different Sentiment from me, with respect to the Intention of that Article of the Union, by which Scotland is declared free from the Duties then payable upon Salt. I hope all the Gentlemen of my own Country at least are in this Point of the same Sentiment with me, and consequently as they have little to do in the present Question, I hope they will at least withdraw, and not join in laying a Tax on their Neighbours, which their own Country is not to bear an equal Share in.

It is well known how many Frauds and Perjuries were committed while there was a Duty upon foreign Salt, and Drawbacks allowed upon the Exportation of Fish cured therewith. How many Ships were sent out with Fish, pretended to be so cured, which never carried any to a foreign Market? Do not we know, that some Ships have been entered; or at least pretended to have been entered, and the Drawbacks for the Cargoes of such pretended Ships, have been allowed and paid, and yet it was afterwards discovered, that no such Ship was ever built? One Gentleman was obliged to fly his Country for such Practices; 'tis true, he afterwards got a Pardon, and soon after a Commission in the Customs; how he came to deserve such Favours and such Preferment, is more than I can tell; but I am sure no Man ever was, or will be deterred from such Crimes, by the Severity of the Punishment he met with. The Multitude of those Frauds committed by the Exporters, or pretended Exporters of Fish cured with foreign Salt, obliged the Government at last to take the Duty entirely off of foreign Salt,



Salt, and every Man was allowed to import Duty-free, as much as was necessary for curing all the Fish he exported to any foreign Market: What was the Consequence? Why, under this Pretence of curing Fish for a foreign Market, a great deal of foreign Salt was publicly imported, and afterwards privately sold about the Country for all the Uses in Life; and 'tis well known, the Proprietors of Salt-Works know it to their Cost, that while the Duty continued on home-made Salt, there was none of it ever us'd in many Parts of this Island. If this Tax be revived, the same Frauds will be renewed; and Frauds there will be, put it in what Shape you will: If you revive the Duty on foreign Salt, there will then be Frauds as to the Drawbacks; if you revive the Duty on home Salt, without laying a Duty on the Importation of foreign Salt, then in several Places, they will fall upon some fraudulent Way or other of getting foreign Salt for all Uses; whereby you will increase the national Expence, and in a little Time destroy most of your own Salt-Works.

The Independency of this House has of late been much talk'd of; I hope it will always be independent: But I must say, *Sir*, that if a Scheme had been laid down for making it dependent on the Crown, a more easy, effectual, and certain Method could not have been contrived for the Success of such a wicked Scheme, than this of reviving the Salt-Duty. By this Duty there is so large a Sum yearly raised, and so little brought to the publick Account, that it may really be most properly called, a Bribing of us with our own Money. I am sure his Majesty never can think of such a Scheme; he has the Interest of the Nation, and the Benefit of Mankind too much at Heart, to let any such Schemes ever enter into his Thoughts; but every Man is sensible that a great Number of Officers all named by the Crown, and removable at the Pleasure of the King, or of those in the Administration, may have (if so applied) an Influence upon the Elections for Members of Parliament; and considering the Time that this Duty is now laid on, that it is laid on for 3 Years only, and that within that Time there is to be, as it is hop'd, a new Choice of Representatives, one who does not know his Majesty's good and just Intentions, will be apt to suspect, that the laying on of such a Tax at such a critical Juncture, is with Design to influence the approaching Elections. I shall always be against any Measure that may give the meanest of his Majesty's Subjects the least Cause to suspect, that his Majesty ever had a Design of making Use of any such Influence. I am convinc'd, he has no such Design; I firmly believe, he never will form any such Design; but as much the greatest Part of the People live remote from Court, and have no Opportunity of

knowing his Majesty's real Intentions, they may put wrong Construtions on Things: and therefore no Man who is a sincere Lover of the present happy Establishment, ought to agree to any Measure, which is in its own Nature liable to be misapprehended, and apt to raise Jealousies and Fears among his Majesty's faithful Subjects.

*Sir R-----t W-----* spoke again as follows. *Sir*, I expected the Motion I was to make, would meet with Opposition, either from those who have not so thoroughly considered this Matter, or from those whose private Views lead them to be against it. However this did not, nor ever shall deter me from offering to this House what I take to be for the Good of my Country. All publick Assemblies must for ever be composed of Persons who have different Ways of Thinking, different Interests and Ends. Every Tax will be objected to by some of those who are to pay it; and the most unequal Tax will be preferred to the most equal, by those who are to contribute nothing or a very little thereto. Those who live by the Necessities of Mankind will for ever oppose what is proposed for their Relief; hence it is, we always see great Opposition to all Attempts for improving the Navigation of Rivers, or of waste Lands and Commons.

Envy and Malice will often prompt Men to oppose what is apparently for their own Benefit, as well as that of their Country. I don't believe any Gentleman in this House opposes what I have moved for from any such Motives. I am persuaded their Opposition made thereto proceeds from their mistaking the Case before us, and therefore I shall endeavour to remove those Mistakes.

Our Liberties and Properties would indeed be in imminent Danger, if an Addition of 4 or 500 Officers could add such a terrible Influence to the Power of the Crown as is pretended. But, *Sir*, we have the Experience of above 30 Years to convince us of the Unreasonableness of such Apprehensions; and during a great Part of this Time, the Crown had besides this Number of Salt Officers, a much more numerous Army than it has now; consequently the Power of the Crown must have been much greater than it can be made by what is now proposed; and yet it was never found to be too great; but on the contrary the Crown was always obliged to sue for, and to submit to the Inclinations of the People. While the Power of the Crown is made use of only to defend the Liberties and Properties of the Subject, the Crown will always have the Inclinations of the Majority, of the People in its Favour. This is the natural and just Influence which the Crown ought to have, and I hope it will never have any other in this Kingdom.



I am persuaded that no Man ever yet thought of introducing a General Excise into this Country; I can answer for myself, I never did; but because there is such a Term as a *General Excise*; because there is such a Thing in some Countries; will we therefore admit of no particular Excise, nor any Duty on any particular Commodity? We may as well say we will pay no Tax, because in some Countries that are subject to Arbitrary Power, they are oppressed with Taxes. The laying of an Excise on one Commodity, or on one Sort of Provisions, can no more be a Precedent for a General Excise, than my giving a poor Man half a Crown, can be for my giving him my whole Estate. We find the Method of raising Taxes by way of Excise, is not absolutely inconsistent with Liberty; it is the Method by which most of the Taxes in *Holland* are raised; yet no Man can say but the *Dutch* are a free People, and as jealous of their Liberties as any People ought to be.

There are at present no Thoughts of converting any Duty into an Excise; but if all or most of our Customs were converted into Excises, I am persuaded it would be beneficial to our Commerce in general, and there is no great Fear of its adding so much to the Civil List; for notwithstanding the Clamours on that Head, it appears, that from his Majesty's Accession, to 1731, even including the 115,000*l.* granted by Parliament to make up the Deficiency of the Civil List Revenue, the Produce of all those Duties appropriated to the Civil List has not amounted to 200,000*l.* *per Ann.* which is the Sum that has been judged by Parliament to be necessary for supporting the Charge of his Majesty's Civil List; so that if by the Method of Excise those Duties should produce a little more, and it is not to be presumed they can produce a great deal more, they will only make up that Sum which the Parliament have thought themselves obliged to make good to his Majesty.

I am surprized, *Sir*, at the Proposal for laying this whole Tax upon Salt made in *Scotland*; I am persuaded the Gentlemen are not serious in what they propose; I reckon it was made only to divert the principal Question, and to oblige the Gentlemen of that Country to be against it. The Salt Duty now proposed to be revived, was granted at two several Times; one was for but 11*l.* *per Bushel*; the other for 21*l.* 4*d.* *per Bushel*. At the Time of making the Union, the Scotch Commissioners were willing their Country should after a certain Term of Years be subject to the 11*l.* *per Bushel*, but they declared their People could not possibly afford to pay the additional 21*l.* 4*d.*; and therefore they insisted on their being free from it for ever, which on our Side was agreed to. The Act

of the 9th and 10th of K. William had imposed this Duty of 21*l.* 4*d.* for ever, and therefore that Article of the Union relating to this Duty on Salt was drawn up in these Terms: That the Scots should be exempted for 7 Years, from all Duties whatever on home-made Salt, after which they were to pay the Duties levied in *England*, with this

A Exception, and in these express Words, *That Scotland shall, after the said 7 Years, remain exempted from the Duty of 21*l.* 4*d.* imposed on home-made Salt, by an Act made in England in the 9th and 10th Years of K. William III.* Can there be any Thing more express? By the Act therein mentioned, the Duty was expressly to continue to be levied in *England* for ever. Is it not therefore evident, that by the Article of the Union referring to that Act, the Scots are for ever to be free from that Duty? Shall we be so unjust, and ungenerous, as to make use of a downright Quirk in Law to subject those People to a Duty, which by the Agreement between us, they are for ever to be free from?

This Tax cannot therefore be said to be unequal, because *Scotland* does not pay as much as *England*. The People in that Country are to pay as much as they ought to pay, and as we can in Justice and Equity demand. Nor does it signify whether the Share they pay be sent here or not: The applying of the Money raised in that Country towards the Publick Expence in that Country, is the same as if it were sent up to the *Exchequer* here. Nor is this Tax unequal, because of the Loss that the Proprietors of Salt-Works may sustain, for none of their Estates can be thereby diminished: The Tax is not paid by the Maker, or the Seller, but by the Consumer; and the charge comes to such a Trifle upon every particular Man, that it can't be pretended any Man will consume less Salt than he did before.

The great Charge of raising this Tax, has been made use of as a weighty Argument against it; but if proper Allowances are made, it will be found that the raising of this Tax on Salt will not cost the Government above 22,000*l.* *per Ann.* The Land-Tax we know costs the Publick by Parliamentary Allowance and other necessary Charges of Management at least 13,500*l.* *per Ann.* besides this, there is an Office kept in Commission for superintending it, which costs above 4,000*l.* *per Ann.* more; so that the Land-Tax really costs the Publick about 18,000*l.* *per Ann.* Thus the Difference between the Charge of raising the Salt-Tax, and the Land-Tax appears at last to be but 4,000*l.* *per Ann.* which is not half a Farthing a Year to every Person that is to contribute thereto. Shall we then for the Sake of saving this 4,000*l.* a Year to the Nation in general, or this half a Farthing to every particular Person, continue

to oppress the Landed Gentlemen, contrary to all Equity and Justice, and refuse to approve of a Measure by which they are to be relieved, without throwing any sensible Charge on any one Man in the Nation? If the Difference were much higher, is it not amply repaid by this; that in continuing the Land Tax at 2s. in the Pound, the Nation is obliged to raise the whole Sum wanted within one Year; whereas if the Land-Tax is put at 1s. in the Pound, and the Salt-Tax laid on in Place of the other Shilling, the Nation has 3 Years to raise that Sum, which other-ways is to be raised in one?

The great Difference that always appeared between the gross and nett Produce of this Duty, has been made use of as an Argument to shew the great Charge of collecting this Revenue, and that there was always a great deal more raised from the People, than ever came to the Benefit of the Publick; but this Argument will vanish when the Matter is set in a clear Light; it will then appear, that those Gentlemen are in a great Mistake: They have always called that the gross Produce, which never was any Thing but the gross Charge. We know that while this Duty was subsisting, the gross Charge was generally reckoned, *communibus annis*, at about 470,000*l. per Ann.* but then there were a great many Articles charged to this Branch, which never were really produced or paid to it, and consequently they never can be reckoned any Part of its gross Produce.

In former Times, while this Duty was subsisting, all Salt was charged with Duties when sold and delivered from the Works, and consequently from that Instant it became an Article of the Gross Charge of this Revenue; but then whatever Salt was bought by any Person who had a Mind to export the same, he paid no Money for the Duties, but entered into a Bond to pay it, which Bond was cancelled upon a Debenture made out, certifying the Salt to have been exported. Hence it appears, that for all Salt exported, there never was one Farthing actually paid by the Subject; and by the Books it appears, that this one Article, at a Medium amounted to 120,000*l. per Ann.*

Curers of Fish paid no Duty, neither did they give Bonds for what Salt they used in Curing of Fish; but the Quantities which they took up for that Purpose, were all entered in the Accounts of the Office, as a Part of the Gross Charge, but were all discharged on due Proof, that the Salt had been used in Curing of Fish; and this Article amounted at a Medium to 51,000*l. per Ann.* which is to be deducted from the Gross Charge.

Rock Salt was charged with the Duty at the Pits, and a great deal of this was afterwards melted down, and made into white Salt,

which was also charged with the Duty, and both these Duties were charged in the Accounts of the Office; but the Refiner or Maker had an Allowance for so many Bushels of Rock Salt, for which the Duty had been charged, as he had melted down and made use of in making white Salt. This Article generally, amounted to about 36,000*l. per Ann.* and is to be deducted from the gross Charge.

The whole Sums payable for Duties were always charged in the Books of the Office; and yet there was always a Discount for Prompt-Payment allowed, which amounted to about 20,000*l. yearly*; and besides this, there was another Allowance for Waste on Salt carried Coastwise, which one Year with another came to 11000*l. per Ann.* There was likewise an Allowance for Salt lost at Sea, and an Allowance or a Drawback on salt Beef and Pork exported, both which amounted to 1650*l. per Ann.* All these Sums added together, amounted to 239,650*l.* and as they never were raised on the Subject, or if raised were always returned, they must always be deducted from the gross Charge, and the remaining Sum only, which is 230,350*l.* is to be reckoned the gross Produce. From which if we deduct the Charges of Management, 25,000*l.* there remains 205,350*l.* the nett Produce. And if from this we deduct the Bounties paid annually to the Exporters of Fish, and which must be paid whether we revive this Tax or not, these Bounties amounting Yearly to 12,000*l.* the remaining Sum will then be the nett Sum to be paid into the *Exchequer*, viz. 186,350*l.* on the Credit of which 500,000*l.* is now propos'd to be rais'd.

There is no evading of Facts, and upon the most exact Examination of them it appears, that every Shilling that is actually raised from the People, comes to the Use of the Publick, except this 25,000*l. per Ann.* allowed for the Management of this Revenue. And even this is all to be given to our own People; many Families may be thereby maintain'd, who wou'd otherwise be a Burthen upon their Country.

I am persuaded, Sir, that no Excise whatever is attended with fewer Frauds in the Management than this Tax now under our Consideration. What is generally presumed to give Occasion to Frauds and Perjuries in all Methods of Taxation, is, when great Sums are to be paid by the Subject, and remitted to them on certain Events. Let any Man examine the Articles of the gross Charge of this Revenue, he will find, there is no Money paid and return'd. In all those Articles by which the gross Amount is made to exceed the gross Produce, the Accounts of the Office are carried on by way of Debtor and Creditor; there is hardly ever any Money paid by



the Subject, that is to be return'd either to him or to any other upon any Event whatsoever.

The only Objection that I think has any Appearance of Reason in it, is that with respect to the Navigation of *Great Britain*; it is pretended that it will be a great Burthen upon the Victualling of our Ships: But unluckily it happens, that the Navigation of *Great Britain* never flourished more than it did under the Payment of this Tax; in a Course of 35 Years that this Tax continued, it cannot be said, that ever our Shipping or our Navigation suffered; on the contrary, there is not, I believe, any such Term in all our History, in which the Number of our Seamen, and the Number and Tonnage of our Ships, encreased so much as in that Time. This is of itself a clear Proof that this Tax can be no Discouragement to our Navigation: But in Fact it is plain that the additional Expence occasioned by this Duty is a mere Trifle. By Accounts from the Victualling-Office it appears, that the Charge for 10,000 Men in his Majesty's Navy, was at a Medium but 2,600*l.* *per Ann.* extraordinary Expence occasioned by the Duty on Salt, which is no more than 5*l.* *per Man*; so that if we reckon 30,000 Men employed in the Navigation carried on by the Merchants of *Great Britain*, the Duty on the whole Consumption of Salt in that Service will not exceed 7,800*l.* *per Annus*, and surely no Man will imagine this an insupportable Load on the whole Navigation of *Great Britain*. But those that know any thing of the Merchant Service, can testify, that Salt Provisions are not the only Victualling used in that Service. Their Ships are often in some Port or another, and then the Sailors live mostly upon fresh Provisions; even when they are at Sea, the greatest Part of their Food consists in dried Fish, fresh Fish caught at Sea, Flower, Rice, &c. Aboard of Merchant Ships they never consume near so much Salt Provisions, in Proportion to the Number of their Hands, as they do aboard any of his Majesty's Ships. And our Merchant Ships which trade to *Ireland* or the Plantations, generally take in their Salt Provisions in one of those two Places, because of the Cheapness of Meat in those Countries. As to the Exportation of Salt Provisions, this Duty can never be any Discouragement to such a Trade, because the Exporters are allowed a Drawback in lieu of the Duty they have paid.

If Salt be of so great a Benefit in the Manuring of Lands, it is certain that foul Salt may do as well for that Purpose as any other Salt whatever, and any Quantity of such Salt may be had *gratis* for carrying it off from the Pits; no Duty was ever paid or charged for such Salt, the Person who took it away to manure his Land, having an Officer with him, was always intitled to use it Duty-free. And as to the

Farmers and Graziers of *Great Britain*, this Duty can never be any great Charge on them; whatever Salt they use in making up any Goods for the Market, is paid for at the Market by the Buyer, and so comes to fall where all Duties ought to fall, upon the Consumer. In their own Families there is but very little

A Salt consumed, and therefore the Duty can't fall heavily upon them. If upon Computation it be found that the Duty costs but 5*l.* *per Head* at Sea, it can't cost above half that Sum at Land; even if we were to suppose there are as much Salt Provisions used at Land as at Sea, because there is not half the Quantity of Salt us'd in curing Provisions for the Land as for the Sea Service: But we know that for more than half the Year, the Country People live entirely on the Produce of the Dairy and Garden, and even for the other half Year they live more upon Cabbage, Roots, &c. than Salt Meat; consequently we cannot reckon this Duty will stand the Farmer in above 1*l.* *per Head* for those Persons that live in his Family. It is indeed impossible that it can cost so much; we may modestly reckon that the whole People of *England* amount to at least 8,000,000: Every one of whom contributes his Share to this Duty; if then, *Sir*, the Sum raised, which is 230,350*l.* be distributed among 8,000,000, it will not amount to 7*d.* *per Man*; and if from thence we deduct the 19,000*l.* which the People of *England* are obliged to pay, whether this Tax be revived or not, we must conclude that no Person in *England* contributes more than 6*d.* thereto for his own personal Consumption. He that keeps a great many Persons in his Family, must indeed pay for each of them, but whoever does so, must either have a good Estate or a good Trade, and so may very well afford to pay; and this, *Sir*, is the Excellency of the Salt-Tax, that every Man thereby contributes to the publick Charge, according to his Condition in Life. For I think no Man will say but that he who has a good Trade, or a great deal of Money out at Interest, ought to contribute as much to the Defence of Property, as he that has a Land Estate that brings in no greater yearly Revenue.

F The Land-Tax is the most unequal, grievous, and oppressive Tax that ever was raised in this Country; it is a Tax which never ought to be raised but in Times of most extreme Necessity. The best Judges, the truest Patriots in all Countries, have been of Opinion, that of all Taxes, that upon immoveable Goods, that upon Lands and Houses ought to be the last Resource. In such a Case there are but a few that contribute to the publick Expence, and even among them there will always be a great Partiality as to the Value that is put upon Men's Estates: This we are sensible of in *England*; there are some landed Gentlemen that pay a Land-

Tax



Tax equal to the full Value of their Estates, while others do not pay equal to a third Part; and generally those who suffer most by this Partiality, are those, whose Ancestors were a Sort of Knight Errants for the Revolution. They gloried in that happy Event; they thought themselves, in Honour and Justice, obliged to pay their equal Share for the Support of so glorious a Cause, in Proportion to the real Value of the Estates they possessed; and therefore they gave them in at the full Value. This was a laudable Zeal for the Happiness of the Nation, and for the Liberties and Privileges of the People: But their Posterity have suffered severely for it; and ought not the Merit and the honest Zeal of their Forefathers, to plead strongly for their Relief, at least with all those who are Friends to our present happy Establishment?

To pretend, *Sir*, that the taking off 11. in the Pound of the Land-Tax, and raising the Salt-Tax in its room, will be no Ease to most, or any of the Landed Gentlemen in *England*, appears to me really a Sort of Paradox. I believe there are few Landed Gentlemen in *England*, whose Estates do not amount to 100*l.* *per Ann.* the Landed Gentlemen of such Estates, or of any Land Estate from 100*l.* to 1000*l.* *per Ann.* are the greatest Objects of Compassion, and deserve most the Consideration of this House; because those who have less than 100*l.* a Year in Land, are generally either Farmers or Graziers, or have some other Business as a Help for the Support of their Families. A Gentleman then of 100*l.* a Year in Land, if his Estate be rated at the full Value, saves 5*l.* a Year by the Abatement of 11. in the Land-Tax: I believe it will easily be granted me, that no Man of 100*l.* a Year and no more Land Estate, without any other Business, keeps 16 in Family; but supposing he does, yet at 6*d.* *per Head* the Salt-Duty can't amount to more in the whole 3 Years than 24*s.* And to pay but 24*s.* in 3 Years, and at a thousand (I may say) different Payments, is surely much less grievous, than to be oblig'd to pay 5*l.* in one Year, and at most at two Payments. But suppose such a Man's Estate is rated but at one Third of the full Value, yet still by an Abatement of 11. in the Pound Land-Tax, he saves above 33*s.* and therefore such an Abatement must be a Relief even to such a Man, of at least 9*s.* besides the Advantage he has of having a much longer Time to pay a less Sum.

If there were any Danger, *Sir*, that the reviving of this Tax would occasion Murmurs among the People, I should be as much against it as any Man in this House; but the Tax is in its own Nature so equal, and paid by such a vast Multitude of People, and at so many different Payments, that it becomes quite insensible to every particular Man. We know by Experience, that during the long Time it was

paid, it never occasioned the least Uneasiness; and find that the Remission of it gave no Ease; it occasioned no Joy among the People; nor were there any good Effects of it felt; either as to the lowering the Price of Goods or Provisions at Market, the raising the Value of Lands, or the reducing the Wages commonly given to Journey men and Day-Labourers.

A In this, *Sir*, as well as in all the other Motions which I have ever made to this House, I have always acted according to my own Judgment for the Good of my Country; and therefore, *Sir*, I have no Reason to be afraid of the Curses and Imprecations of any Man. I do not think it altogether Parliamentary to use any such Expressions in this House; every Man ought in common Charity to be presumed to act according to what he thinks best, and most conducive to the Happiness of his Country. I have always done so, and while I continue to do so, I shall despise any Outcries that may be groundlessly raised against me, or against any Measure I propose.

C I am sure the Salt-Tax cannot with any Reason be said to be grievous on any Man, or any Set of Men within the Dominions of *Great Britain*. Let us then, for God's Sake, Gentlemen, have some Consideration for the Freeholders, who have suffered so much for many Years; let us have some Compassion for those whose Estates are deeply charged with Mortgages and Annuities, occasioned by the heavy Land-Taxes their Fore-fathers have been obliged to pay. It is but reasonable that the Creditor should contribute to the Publick Expence as well as his Debtor, and the most proper Method for so just a Design, is in my Opinion, the Reviving the Duty on Salt. If any Gentleman can propose a better, I shall heartily join with him, and whoever thinks he cannot; will, I hope, agree to what I have proposed.

E Mr. P---y spoke as follows. *Sir*, From what his Majesty told us from the Throne at the Beginning of this Session, I did expect, I believe the People with me did expect, that we were to receive some Ease as to our Taxes. How are these Expectations of the poor People to be answered? By the Proposition now made, the greatest Part of them are to be subjected to a new Tax, and the rest to be indeed free of Part of an old Tax; but to pay a new Tax, equally grievous to most of them, and grievous to every other Person in the Nation. This is the Relief the People of *England* are to meet with from the Establishment of a profound Tranquillity abroad and at home.

F Every one in this House must remember, how the Salt-Tax came to be taken off. On'y 2 Years ago, his Majesty open'd the Session with a most gracious Speech, in which he expressed a compassionate Concern for the Hardships of the poor Artificers and Manufacturers.

turers. Every Man agreed that they should first meet with Relief from the happy Situation of Affairs; the only Difference was as to the Manner of relieving them, and even that did not bear a Question; this Tax upon Salt was then thought so grievous upon the Trade, the Manufactures, and the Poor of this Nation, that it was given up even by the Right Hon. Gentleman who has now made the Motion for reviving it. I wish he had given us some Reason for his being now of a different Opinion. If he foresees any extraordinary Event, I wish he had been so good as to communicate it; for my Part, I can see none that can induce me to change my Opinion; on the contrary, I foresee many for confirming me in the same Sentiments I was then of, and which I think should confirm every Man who considers Consequences, and has a stronger Regard for the Liberties of his Country, and the Happiness of Posterity, than for his own immediate Interest.

I am very ready to believe, every Man acts from the justest Motives; but as the true Motives of a Man's acting or speaking can't be certainly discovered by another, we are to regard only what he does or says. Let us then in Charity believe, that whoever differs from us is in a Mistake, and whoever agrees with us acts from the same good Motives with ourselves: Then we shall examine one another's Arguments with Candour; then is Truth most likely to prevail.

Whether or no a Relief should be granted to the Landed Interest, is no way the Question now in Debate. By the Resolution of this House 500,000*l.* is to be raised for the current Service of the Year; and the only Question before us, is, Whether we are to raise this Sum by laying a Shilling on Land, or reviving the Duty on Salt. Neither can be a Relief to the Landed Gentlemen; on the contrary both must be burthenome to them. But the one or the other we have by our Resolution made necessary.

We are then to consider which of these Methods will be best for the Nation in general, and that we are to chuse without respect to who is, or is not to contribute thereto; for we are never to injure our Country for the Sake of any private Man, or any Set of Men. The Thoughts of a general Excise, I find, have been disclaimed by every Gentleman who has spoke; I hope this Nation will never be in such a slavish State, as that any Man dare openly avow such a Design; but I wish these Gentlemen had explained what they meant by a general Excise; for if any thereby means, that the People are to pay Excises on every Thing they use for Food or Raiment, there is no such general Excise in the most arbitrary Country on Earth. I therefore take the proper Meaning to relate not to Things, but to Persons; and

every Excise is general, if the whole Body of the People, even the most wretched, are obliged to contribute to it. If this be the Meaning, the Excise now proposed, is as general as any one that can be, or ever was invented under the most absolute Tyranny. And if this be tamely submitted to, it may be an Encouragement to ambitious and wicked Ministers in future Times to proceed a Step further; that again will lead to a third Attempt, and so on, till at last the People be subjected, as well as some of our Neighbours, to a general Excise in the most extensive Sense; *i. e.* on every Person, and almost every Thing that can be converted to the Use of Man.

Such a general Excise was never established any where at once, but introduced by Degrees; and where-ever such an Excise has been established, the first Step towards it was generally the Introducing this very Excise now proposed to be 1*l.* on this People. When we were involved in an expensive War, and fighting for every Thing that was dear to us; when our Land-Tax was at 4*s.* in the Pound, and every Thing loaded with Duties and Customs; it was a Sort of Necessity to submit to such an Excise; but if we agree to it now in a Time of profound Peace, will it not be a Precedent for every Excise that hereafter may or can be invented? The giving a Man Half a Crown is indeed no Precedent for my giving him my whole Estate; but if I repeat my Generosity too often, and continue it too long, I may put it in his Power to take the Residue from me. I hope no Project will ever be set on Foot for converting any of our Taxes or Customs into Excises; but if ever it be, I shall, I believe, be able to shew, that no *Dutch* Custom can in that Respect be a good Rule for us. Their Situation and Condition, the Nature of their Government, and Commerce, are so different from ours, that what may be safe and easy in one Country, may be grievous and dangerous in the other.

I am far from thinking 4 or 500 Officers at the Disposal of the Crown, can be dangerous to the Freedom of Elections, or the Liberties of the People; but surely, without thinking meanly of my Country, I may be jealous of 7 or 800, added to the vast Number of Tax-Gatherers we had before. A Multitude of Officers at the Beck of an Administration, and spread over the Counties, Cities, and Boroughs, may have a vast Influence at all Elections; and if ever they should receive Orders for that Purpose, we may judge what Use they will make of the Influence they may have. The Character of those great Patriots, who first contrived this Duty, was no Argument for the Continuance of it, much less for the Reviving it. They did not out of Wantonness contrive it; they were under a fatal Necessity to lay it on at that Time. They made no



bad Use of it; but we are not thence to infer, that no bad Use will ever be made of it: A main Reason urged for abolishing this Duty, was, the Number of Officers employed in collecting it. This Argument was then admitted to be good; how it comes now to be such a trifling one, I can't comprehend.

I am astonished to hear any Man pretend that *Scotland* is any Way entitled to an Exemption from the Salt Duty, or any Part of it, when 'tis to be laid on for the current Service of the Year. It was laid down by the Commissioners of both Kingdoms, as the Basis of the Union, that there should be an Equality of all Taxes throughout the United Kingdoms. There was then no Thought of establishing any Proportion, except only as to the Land-Tax. There was before the Union a Land-Tax in *Scotland*, as well as in *England*; but it was raised in a different Manner: In *Scotland* it was levied by Way of so many Months Assessments; in *England*, so many Shillings in the Pound; and so it was necessary to consider the Proportion between a Month's Assessment in *Scotland*, and a Shilling in the Pound in *England*; and the Proportion was settled at the Rate of two Months Assessment in *Scotland*, for every Shilling in the Pound, that was thereafter to be raised in *England*. But as to the other Taxes, especially that upon Salt, there was no such Necessity.

But many of the Taxes in *England*, being mortgaged for the Payment of Debts contracted by *England*, before the Union; 'twas agreed, that the *Scots* should either be free from such Taxes, or have an Equivalent for that Part of the Debts of *England*, which they were to pay by their being subjected to any Taxes so pre-engaged. And this Tax of 2s. 4d. on home-made Salt, was one that was mortgaged for the Payment of a Part of the Debts of *England*. And the *Scots* Commissioners most reasonably judged this Tax to be so grievous, that they chose rather to have their Country free from it, than to take an Equivalent and be liable to it. Even by the Commissioners for both Kingdoms, this Tax was then thought to be so grievous, that it was presumed, the Parliament of *Great Britain* would take it off, and substitute one more reasonable; in which Case, *Scotland* was to be subject to such Tax; but it was agreed, that in such Case, they should have an Equivalent proportioned to it. From all which it appears, that the only Reason for their being declared free from this 2s. 4d. on Salt, was because it had been mortgaged for the Payment of a Debt contracted in *England* before the Union, and not comprehended in the Account of those Debts which *Scotland* was to pay a Part of, so that they received no Equivalent therefore.

'Tis true, that Act of the 9th and 10th of K. William, has that terrible Word *forever* in the

Body of it. But that dreadful Word, even by the Act itself, is confined to the Payment of that Debt, for which this Tax was then appointed; and since that Debt is now otherways provided for, it is with Respect to this Duty to be looked upon as paid, and the conditional Perpetuity meant by the Word *forever* is now at an End. It can't then be presumed, if the *Scots* Commissioners had meant an absolute Perpetuity of Exemption from this Duty, they would have referred to this Act, by which a conditional one was only established. But the Transaction was honest and fair; and it was never intended by either Party, that *Scotland* should be free from this Duty, if it should, after the Payment of the Debt of *England*, be converted to the Use of the two united Kingdoms.

The only Question then is, whether we should out of Compassion indulge the *Scots* with such an Exemption, because they are not able to pay it; I really think, Sir, we ought to have so much Compassion for them; but then surely, we ought to have an equal Compassion for the poor People of *England*. Journeymen and Day-Labourers are equally poor in all Countries; they have nothing but what they work for from Day to Day; and if it be said the poor People in *England* can pay this Duty, because they have high Wages, 'tis an unanswerable Argument against the Tax in general. 'Tis now an universal Complaint, that the high Wages of Workmen is the chief Cause of the Decay of our Trade and Manufactures. The Reasoning of some upon the Subject in Hand, appears a little inconsistent. This Duty with Respect to *England*, is altogether insensible; with Respect to *Scotland*, altogether insupportable: How inconsistent is this Way of arguing! What an Insult upon the People, who quietly submit to the Loads laid upon them!

The Distinction between the gross Charge and the gross Produce of this Duty, seems to be something new. I am surprized to hear it pretended, the Allowance for prompt Payment ought not to be reckoned as a Part of the gross Produce, or that the Sum allowed for that Discount is not raised on the People. Does any Man suppose, that the wealthy Dealer pays his ready Money for the Benefit of his Customers, or that the Consumer pays less for his Salt, because the Merchant from whom he purchases, paid the Duties in ready Money? The Article then of 20,000*l.* for prompt Payment, is to be looked on as a Part of the gross Produce.

The 11,000*l.* allowed for Waste on Salt carried Coastwise is also an Advantage only to the Dealer: This Allowance arose from a Presumption that there was a Waste on Salt carried Coastwise; and therefore 3*d.* per Bushel on all white Salt, and Three Half-Pence per Bushel



Bushel on all Rock-Salt carried Coastwise was allowed to the Dealer. But in such Case there can be no Waste; there is rather an Increase, because of its being very dry when put on board, and afterwards made to swell and become more weighty by the Moisture of the Air. Since there can be no Waste, we must presume, the Whole is bought and consumed by the People; and they always paid for it the same Price as if the full Duty had been paid by the Dealer.

The Allowance of 36,000*l.* for Rock-Salt melted, is of the same Nature. This arose from a Supposition, that in the melting and refining it into white Salt, there was a great Waste, and therefore 10*lb.* in 65 was allowed Duty free. But I have been informed, that Rock-Salt dissolved in fresh Water, will produce its own Weight in white, and when dissolved in Sea-Water one Fourth more. And the People always paid as much for white Salt made out of Rock-Salt, as for any other white Salt; therefore tho' this Allowance be a Deduction from the Revenue, the Duty on every Grain of it is raised on the People. These Sums therefore added to the gross Produce, as stated by the Gentleman who enter'd particularly into this Account, will make it amount to 297,350*l.* which is the lowest Computation of the Sum to be yearly raised on England only, by the Revival of this Tax.

But if we consider the many Frauds as to Salt, pretended to have been exported, or used in the curing of Fish, we must presume, that much more is yearly used by the People, than what pays Duty to the Publick; and as the Consumer always pays the full Price, tho' these Frauds occasion a Deduction from the Revenue, yet the Duty upon the Whole is paid by the People; and so we must presume, that a much larger Sum than I have mentioned must be yearly raised upon them. This Presumption is brought almost to a Demonstration, by the Number of the People in this Nation, even as computed by those who have spoke in Favour of this Duty: If we suppose every one uses, one with another, but a Peck of Salt in a Year, we must reckon 1*s.* at least is raised on every Person by Means of this Duty; therefore we must compute that by the reviving of it, there will be at least 8,000,000 of Shillings, or 400,000*l.* raised yearly upon the People of England only.

Let us now, Sir, consider what we are about: We are to raise 500,000*l.* for the current Service of the Year; if we raise it by reviving the Salt-Duty for 3 Years, we make the People pay 1,500,000*l.* out of which but 500,000*l.* is brought clear into the Publick Revenue. If this be Publick Oeconomy, If this be common Prudence, If this be a Relief to the People, I leave the World to judge. I think I can now assert, that when I argue against the Salt-Duty, I plead the Cause of my Country. It has been pretended, that the raising this

Duty will cost but 22,000*l.* per Ann. but always reckoned, it cost full 25,000*l.* and must still reckon so, till I see it contradicted by the Commissioners Accounts; for the raising of, or paying the 19,000*l.* Annually for Bounties, was never any additional Expence to the Publick. It has also been pretended, that the raising 1*s.* in the Pound Land-Tax, costs near 18,000*l.* per Ann. by Reason of the Office kept in Commission for that Purpose; but these Gentlemen forget, that this Office costs as much when there is but 1*s.* in the Pound, as when there is 4*s.* Land-Tax; therefore I still insist, that the raising of 500,000*l.* by 1*s.* in the Pound additional Land-Tax, will cost the Nation but 13,500*l.* per Ann. extraordinary Expence; and so the Difference as to this Article in England only, is at least 11,500*l.* per Ann. But must not we add to this, the 2,600*l.* extraordinary Charge in the Victualling-Office? and also the 20,000*l.* per Ann. for prompt Payment? for as this is no Benefit to the Consumer, it is a real Expence to the People, as much as the above 25,000*l.* is. These 3 Sums added together, make the real Difference amount yearly to 34,100*l.* But we must reckon the whole Expence of the Salt-Duty for 3 Years, and from that deduct the Expence of raising 1*s.* in the Pound Land-Tax for 1 Year: The Salt-Tax will then cost us 75,000*l.* for Management; 7,800*l.* for extraordinary Expence in the Navy; and 60,000*l.* for prompt Payment; which added together, amount to 142,800*l.* And from this we are only to deduct 13,500*l.* one Year's Expence of raising 1*s.* in the Pound upon Land, the remaining Sum will then be 129,300*l.* This is near 26 per Cent. and if we add the additional Expence in Scotland, and the Interest the Publick must pay on borrowing this 500,000*l.* for the Service of the Year, it will, I am sure, amount to above 30 per Cent. which is a pretty considerable Premium for 3 Years Forbearance of Payment, even if the Nation were not to pay 1*s.* till the End of the Term. This, Sir, is the most favourable Light this Affair can be put in, even by those who are most sanguine for the Revival of this Duty; but if we consider it as I before put it, and suppose 400,000*l.* to be raised yearly on the People by this Means, it will appear much more odious; for then the Nation is to pay 700,000*l.* for 3 Years Forbearance of the Payment of Five, which is a Premium of very near 150 per Cent.

It is not the Repayment of Money by the Government that is the Cause of Frauds and Perjuries; it is the great Advantage a private Dealer may make, and the little Risk he runs by such Frauds and Perjuries; and therefore in all Taxes, where the Duty amounts to much more than the Prime Cost, there have always been, and always will be great Frauds; if the Dealer can by any Fraud avoid the Duty, he makes his Advantage. Considering then that this

this Duty is 10 Times the Price Salt may be bought for at the Pits, what a fruitful Fund is here for Frauds and Perjuries! It may not perhaps be easy to smuggle Salt from the Pits; but how easy will it be for the Dealer, after he has given Bond to pay the Duty, to put the Salt aboard a Ship, and re-land it again at some By Creek, or some other Way to get a Certificate of its having been exported! Hereby he gets up his Bond, and tho' he gets no Money back from the Government, yet when he sells to the Consumer Salt for 4 or 5s. a Bushel, which cost him but 4d. a Bushel, does he not make a delicious, a tempting Profit? And the more tempting, because of the little Risk he runs; for he risks only the Loss of 4d. for the Venture of 4s. clear Profit. If he can but cheat the Publick, he drives the Trade of an Apothecary, and makes 1s. of every 1d. he lays out. Again, as to the Salt delivered Duty-free for the Fishery, there is still a greater Temptation, since it depends entirely on the Honesty of the Curers; none but themselves can tell what Quantities they have used; if they can but sell their Salt privately, they may get free of the Duty by swearing the Whole was employed in Curing of Fish; and considering what little Regard is had to what is now by way of Proverb called a *Custom-house* Oath, I fear this Perjury will be much too frequent: Nor is the Loss to the Revenue, the only Disadvantage; these Baites thrown in the People's way for perjuring themselves, may at last destroy all Morality and common Honesty, and may so much diminish that Regard every one ought to have for an Oath, that no Man's Life or Property can be secure.

As to our Manufacturers and Labourers, this Tax will be a Charge on every one of them. It will be 1s. at least to every single Man or Woman that is fit for Labour; and we can't suppose a poor Man with a Wife and 3 small Children, to use less than a Bushel of Salt a Year; to such a Man this Tax will amount to at least 4s. 6d. *per Ann.* Many a poor Man has for Want of a Shilling been forc'd to pawn the only whole Coat he had to his Back, and has never been able to redeem it. Even a Farthing to him is a considerable Sum; what Shifts do the Frugal among them make, to save a Farthing! Let us imagine ourselves in a poor Man's Condition, almost the Whole of his Wife's Time taken up in looking after the Children, and the Husband working for 1s. a Day, and we shall see how hard it is to make such a Man pay a Tax of 4 or 5s. a Year for Salt.

This Tax must therefore be a Charge upon all our Manufactures; and if any of our Neighbours can sell but one Tenth of a Farthing in a Yard cheaper than we, they will at last turn us out of the Business. And as to Glass, Leather, Earthen Ware, &c. this Tax

is still more grievous, because Salt is one of the Materials us'd in their very Composition; and therefore I hope, if this Duty be revived, there will be an Exception as to them.

A It is granted by all, that the making Use of Salt is an Improvement to Land; and 'tis an Improvement successfully made use of, throughout *England*, ever since the Duty was taken off: But it is said, this Tax can't injure such Improvements, because every Man may have as much foul Salt Duty-free at the Pits, as he pleases, if he has an Officer with him. But this can only be of Advantage to those, whose Lands lie near the Salt Pits; and even as to them, this Duty will be an additional Charge, for they can't get an Officer to attend for nothing: B When a Man is once got into an Office, he has many Ways of squeezing a Perquisite from those who must apply to him, and him only. And as to all Lands that lie at a Distance from the Pits, the Reviving of this Tax will be a full Bar to any future Improvements.

C It has, I think, been admitted by all, that the Duty on the Salt made use of in curing Provisions for a Ship of 150 Tons for a 6 Month's Voyage, will amount to 40s. And I am sure there is not a Merchant in *Europe*, but will always employ that Ship (if it be as good) which he can have 40s. cheaper than another. This must put a full Stop to the employing of any *English* Ship, or the Victualling of any in *England*, where another can be made Use of, or victualled in any other Part D of the World; and therefore it must not only be a Burthen upon our Navigation, but would soon be the Destruction of it, and of our Navy, if it were not for the *Navigation Act*, and some natural Advantages we have over the rest of the World. I know not how some Gentlemen may get, or spend their Estates; but in an Affair which chiefly regards Tradesmen, I am surprized to hear Shillings and Crowns, nay even Pounds, so lightly talked of: The poor Trader may be properly said to earn his Living by the Sweat of his Brow; if he does not consider every Farthing he is to lay out, he will soon come not to have a Farthing to pay for a Bit of Bread: To such, even the Half-Farthing now so contemptuously talked of, would be of great Consequence.

F I come now to that industrious and frugal Set of People the Farmers. I hope but few of them are as yet obliged to live as has been represented, or to make their Family dine on Bread and Cheese, or on boil'd Cabbage, without a Bit of pickled Pork, salt Beef, or Bacon, to give them a Savour. I know not what they may be brought to, if we multiply Excises upon them; but I must now consider them in their present Way of Living; and so must look upon them as using some Salt. Provisions almost every Day in the Week, for the whole Year: In such a View, a Family of 16 working Persons will consume in Salt a great

great deal more than a Shilling's worth a Head, after this Duty is laid on; I believe above two Shillings worth: It has been computed, that a Family of ten Persons would generally cost the Master at least 6*d*. a Week for Salt, when this Duty was subsisting. At this Rate there is scarce a Farmer in *England*, but must pay above 20*s*. a Year towards this Tax, and if he pays a Rack Rent, I know not where he is to get this 20*s*. unless he runs in Arrear to his Landlord, in order to pay the Tax-Gatherer.

As to the Landed Gentlemen, for whom I have as great a Compassion as any, I believe no Man will pretend that any one of a free Estate of 500*l*. a Year or upwards, is in the present Case an Object of Compassion; and as for those who have large Estates in Land, but heavily charged with Mortgages, if they will, for the Sake of Grandeur, continue to pay the Land-Tax and the Interest on the Mortgages, it is their own Fault, and they do not deserve the Consideration of this House. The Landed Gentlemen then, under 500*l*. a Year, are the only Persons whose Condition can in the present Case be of any Consequence. There are many Landed Gentlemen, whose Estates are valued so low, that they do not pay above 4*d*. of the 1*s*. in the Pound Land-Tax; there are few or none who pay the whole Shilling; it may therefore be supposed that all the Land Estates in *England* are one with another rated for the Land-Tax, at one Half of the real Value. It has been admitted that a Farmer of 100*l*. a Year, has generally 16 Persons in Family; we may then suppose, that the Landed Gentlemen of 400*l*. a Year, keep one with another, 20 Persons in Family; such a Man's Estate is supposed to be valued at 200*l*. a Year as to the Land-Tax; at 1*s*. in the 1*l*. he saves only 10*d*. in the Whole, by taking off this 1*s*. Now as to what we must pay towards the Duty on Salt: A common Farmer with 10 in Family, is supposed to pay 6*d*. a Week, and therefore a Farmer with 20 in Family must pay 1*s*. a Week for Salt; and considering the Waste of it about a Gentleman's Family, his many Visitors and their Servants, and the poor Neighbours always hanging about a Gentleman's Family who has 400*l*. a Year, we can't allow less than 18 Pennyworth of Salt weekly for such a one's Family; we must therefore suppose that he pays yearly for Salt 3*l*. 18*s*. and since by this Duty, we raise Salt to above 10 Times the Price it formerly sold at, 9 Tenths of 3*l*. 18*s*. *i. e.* about 3*l*. 10*s*. is yearly drawn from every Gentleman of 400*l*. a Year by this Duty; and as he is to pay this for 3 Years, is it not plain that he pays 10 Guineas in 3 Years for the Sake of getting free of the Payment of 10*l*. in one Year? The utmost then that he saves by this fine Scheme is about half a Year's Interest upon 10*l*. Is

this the Relief so mightily bragg'd of?

As to the Landed Gentlemen of smaller Fortunes, they will be Losers by this Measure proposed for their Relief. We cannot suppose any Gentleman's Family in the Country will cost him less than 1*s*. a Week for Salt; so he must pay yearly towards the Duty, very near 2*l*. 7*s*. amounting in 3 Years to 7*l*. so that a Gentleman of 200*l*. a Year will be 2*l*. out of Pocket, and a Gentleman of 100*l*. a Year 4*l*. 10*s*. by the Method proposed. And whether those who have great Families to maintain, many Children to provide for, and but 1, 2, or 300*l*. a Year Land Rent, to answer all Occasions, are not the greatest, nay, the only Objects of Compassion among the Landed Gentlemen, I leave the World to judge,

As to the Gentlemen of very large Estates, the Salt-Duty will be an immediate Advantage to them; it will indeed save a Trifle to them. I hope I may be allow'd to use the Word Trifle; a Sum of Money may be called a Trifle when applied to the Rich, but to the Poor no Sum can be properly said to be a Trifle. But this Advantage to the rich Landed Men will be soon overbalanced by the Ruin it will bring on their Country, and on their own Estates; and I am glad to find, most of the rich Landed Gentlemen in *England* are on the same Side of the Question with me. But those who will reap the greatest Advantage from the Measure now proposed, are such as are in good Posts. Their Salaries are rated at the full Value to the Land-Tax: The taking off 1*s*. in the Pound is really putting 5 *per Cent.* into their Pockets, which can't be drawn out again by the Salt-Duty, because they either keep no Families, or keep them in Town, where most of their Servants are at Board-Wages. I am persuaded every Gentleman who is in such a Post, will shew as generous a Contempt of Self-Interest, and as honourable a Regard for the publick Good, as is, or can be shewn by the Gentlemen of great Land Estates, who with them are the only Persons that can reap any Benefit from the Measure now proposed.

Since then what is now proposed will be an additional Charge on the Landed Gentlemen of small Estates; and since they only stand in Need of the Compassion of this House, I may now in my Turn plead with all who hear-me, to have Pity on the poor Landed Gentlemen in *England*. How hard will it be to make a poor Landed Gentleman of 100*l*. a Year, pay 7*l*. in the Place of 50*s*.? Why should the poor Landed Gentlemen be so much overcharged for the Sake of a small Ease to those of plentiful Estates, or considerable Salaries from a Post that gives them little or no Trouble? This is really, if I may

be



be allowed to use the Words, *Giving to the Rich, and sending the Poor empty away.* But our Compassion pleads not only for the poor Landed Gentlemen, but for all the Poor of the Nation. Let us consider how many poor Families are maintained upon 8d. or 1s. a Day, which the Father earns by hard Labour. A Bushel of Salt is the least that can be consumed in a Year by a poor Man, his Wife and 3 or 4 small Children: How cruel is it to take 4 or 5s. a Year from the Support of such a poor Family, especially when one Half of that Money is to be made a Compliment of to wealthy and fraudulent Dealers, or idle and profligate Tax-Gatherers! I hope every Man that hears me, will allow his Pity to exert itself to its utmost Height, and will consider on which Side of the present Question are the Cries of the Poor and Wretched, and the Blessings of those that are yet unborn. The Happiness or Misery of Posterity, the Flourishing or Decay of our Trade, the Preservation or Loss of our Liberties, in my Opinion, depend in a great Measure on the Question now before us; and therefore I am persuaded every Gentleman will consider it thoroughly before he determines what he is to do.

*These were the principal Speeches that were made relating to this Tax in general. On the 2d. of March this Bill was read a second Time; but before the Reading thereof,*

Mr. P---y stood up, and said: *Sir,* By the ancient Orders and Methods of Proceedings in this House, nothing relating to the taxing the People, can properly be brought before us, till it has gone regularly thro' the Committee of Ways and Means. When this Affair of the Salt-Duty was brought before us in the Committee of Ways and Means, the only Thing then thought of, was, the Laying the same Duties on Salt, as had been laid on by the Act of the 5th and 6th of *William and Mary*, and of the 9th and 10th of *William III.* and thereupon we came to a Resolution for reviving those Duties; in Pursuance of which a Bill was ordered in; but by this Bill a great many Laws are to be revived, which were never thought of in the Committee of Ways and Means.

Besides, *Sir,* I find by this Bill a new Tax is to be laid on the People of *Great Britain*; a Tax upon white Herrings; and no such Tax was ever mentioned in the Committee of Ways and Means. Since then the Bill now before us is no ways warranted by the foresaid Resolution, the Passing of it as it now stands, would be a Breaking thro' the most solemn Orders of this House in Matters of the highest Consequence, that of taxing the People of *Great Britain*; I think, then, this Bill should be withdrawn, and this whole Affair again considered in the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. S---p. The Objection made as to Order, cannot properly be debated 'till the Bill has been read, for 'till then we can't pretend to be certain of the Contents; if the Hon. Gentleman thinks fit, he may then insist on his Objection; but in my Opinion, there is not the least Foundation for it; for when the Bill is read, I believe it will appear, that there is no Law mentioned therein to be revived, but what is generally refer'd to in the Resolution of the Committee of Ways and Means; and it has always been the Practice of this House, to revive Laws by a general Reference.

Sir J---n R---t. *Sir,* As I was at first, so I am still against laying a Duty on Salt; but since it was to be done, the regular Way would have been, to have come to this plain Resolution, *That a Duty of so much per Bushel should be laid on all home-made Salt for 3 Years.* I now find this was not to be done, because then there could not have been the least Pretence for not making the Duty general all over the united Kingdoms; therefore this extraordinary Method has been taken, which is as inconsistent with the antient Method of Proceeding in Parliament, as the Duty itself is with the Freedom or Happiness of the People: By taking this Method, a Blunder was committed in the first Formation of the Resolution: Whether it was really a Blunder, or a Design to save some People from paying towards this Tax, I shall not determine; but I would have some People consider that 'tis very probable this Tax may be continued after the Expiration of this 3 Years; and if so, 'tis not very probable that the Indulgence now to be granted, will then be continued. This Blunder or Design (be it which it will) was however accidentally taken Notice of, and was accordingly corrected in the best Manner; but I wish, the Gentlemen who seem so fond of this extraordinary Method of taxing their Fellow Subjects; had then also taken Notice of all the other Blunders, rather than the antient Method of Proceeding in this House should be altered.

Mr. P---r. Mr. Speaker, When this Affair was consider'd in the Committee of Ways and Means, there was not any Duty or Tax mentioned, but those laid on by the Acts of the 5th and 6th, and of the 9th and 10th of *K. William*; but it appears by the Bill, that there are Acts to be revived, by which a quite different Duty was laid on the Subject: These Acts being repealed, are now in the same Case as if never made; and so the Reviving of them without having considered them in the Committee of Ways and Means, is contrary to the constant Practice of this House, in all Matters relating to the Raising of Money. The Taxing of the People, is an Affair of the highest Consequence; and for

for that Reason our Forefathers established it as a Maxim, never to impose any Tax without first considering it in the Committee of Ways and Means. If we depart but one Step from this antient Custom, it will be a most dangerous Precedent: The most heavy Taxes may come to be the Produce of a Day, nay, of a few Hours.

Farther, In all Bills where there are Penalties or Forfeitures, it is the antient and known Practice of this House to leave Blanks for them in the first Draught of the Bill, which are never fill'd up till the Affair comes before the House in a grand Committee: It must be twice read and consider'd before such Blanks are fill'd up, and a considerable Time must intervene between the first Reading and the filling up of such Blanks, This is a wise and necessary Precaution, and shou'd not be departed from on any Account: But in the Case before us, we are to revive several Laws, which is the same as to make new Laws, by which the People are subjected to many grievous Penalties and Forfeitures, without giving ourselves Opportunity to consider of them, when this Bill comes before us in a Committee; because they are all already fill'd up in the Laws refer'd to, and to be reviv'd by this Bill. For these Reasons I shall be for withdrawing this Bill, and re-considering this Affair, in the Committee of Ways and Means.

Sir R-----: *W-----*. Sir, I have been long us'd to be affronted and insulted, both within Doors and without; but while my Intentions are good, I shall disregard the Reflections throw'n out by those, whose Sentiments or Views may be different from mine. There was no Blunder, nor any bad Design in the first or second Draught of the Resolution, nor in the Drawing up of the Bill in Pursuance thereof. Even by the first Draught of that Resolution, there was no Part of the Nation, but what was subjected to the Duties proposed to be laid on Salt: Some Doubts were then started, which were, I think, without any Foundation: However, to satisfy those who had raised them, some Words were added; which, according to their own Confession, put the Matter out of Dispute: And even the Case now pretended to be a Blunder, was consider'd, and the Words of the Resolution concerted so as to prevent any reasonable Exception being taken to the Bill when brought in. The Words of the Resolution in the Committee of Ways and Means were, *That the several Duties on home-made Salt, granted to the late K. William and Q. Mary, by an Act of the 5th and 6th Years of their Reign, for a Term of Years, and afterwards made perpetual; and also the additional Duties on Salt, granted by an Act of the 9th and 10th of the said K. William, which by an Act of the 3d Year of his present Majesty ceased and determin'd, &c.*

I should be glad to know what Words are wanting in this Resolution.

The two Acts of K. William and Q. Mary's, and of K. William's Reign, particularly mention'd in the Resolution, were the only 2 Acts of all that are to be revived, by which any Tax was laid on the Subject. It had indeed been discovered, that by Means of the Drawbacks, allowed upon exporting Herrings, many Frauds had been committed; and therefore it was afterwards found necessary by an Act of the 8th of the late King, to take off those Duties which by those Laws in K. William's Time were paid on Salt us'd in curing of white Herrings; and a proportionable Duty was laid on white Herrings cur'd with Salt for home Consumption: But is it not plain that this was no new Duty? It was only a new Method of raising the Duty on such Salt as should be hereafter used in Salting of Herrings; nay it was so much looked on as a Duty still remaining on Salt, that it was not so much as mentioned in the Act for abolishing the Duties on Salt; and yet by that Act this Duty ceased as well as all the other on Salt.

As to the other Acts to be revived by this Bill, they were all made for the more regular raising of that Duty, which had been laid on by the two Acts before mention'd. Could any Man imagine that we were to revive those Duties, and yet not revive all those Laws, which had been made for the regular and fair raising of them? These Laws were all repealed by the Act of the 3d of his present Majesty; and surely no Man will say, that it was necessary to mention particularly every one of them in the Resolution we came to; it was enough to refer to them in general as repealed by the Act of the 3d Year of his present Majesty; such References are frequent in the Resolutions of this House; it is what is done every Year with regard to the Malt-Tax, and yet the Malt-Tax Act of the preceding Year, is as much a dead Law, before the new one takes Place, as any Law whatever.

Even as to Laws inflicting Pains and Penalties upon the Subject, it is the common Practice of this House to revive such by a general Resolution; without leaving the Penalties blank to be filled up. The making of a general Recital of the Laws to be revived by this Bill, is only making a short Bill in place of a Book as large as the Land-Tax Bill. In my Opinion, there was no Necessity even to have mention'd in this Bill every Law to be thereby revived; a general Revival of all the Laws repeal'd by the Act of the 3d of his present Majesty would have been enough; but it was thought proper to mention every Law particularly, that no Man might have it to say, he was caught, or that any Thing was secretly foisted in, or



Included under the general Words of the Bill, which was not under Consideration at the Time the Bill was passed.

Sir *W—m W—m*. Sir, I must still look upon this Tax as a very great Grievance upon the Poor. The poorest Labourer consumes for his own personal Use as much, nay more Salt than any Member of this House, or any rich Man in the Nation; and 'tis very hard to make such a poor Man pay out of the poor Pittance of Wages he receives for his daily Support, as much towards the publick Expence, as is paid by the richest. By taking from the Rich, we only diminish their Luxury, but by squeezing from the Poor, we increase their Misery: Which must strongly affect every Man that has any Compassion for his Fellow-Creatures.

But besides oppressing the Poor, we are now to overturn the constant Method of proceeding in this House. This, Sir, is of the utmost Consequence to the very Being of our Constitution. The ancient Orders of this House ought most punctually to be observ'd. Some of them may perhaps seem of little Consequence; but if we fall into a Way of breaking thro' them on slight Occasions, we shall soon fall into Confusion. I am surpris'd to hear it said, that a Tax on white Herrings is a Tax on Salt: We may as well say, that a Duty on Fish, is a Duty on Flesh, or that Fish is Flesh; and if we once come to give such a blind Assent to the Assertions of any Man, we may have Freedom, but it can't then be said that we make any use of our Freedom. I am sure this House was of a different Opinion when this Duty was taken off the Salt, and laid upon white Herrings; it was then look'd upon as a quite different Duty, and therefore the laying on of this Duty upon white Herrings, was first consider'd in the Committee of Ways and Means, and a Resolution was there made for the laying on of this Duty on white Herrings cured for home Consumption, in place of the Duty before laid on the Salt with which they were cured.

But it seems, this Tax on Herrings, or that on Salt, has since changed its Nature; for a Bill is now brought in for reviving the Duty on white Herrings, pursuant to a Resolution of the Committee of Ways and Means for reviving Duties on Salt laid on by 3 Acts in that Resolution particularly mention'd; in neither of which is there one Word mentioned of any Duty on white Herrings: This Pretence might perhaps have had some Shew of Reason, if neither of these Acts had been mention'd; if we had in general resolv'd to revive the several Duties on home-made Salt, which by an Act of the 3d of his present Majesty's Reign ceased, such a Resolution might have perhaps afforded some Pretence for reviving this Duty on white Herrings, but it would have been a very lame

one; for in order to include this Tax, we should have made our Resolution still more general; and resolv'd, to revive the several Duties which by the Act of the 3d of his present Majesty ceased, without inserting those Words, *Home-made Salt*; for thereby we confined the general Reference after-mentioned to the Duties on home-made Salt only, and by the inserting those Laws of King *William's* Reign, we still more strongly confined ourselves to those Duties, which were laid on by those two Acts only: If any additional Duty had been laid even on Salt by any other Act, surely by our Resolution, no such Duty could have been revived, tho' the same had ceased by the Act of the 3d of his present Majesty. Nor is this Duty on Fish, a Duty on Salt, because it ceased by the same Law by which the Duties on Salt were taken off, tho' no mention was made of the Duty on white Herrings; for by the Act which establishes this Duty, it is provided, that it should cease as soon as the Duty on Salt should be taken off, or in Proportion, in case any Part should be taken off.

An obsolete Law may without Doubt be revived by a new Law. A Law repealed may be revived, by repealing of that Law by which it was repealed; but I don't believe, any Law was ever revived, till after the House had taken it particularly into their Consideration in some Committee or other. The expired, or expiring Laws are never revived or continued till they have been severally and particularly considered of in a Committee, and a particular Resolution made as to each: Do not we every Year name a Committee for inspecting into the Laws expired or near expiring, and for considering which of them, and what Parts of each, are fit to be revived or continued? Does not that Committee examine every one of them particularly, and come to a Resolution upon each Law by itself? Are not those Resolutions reported to the House? Then the House takes every one of those Resolutions separately into Consideration, and orders a Bill or Bills to be brought in, in Pursuance of such of the Resolutions as are agreed to by the House. And is not this directly contrary to the Method we are now about? Can any Man say, that any one of the Laws to be revived by this Bill, excepting the Duties themselves, was ever taken into Consideration by any Committee, or that any Resolution has been made and agreed to, for reviving all or any of them?

As to the Malt-Tax Bill, there is no Sort of Parallel. It is true, the Malt-Tax Act of the preceding Year must be expired before the new one can take Place; but while the new Bill is under the Consideration of the House, the old is subsisting: Yet even in that Case we do not lay any Tax on the Subject, till it has been particularly before us in the Committee.



tee of Ways and Means. We there take all the Duties laid on by the former Bill particularly into our Consideration, and the Resolution we always come to is, *that the same Duties shall be raised on Malt, &c. which were raised by such a former Act, particularly therein referred to*; upon this Resolution a new Bill is brought in; this new Bill is indeed generally much the same with the former, but in this Case there is no repealed or expired Law revived: The Bill is intirely new, and whatever Penalties or Forfeitures are thereby to be inflicted, are left blank to be filled up when the House goes into a Committee upon the Bill.

I believe till this Bill was brought in, no Man dreamt of such Laws being to be revived; and now it is too late to make any Objections: This Bill will be passed, before any Man can have Time to peruse and to consider all those Laws that are thereby to be revived. This shews what a dangerous Precedent we are about to make for those that come after us: A Precedent, *Sir*, that will be an eternal Reproach upon this Session of Parliament, and our latest Posterity will have Cause to complain of.

Mr. C.—*Sir*, It is well known, that upon the Death of every King, all the Duties granted for the Support of the Civil-List, expired of Course, and are in the Case as if no such Duties had ever been granted; and yet the very first Parliament after the Accession of a Successor, those very Duties are all revived, and settled on the Successor, or for his Life by a general Bill: It is no Way thought necessary to bring in a particular Bill for every Duty that is then to be revived.

Mr. P.—*Sir*, From this very Debate, it appears plain to me, that we are in some Doubt, whether we are regular in our present Method of proceeding or not; otherwise the Right Hon. Member on the Floor, would not have taken so much Pains to explain the Case to us; and in an Affair of so great Consequence, the least Doubt as to the Regularity of our Proceedings, ought to be a sufficient Argument for the withdrawing of this Bill, and for our resuming the Consideration of this Affair in the Committee of Ways and Means. This Session must continue for some considerable Time as yet; and as we have Time enough, I can see no Reason why this Affair may not be brought again before the Committee of Ways and Means, where all Mistakes (if any be) may be corrected.

As to what the worthy Member observ'd about the Civil List Duties, it must be granted; they expire at the Death of every King: And, *Sir*, it must also be granted, that since their first Establishment, they have all been most punctually revived by the first Parliament after the Accession of the Successor. But

in what Manner? Why, *Sir*, by the House's taking them one by one under Consideration in a Committee, and coming to a particular Resolution as to every one: Then indeed one general Bill is ordered to be brought in, in Pursuance of all these Resolutions: But is not this, *Sir*, a Method quite different from that we are now in?

A As to the Duty itself, I am surprized, there should be any further Dispute about it, for it appears to me, that every Man in this House is against it. Even of those who at first seem'd to be for it; some have since acknowledged, it will be an intolerable Grievance on *Scotland*; and the rest have own'd, it will be liable to a great many Frauds: *Sir*, I can't think any Man who thinks this Duty an intolerable Grievance on *Scotland*, will be for reviving it; and we have so many fraudulent Practices already, that I can't think any Man will be for reviving a Duty he thinks will increase them.

C This Bill having pass'd the Commons, and being sent up to the Lords, they on *March 22.* read it the first Time; and after a long Debate, the Question was put for a second Reading, which was carried in the Affirmative, 40 against 25.

On *March 27.* it was accordingly read a second Time, and it being propos'd, to put the Question for committing it, the Right Hon. the E—l of *W—sa* stood up, and spoke as follows:

D My Lords, This House has often with great Honour to itself, and much to the Advantage of the Nation, oppos'd and defeated Measures which had been first broach'd in the other, when it appear'd they tended to the Ruin and Dissolution of both. The Bill now before us, tho' brought in by the Representatives of the People, is the most iniquitous and oppressive upon the People, of any that ever was brought into either House; because there is thereby a most heavy Burden laid on the Poor, and a most unequal Tax on the Subjects of this Part of the United Kingdoms. There is indeed, a great Favour shewn to the *Northern* Parts of this Island. This Favour is really a Sort of Corruption upon the Members from that Part of the Kingdom.

E I am persuas'd, indeed, that the People of that Part of the Island can't bear to pay so heavy a Duty: But for that very Reason, I am against this Bill; I think no Tax should be laid on for the current Service of the Year, but such as the whole Nation may be able to contribute a Share to: I am persuas'd the *Southern* Parts of the Island are as unable to bear so heavy a Burden as the *Northern*, and I hope an equal Regard will be shewn to all Parts of the Kingdom. As *Scotland* may in some Manner be look'd on as the Wife of England,

we should not allow any Minister to debauch her, by shewing any particular Favours to the People there, or laying Burthens on others, which they are not to be subjected to.

L--d C----- spoke in Substance as follows. *My Lords, I must recommend it to your Lordships to consider, how this Duty on Salt came to be taken off. His Majesty, who always considers the Good of his Subjects, recommended to both Houses of Parliament, but 2 Years ago, the Easing of the Poor of this Nation. His Majesty's Words are so moving and compassionate, I have repeated them so often to the Gentlemen in the Country, that I have long had them fixt in my Memory: However, I have taken them down in writing. They were as follows: You will see, by the Accounts that will be laid before you, the State, Produce, and Application of the Sinking Fund, as far as hath been hitherto directed by Act of Parliament; and you will not fail to take into Consideration the further Disposition of the growing Produce. You are the best Judges, whether the Circumstances of the Sinking Fund, and of the National Debt, will at yet admit of giving any Ease where the Duties are most grievous. I have the greatest Regard for the Sinking Fund, and I look with Compassion upon the Hardships of the poor Artificers and Manufacturers. I leave it to your Determination, what may reasonably and with due Caution be done upon this critical Consideration.*

From hence it appears, that his Majesty looks upon the poor Artificers and Manufacturers, as the greatest Objects of Compassion. Then it was judged by both Houses of Parliament, that no Tax lay so heavy upon them, as this upon Salt, and so it was taken off. Tho' those Duties stood engaged for the Payment of some of the Publick Debts, yet so unanimous was the Voice of King, Parliament and People, at that Time, against this Tax, that nothing could be a Bar to the taking it off. But now we are going to defeat his Majesty's gracious Intentions for the Relief of the most distressed Part of his Subjects. Since this Duty was taken off, I have, in all the Countries where I have been, made so much use of it for proving how much his Majesty has the Good of the People at Heart, that if I had no other Reason, I must be against this Bill out of Respect to his Majesty, and for the Sake of that Argument I have so often us'd, in Favour of our happy Establishment.

I have many Reasons, my Lords, for being against this grievous, pernicious, insupportable Tax. In the first Place, it is a most grievous and unequal Tax on the poor Labourers, Tradesmen, and Manufacturers: Such is the Cruelty thereof, that the most Wretched are thereby the most heavily loaded; such the Injustice, that the more a Man has, the less he contributes to the Publick Expence: The

Rich generally live upon fresh Provisions, but a poor Man must live upon Salt Meat, or eat no Meat at all. By such Methods we shall soon banish all the Artificers and Manufacturers out of the Kingdom. How can we preserve our Trade or Manufactures, if we are once deserted by that useful Body? And how can we keep them in our Country, if we thus load them with Taxes, while our Neighbours are declaring them free from all Impetts and Duties, and doing all they can to intice them from us?

At the same Time this Tax will bring no Relief to the Landed Gentlemen. It is not, my Lords, the Land-Taxes they have paid, that have brought them into so many Difficulties, but the many Excises they have been subject to. The Dealers between the Producer and Consumer are the only Persons who get by Duties and Excises. There never was a Duty laid on any Produce, foreign or domestick, but what raised the Price to the Consumer more in Proportion than the Duty amounted to; and at the same Time the Dealer and Retailer made use of that Duty, as a good Argument for running down the Price to the Producer or Importer. The many Excises and Duties now raised, eat up the yearly Income of the Gentleman's Estate, and the Farmers being forc'd to sell cheap, and to pay dear for all Necessaries they cannot produce, they cannot therefore pay so high a Rent as formerly. Thus the Landed Gentleman is doubly undone; for while his Income is eat up by the Excises of what is used in his own Family, his Rents are diminished, or his Tenants broke, by the Excises paid by them.

One of 100*l.* a Year, whose Estate as to the Land-Tax is computed at the full Value, pays 20*l.* a Year out of it, when the Land-Tax is at 4*l.* that reduces his Estate to 80*l.* but he may be free of the Land-Tax the next Year, and then his 100*l.* comes entire to him. But if by raising Excises and Duties in place of that 4*l.* in the Pound, you make the Supporting of his Family 20*l.* a Year dearer than before; can he then live better for his 100*l.* than he could before for his 80*l.* a Year? But these Duties and Excises fall heavy on his Tenants as well as on him; and therefore the Rents must have been before so low that the Landlord might have raised them, or it will now be impossible for the Tenants to pay the same Rents as formerly; so that probably the yearly Rents of his Estate may be reduced to 80*l.* a Year, out of which if you deduct the former 20*l.* there will remain to him but 60*l.* a Year; and his Estate as to the Land-Tax being still valued at 100*l.* if in 2 or 3 Years after you lay on again the Land-Tax of 4*l.* he must pay 20*l.* a Year out of the 60*l.* and he has now but just one Half of what he had formerly to spend, when he paid a Land-Tax of 4*l.* in the Pound. Ten-

nants must live and support their Families out of the Produce of their Farms; they must pay the Duties and Excises of Things necessary for the Support of their Families, or the manuring of their Lands; the Deficiency (if any be) must always fall on the Landlord.

We know, my Lords, by sad Experience, what a vast Difference there is between the Gross and Net Produce of this Duty: it never produced above 180,000*l.* *per Ann.* and by the most modest Computation, there is above twice that Sum yearly raised on the People of *England* only, by Means of this Tax: The yearly Expence of raising it is at least 25,000*l.* this for 3 Years amounts to 75,000*l.* and if to this we add the Interest that must be paid on borrowing the Money, the Whole will amount to 100,000*l.* which the Nation must pay by Way of Charges, for the raising this 500,000*l.* By this Bill we are again put into that destructive Method of funding and anticipating of Taxes, which is a Method that never ought to be followed but in Cases of the utmost Necessity.

As to *North Britain*, there is indeed a Partiality shewn; but even this is no real Favour, any otherways than as being a less Injury: When an Injury is offered openly, one knows how to resent it; if we can't resent it, there is at least some Satisfaction in complaining; but to hear a real Injury called a Favour, is what no Man can bear; 'tis a Contempt that will rouse the most patient People on Earth. The Sum raised in *Scotland* by a Land-Tax, proportionable to 1*l.* in the Pound in *England*, never amounted to above 12,000*l.* in a Year; but when this Tax even of 1*l.* on the Bushel of Salt was subsisting, the Net Produce thereof in *Scotland* amounted to 4,000*l.* *per Ann.* and the Charge of raising it to above 4,000*l.* more; so that by Means of this Duty of 1*l.* *per Bushel*, there will be above 8,000*l.* raised yearly on *Scotland*. And as this Duty is to be laid on for 3 Years, is it not as clear as Figures can make it, that *Scotland* is to pay above 24,000*l.* in Place of the 12,000*l.* they must have paid towards the Land-Tax?

This Duty is proposed to be laid on for 3 Years, but we know how difficult it is to get free of a Tax once established: And as this Duty may create a Fund for a Ministry, on which they may borrow 600,000*l.* I can easily foresee that at the Expiration of this Term, some Scheme may be set on foot for continuing it much longer: In such a Case I can see that even by this Bill, there is the Foundation laid of a prevailing Argument for bringing the Members from the Northern Part of the Island into the Scheme. There are Bounties paid upon the Exportation of Fish; those Bounties upon such Exportation from *Scotland* only, amount generally to about 7,000*l.* *per Ann.*: This was paid out of the first and readiest of

the Customs and Excise in *Scotland*; but if this Bill passes, all such Bounties are to be paid only out of the Produce of the Salt-Duty within the United Kingdom; therefore at the End of this 3 Years, we must either make a new Law for establishing a new Fund to pay those Bounties, or they must entirely cease with the Expiration of this Law: It will then be pretended that no such Fund can be established; and that you must either continue the Duty on Salt, or your Country must lose the Benefit of Bounties on the Exportation of their Fish.

We have already a prodigious Number of Officers employed in collecting our Revenues; the Reviving of this Duty will very much increase the Number. We know what an Influence they may have on the Elections of Members of Parliament. If any future Administration should be wicked enough to give them Instructions, the Crown may have it in its Power to get such Members returned as are agreeable to the Favourites about Court. Where then will be our Liberties? Where shall an injured People seek for Redress? The People will then be in the same Condition in which they are now in *Turky*; their only Resource will be in Mobs and Tumults, and the prevailing Party will administer Justice by general Massacres and Proscriptions. I did appear against a Standing Army, but I never was so much afraid of the Consequences of that, as I am of the Consequences of a House of Parliament's depending entirely upon the Crown.

The People are already subjected to so many Penalties and Forfeitures, that few Merchants or Dealers know when they are safe. But by this Bill they are to be subjected to a great many new ones; as to which the Subject is not to be tried in the usual Way, by God and his Country, but in a new and extraordinary Way, by Commissioners and Officers appointed by the Crown, and removable at the Pleasure of the Crown: The Crown is to be Plaintiff or Prosecutor, and a Man depending upon the Crown, perhaps for his daily Bread, is to be the Judge.

This Way of multiplying and continuing of Taxes, &c. has always been followed by those Ministers, who were for establishing arbitrary Power. Cardinal *Richelieu* knew well the Effects of such a Measure; what Sums were thereby brought in, and what Dependencies created. At the same Time that the Taxes put it in the Power of the Crown to give, they reduced the Quality and Gentry of that Kingdom under a Necessity to receive; to sue to the Court for some Post or Pension; and in order to obtain what they wanted, they were glad to do whatever the Court commanded. These were the domestick Measures of Cardinal *Richelieu*, and by these the Liberties of *France* were lost. As for his foreign Measures, I wish we could follow them. But in this Kingdom I hope no Minister will ever pretend



pretend to follow his domestick Measures; I am sure, whoever does, will never have it in his Power to follow his Measures as to foreign Affairs; for the Liberties of England are established on too firm a Basis, to be overturned by any one Man in his own Life-time; but if we do not take Care, one Man may give them such a Shock, as may make it an easy Work for his Successors: And no Measure is less liable to fail of Success, than that of increasing by little and little the Power of the Crown, by augmenting daily the Number of its Dependents, and adding to the Necessities of the Noblemen and Gentlemen, by squeezing heavy Taxes from them for every Thing: For when Liberty appears in Poverty and Distress, and Slavery in fine Trappings and great Plenty, I am afraid few will be found, whose Virtue can stand the Test of such a severe Trial.

No Taxes are more apt to raise Tumults than those laid on the Poor. This very Tax we are now about to revive, produced 2 or 3 Insurrections in France, before the People could be brought to submit to it; and yet the Tax there, was not much more grievous than this of ours. A Tax of much less Consequence than this, occasion'd the present Rebellion in Corsica, by which the People are like to change Masters; and even the Disturbances in that little Island may chance to involve all Europe in new Troubles.

Our People have long submitted to heavy Burthens, and they certainly will as long as they can; but after a Horse has got his full Burthen, the very Key of the Stable may break his Back. Why should we run such a Risk in a Time of profound Peace? The Patience of the People with Respect to Taxes can't be now so great as in the Time of a dangerous and expensive War; it may now be easily overstretched, and therefore we should not try Experiments, when there is really no Occasion.

D---e of N-----*My Lords*, It is very true, that his Majesty recommended the easing of the People of some of those Burthens, which lay heaviest upon them; accordingly this Tax was agreed to be taken off, as the Tax which then was thought to lie heaviest on the People; But by that very Step, my Lords, we have learnt that it never did, nor can lie heavy upon them. The Share contributed towards it by each particular Man, was so small, that no Man was sensible of what he paid whilst it was subsisting, nor sensible of any Relief by its being taken off: Therefore that his Majesty's Intentions might be fully answered, and a real Ease given to those who have for many Years been most heavily oppressed, was this Bill brought in and passed in the other House.

This Tax on Salt is in its own Nature so equal, that every Man thereby contributes to

the Publick Expence, according to the Benefit he receives: Such a vast Multitude are thereby obliged to contribute to the Publick Charge, that no Man is sensible of what he pays: whereas by the Land-Tax, there are but very few obliged to contribute to the Publick Expence, and thereby it falls most grievously upon those that are obliged to pay towards it; the Land-Tax being then the most heavy and unequal of any that are levied upon the People, and the Tax upon Salt being the most equal and least burthensome, I must be of Opinion, that if we have any Respect for his Majesty's Recommendation from the Throne, or any Regard for that Justice and Equality which ought to be observed in imposing of Taxes, we must agree to the Bill now before us.

L---d B---*spoke in Substance as follows. My Lords*, It is a little irregular to make so much Mention of his Majesty's Speech: However, 'tis plain, that his Majesty in that Speech recommends the easing of the poor Artificers and Manufacturers. But what are we by this Bill to do? We are to lay a Load on those very People, whose Case was so compassionately recommended to us by his Majesty: We are to lay again the same Load upon them, which was then deemed by both Houses of Parliament to be the most heavy Load that lay upon the poor Artificers and Manufacturers.

I shall easily agree with the noble Lord who spoke last, that when a Sum is to be paid but by a few, the Payments fall much more heavily on each particular Man, than they would, if the same, or even a larger Sum were to be paid by a great many; but when the Sum is increased in Proportion to the Number and Circumstances of the Persons that are to contribute thereto, the Payments will fall as heavily on each particular Man, as they formerly did. Suppose 6*l.* were to be paid by 6 Persons of equal Circumstances, this would amount to but 20*s.* apiece, and would not be so grievous upon them, as if 3 only of the 6 were to pay the same Sum; but if in Place of laying this 6*l.* upon the 3 Persons, we were to lay 12*l.* upon the whole 6, would not the Payments be then as grievous upon every one of the 6, as before upon every one of the 3? Suppose again, that 6*l.* is to be paid by 6 Men, worth about 12*l.* apiece, this would be 20*s.* apiece; these Payments may perhaps seem grievous upon these 6 Men, and so, to ease them, we find out 10 other Men, worth 6*l.* apiece, and 240 Men, worth 1*s.* apiece, and resolve to make these 256 Men pay among them 12*l.* each according to his Estate; in this Case 240 Men must pay but 1*s.* apiece, this amounts to but 20*s.* other 10 Men must pay but 10*s.* apiece; this amounts to but 5*l.* of the 12*l.* and therefore the 6 Men worth 12*l.* apiece, must still pay 20*s.* a Man: So that the Pay-

ments fall as grievously upon them as they did before, and are equally grievous upon every one of the other 150. In the Case I have put, an exact Proportion is observed; but in the Case before us, our rich Landed Gentlemen will meet with some present Ease, for which those of small Fortunes, and the poor Artificers and Manufacturers must pay double what they ought to pay, if any exact Proportion were to be observed.

This Tax upon Salt is, my Lords, so far from being a just and equal Tax, that it is the most unjust, and oppressive that ever was set on Foot in this Nation. To the Publick Expence every Man ought to pay according to the Benefit he receives. In all Cases it is cruel to tax the poor Journey-men and Day-Labourers, because it is not to be presumed that they get any Thing more than bare Subsistence by their Labour. Any Scheme for taxing them, is not only cruel, but impolitical, because if by such Taxes we enhance the Price of the Necessaries of Life, they cannot possibly subsist upon the same Wages as formerly; they must starve, or their Wages must be raised; and thus at last the Master must pay the Taxes that are laid upon the Poor he employs. But this Tax upon Salt has something in it more cruel and unjust than any other; because the Poor are thereby obliged to contribute more in Proportion than the Rich: The chief Part of their Food is Salt Meat, and Salt Fish, and therefore the poorer a Man is, the more he contributes to the Publick Expence, by Means of this Duty; so far at least as relates to his own personal Consumption.

End of I.—y. My Lords, I have heard a great many hard Names given to this Bill; but I am still convinced that it does not deserve any one of them. As to his Majesty's Speech, it is certain a little irregular to take so much Notice of it in this House; but all that his Majesty meant by it, was only that his Subjects should be eased as soon, and as much as possible; and that those who were most oppressed, should be the first to be relieved; he certainly did not mean to confine his Parliament to the relieving of the Artificers and Manufacturers, without Regard to any of the rest of the People; and if we consider the Case of many a poor Landed Gentleman, I believe it will appear, that they are the greatest Objects of Compassion, and are the first that ought to be relieved.

'Tis said, this Bill will give a most terrible Increase of Power to the Crown, by the Addition of such a Number of Officers, who are all to be at the Disposal of the Crown, and must therefore be Dependents, nay downright Slaves to the Administration. Why really, my Lords, if there were any the least Ground for raising to ourselves such a frightful Spectre,

I should be as much against this Bill as any Lord in this House; but when we examine into the History of our Country, it will appear plain, that we have no Occasion to put ourselves in such Frights, tho' a much greater Number of Officers were to be added. We all have read of a Time when the Crown had much more Power than is by this Bill to be put into their Hands; they had once their Court of *Wards and Liveries*, they had their Court of *Star-Chamber*, and a great many other Powers which they claimed as Prerogatives; your Lordships must all know, that almost every one of your Estates were at that Time under the Power, and depended in a great Measure upon the Pleasure of the Crown. There were few Corporations in *Britain*, who could say, that the Enjoyment of their Charters did not in a great Measure depend upon the Good-liking of their Sovereign: Yet with all this Power, no one of them could ever subvert the Liberties of this Nation. So far otherwise, that we found Means to make them give up all the illegal and extraordinary Powers which they or their Ancestors had assumed; and by the happy Revolution we got the Liberties of the People firmly established upon a lasting, I hope, an everlasting Foundation, if I may say so of any Thing that is to endure as long as the World endures.

Even this very Tax was laid on, and made perpetual in the Reign of *K. William III.* the glorious Preserver of the Liberties of this Nation and of all *Europe*. During all his Reign, the Number of Officers was of no Service to him with respect to parliamentary Affairs; he met with continual Opposition in Parliament, which he was often obliged to give way to, even in Things where it afterwards appeared he was in the Right. Even the Method of collecting this Duty was first introduced by a Ministry who had as much Wisdom, and as great a Regard for the Liberties of their Country, as any Ministry ever had; they were sensible of the Frauds that were committed under the former Method of raising it; and therefore they put it under the Management of Commissioners and Officers; and the Event answered their Expectations, for it then produced twice as much as it had ever done before. Yet that very Ministry, notwithstanding all the Successes of their Administration, notwithstanding their having carried the Glory of *England* as high as ever it was carried, and notwithstanding their having all the Officers of the Revenue, and of this very Duty, as much at their Beck as ever any Ministry can be supposed to have; were not able to preserve themselves in the Administration any longer than the Nation had a Mind; nay, they could scarcely protect themselves against the Malice of their inveterate Enemies. From hence, it must appear, that there is not the least Dan-



per to be apprehended from the Bill now before us.

It is supposed, that this Duty is grievous upon the Poor, and therefore it is said, it will be a Loss to the Landed Interest, and may occasion Tumults and Insurrections. Now this Supposition cannot be granted; we know the Contrary from Experience. This Duty was cheerfully paid for above 34 Years; the People were so little sensible of it, that they hardly knew of any such Duty; and when it was taken off, there was not a Man in the Nation that from thence felt any Relief.

There is another Supposition made, that this Duty will produce above twice as much as it really does; that above the Double of that Sum which comes in to the Use of the Publick, will be raised upon the People. This Supposition is founded upon the great Difference there always was, between the gross and net Produce of this Duty: But, my Lords, it is well known, that many considerable Articles were always charged to the gross Produce, which never were really produced, nor ever paid by any Man in the Nation.

As to the Subjects of *North Britain*, there never was either a Favour or an Injury designed to be done to them by this Bill; they are by the Articles of *Union*, to pay no more towards the Salt-Duty, than what is to be charged on them by this Bill. And this Tax is by Experience known to be so easy upon the People of that Country, that I am persuaded, every one of them will chuse to be subject to it, rather than to any other Tax whatsoever.

The Landed Gentlemen of this Nation bear but a small Proportion to the rest of the People; there are a great Number of rich Merchants, Tradesmen, Stock-holders, Money-lenders, &c. who have no Land-Estate, or but a very small one in Proportion to their other Estates: None of those pay a Farthing, or but a meer Trifle towards the Land-Tax. I am sure, I may say, that all that are possessed of any Land-Estate taken together, do not make above 100th Part of the People of this Nation; and yet the Land-Taxes raised within these 40 Years, will amount to one 3d of the Whole raised within that Time for the Publick Use. Besides which the Land-holders have contributed their full Share to every other Tax. But this is not all; even among the Landed Gentlemen themselves, how unequal is the Land-Tax divided!

Supposing, my Lords, we could make every Man contribute to the Publick Charge, according to the Rents or Profits he has yearly coming in from his Estate, or from his Trade and Business; even in this View we shall find, that the Landed Interest has for these 40 Years, by Means of the Land-Tax only, paid near

twice their proportional Share. The Lands of *England* were never reckoned to bring in above Ten Millions a Year, according to the Rates of the Land-Tax; but because they may be undervalued, we shall reckon 20 Millions: We must however from thence deduct what is paid yearly for the Interest of Mortgages, for Repairs, &c. The Mortgages on the Land - Estates in *England* amount to 20,000,000*l.* the Interest of this at 5 *per Cent.* is one Million yearly, and allowing all the other Deductions amount to another Million, we can't reckon the Income of all the Land-holders to amount to above 18 Millions a Year. The whole People are at least reckoned at 8 Millions; of these there is a 100th Part, *i. e.* 80,000, that are Land-holders, but admitting them to be 100,000, there must then be 7,900,000 Persons that have no Land Estate; and supposing them to spend but 12*l.* a Year, one with another, their yearly Expence, and consequently their yearly Income, will amount to very near 95 Millions, which is above 5 Times the Income of the Landed-Interest; and yet we have made the Landed-Interest pay for above these 40 Years, a Tax which is laid on them only, and which has amounted to at least a Third of the Publick Expence, besides their equal Share of all other Taxes.

By continuing thus to overcharge them, we shall make them all become dependent upon the Crown: Which will add a Power to it, that we ought to be much more afraid of, than of a few necessary Officers for collecting the Revenue. Whoever considers these Things, must soon resolve to agree to the Bill now before us.

After several other Speeches, the Question was put for committing the Bill, and it was carried for committing it, 40 against 25.

On March 29. the Order of the Day being read for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the Salt Bill, the E--- presented a Petition from several Merchants, Masters and Owner of Ships, &c. in *Liverpool*, setting forth, that the Reversing of the Salt-Tax would be a very great Prejudice to them in their Trade and Fishery, and particularly that the Importation of Herrings from *Scotland* would be the Ruin of that Trade among them, by which a great many poor Families would be brought upon the Parish.

Immediately after the reading of this Petition, the L---d D--- presented another in the Name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and most considerable Merchants of the same Town of *Liverpool*, representing, that they had been informed, that on the 29th of that Month, being Sunday, several Persons had clandestinely signed a Petition to their Lordships, against reversing the Salt Duty; but that they were of Opinion, that



that neither the Reviving of that Duty, nor any Clause in the Bill that had been brought in for that Purpose, could be prejudicial to them, or to any Person in that Town, or, as they believed, in any other Part in England, and that therefore they would most readily and willingly acquiesce in whatever their Lordships should please to do in that Affair. Whereupon the first Petition was rejected.

After which the E---l of S---y moved, that there might be an Instruction to the Committee for receiving a Clause, *That Salt employed in the Improvement of Land should be exempted from paying any Duty*; upon which the Question being put, it was carried in the Negative, 74 against 21.

The L---d G---r moved for an Instruction, *that Salt employed in victualling Ships should be exempted from the Duty*; which was also carried in the Negative, 75 against 21.

And the L---d B---r moved for an Instruction, *That no Salt Officer should be a Returning Officer, or have any Vote at, or be allowed to be present at, or to influence the Election of any Member of Parliament*; which was likewise carried in the Negative, 71 against 21.

Then it was moved to adjourn, which was carried in the Negative, 71 against 21.

After this the Bill was read distinctly throughout, by which Time it being Six o'Clock, it was thought too late to enter upon the Debate, and therefore it was adjourned till next Day.

Next Day the House resolved itself again into a Committee upon the said Bill, when the L---d C---t moved, That the last Clause of the Act of the 5th and 6th of William and Mary, entitled, *An Act for granting to their Majesties certain Rates and Duties upon Salt, and upon Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, for securing certain Recompenses, &c.* might be read; and the same being accordingly read, he mov'd, That the Opinion of the Judges might be asked, *Whether or no that Clause was repealed by the Bill then before them?* But it being insisted upon by several Lords, that it was not proper to put the Question in those Terms, because that Clause never having been repealed, it was not therefore necessary to revive it by any express Clause; after some Debate about the Form of

stating the Question, it was agreed to be put as follows, *viz. Whether any Member of the House of Commons could directly or indirectly be concerned in the farming, collecting, or managing the Duties to be revived by the Bill then before them?* To which the Answer was, *That they could not.* In this Committee many excellent Speeches both for and against the Bill were made, and the Question being afterwards put for reading it a third Time, it was carried in the Affirmative, 79 against 26.

Next Day the Bill was accordingly read the third Time, whereupon there was again a warm Debate, and many eloquent Speeches made on both Sides. Particularly L---d C---t said,

That that being the last Opportunity he should probably have of offering any Thing against that Bill, he could not let it slip without declaring his Opinion against a Bill, which was, as he thought, the worst Bill that had ever been brought before that House: It was, he said, a most insidious Bill; there was a Snake in the Grass, which, if they did not crush, would, if he might use Scripture Terms, bruise the Heel of the Constitution, and consequently of their Lordships. That he would not repeat what he had before said, but he thought he had proved, it was contrary to the Interest of England and Scotland; destructive to the Land Interest, and to the Trading Interest; and, what was worst of all, that it would ruin the Constitution.

To this it was answered, That there was no Argument that had been brought for proving any Thing against the Bill, but what had been fully answered and refuted: That if there was any Snake in the Grass, it was in the Opposition that had been made to it; for that there had been no Reason publicly given, that could give any Pretence for making so strong an Opposition to a Bill, which in its own Nature was one of the most just, compassionate, and necessary Bills, that had ever been brought before that House.

At last the Question was put for passing the Bill, which was carried in the Affirmative.

Several Protests were enter'd on this Occasion; which see p. 110, &c.

[To be continued.]

*Universal Spectator*, Dec. 2. N<sup>o</sup> 216.

**A RIDDLE:** *In a recommendatory Epistle to a Lady.*

*Madam,*

**A** FRIEND now lodging with me designs to wait on you; but as he has yet no Acquaintance with you, I think it my Duty to inform you beforehand of his Character.

He has been educated under my Care, and has so mean an Opinion of his own Wit and Judgment, and so high a one of his Guardian's, that he follows my Directions in every Thing.

His Sobriety is wonderful; the nicest Dishes and most delicate Wines being his utter Averfion. His Modesty is so great, that unless your Servants introduce him, and your Ladyship (contrary to common Forms) makes the first Overtures, he will not dare to look you in the Face.

His Habit is very grave; and so is that of most of his Family; for tho' they are often very chearful, yet when in the merriest Mood, they are dress'd as gravely, as if going to a Funeral: Which should not be thought whimsical, because their Family being very numerous, they have Reason to believe that some or other of their Relations are every Day consign'd to their Graves.

You need not fear being too lavish of your Favours to him; for a Kingdom could not bribe him to discover it. And whatever Favours you may confer on him, will be esteem'd as done to

*Your most Humble Servant.*

**P. S.** That I may not deceive you, Madam, an ignominious Death seems to be entail'd on his whole Family; for tho' People are often fond of them at the first Meeting, such is the Cruelty and Caprice of Humankind, that even where no Crimes

have been proved against them, they are generally at length, either pull'd Limb from Limb, or sentenc'd to be burnt alive, or else condemn'd, if possible, to be treated in a more scandalous Manner. Sometimes, indeed, they live to a good old Age, and Pictures are taken of them; but then are always doomed to Confinement, or never trusted abroad, but in the Custody of a Gaoler; till they commonly fall at last into Consumptions, and die by piece-meal. After all, I am not ashamed to tell you, he is so near a Relation, as to bear the Name and Arms of your humble Servant aforesaid.

**S.** An extraordinary Sale of Goods.

**B**E it known to all Men by these Presents, That next Summer at Scarborough will be a vast Collection of fair Hands, brilliant Eyes, rosey Cheeks, nimble Tongues, ivory Teeth, ruby Lips, dimpled Chins, high Fronts, long Necks; together with snowy Breasts, handsome Legs, and other valuable Commodities, which for weighty Reasons are to be concealed till the above Merchandizes are first dispos'd of: Also large Quantities of kind Glances, languishing Looks, Sighs piping hot from the Heart, and scornful Sneers, that are only Copies of the Countenance: Likewise Ogles of all Kinds, from a side Leer to a full Stare; and Smiles of all Sizes, from a Simper to a broad Laugh: Also some innocent Frowns, which have now lost their first malignant Influence of killing Gentlemen on the Spot; with a rare Parcel of stolen Kisses, to be stor'd privately in the four Corners of the Warehouse; and several large Boxes of right native Scarlet Blushes, very proper for the Ladies to take with them when they go to bathe in the Sea.

**G** There are also several antiquated Faces lately repair'd, and looking by Candle-light as good as new; also a Cargo of fine Compliments, either with

with or without a Meaning; Jokes, Quibbles, Puns, Repartees, and Comendrams; together with Vanity, Scandal, Affectation, Pride, Incon-  
*Hency*; and also some small Remnants of *Honour*, *Virtue*, *Discretion*, and *Good Breeding*, ready for the best A  
 Bidders. Likewise some secret Drawers, replete with *Oaths*, *Curses*, &c. of all Sorts, ready for the Ladies to pick out and practise over, that they may be able to *rap them out*, on all proper Occasions, as roundly and as gracefully as any Field or Staff Officer.

This grand Sale will begin in May next (in the *Long Room* in the Town afore said) and continue above four Months. N. B. If any shall chuse to purchase a Quantity of right, neat, genuine *Good Humour*, they must give previous Notice, that Time may be allowed for procuring it, if any such Thing is to be found; otherwise a Stock of *Complaisance* only may be provided against the Sale, which in the Opinion of Courtiers, does mighty well, and comes a great deal cheaper.

*London Journal*, Dec. 2. N<sup>o</sup> 701.

Remarks on a Pamphlet call'd A Philosophical Dissertation on Death, &c. (See p. 408.)

THIS Author (says *Socrates*) has thrown together the worst Things that ever were said by the most infamous Men, concerning *Deity*, the *Universe*, *Human Nature*, and *Human Actions*; and in order to make men *kill themselves* when they are out of *Humour*, asserts, there is neither *Right* nor *Wrong*, but as *Power*, *Custom* and *Fashion* have ordain'd. He has not indeed attempted to reason about *Morality*; but has brought together a vast Number of what he calls *Facts*, to shew, that different Nations had different and contrary Notions about every Instance of moral Good and Evil. We are

experimentally taught, says he, That all whatever we call *Bad*, as Murder, Theft, Adultery, Fornication, Incest, Sodomy, Rebellion, Treachery, &c. have always been, and still are, believed, by abundance of different People, to be good; as *Histories*, both antient and modern do testify, &c.

This most prodigious Assertion is so far from being true, that almost all *Historians* of any Credit testify the contrary: But, if they did testify it, it would be nothing to his Purpose, which is, to subvert the very Foundation of moral Good and Evil.

All the great Immoralities here enumerated, were absolutely condemn'd by the Laws and Customs of those very Countries he mentions, under the severest Penalties; for which we refer to the *Laws* and *Histories* of the *Greeks* and *Romans*, &c. And as to the rest of this Author's applauded Immoralities, they stand either upon the Credit of *Jesuits* and *Missionaries*, whose Business it was to run down *Human Nature*, and disgrace the Morals of the *Pagans*, to justify the Necessity of their own *Mission*; or else upon the Authorities of *Sea-Captains*, *Renegadoes*, and other worthy Relators of monstrous Tales of more monstrous Men.

Our Author indeed, produces no Authorities, tho' all he says depends entirely upon Authority. He affirms, in the very Teeth of the *Roman Laws* and *History*, that *Adultery* was counted amongst them a commendable and virtuous Action; whereas there never was a Nation where it was more universally abhorred; and in most *Heathen Countries*, *Adultery* was punish'd more terribly than *Murder* itself.

He affirms, *Adultery* is permitted to all *Male Mahometans*; which is false: For tho' a *Mahometan* is allow'd 4 Wives, if he pleases, yet he is not allow'd to lie with other Men's; which only is *Adultery*.

He



mong the Heathens, flow'd not from Nature, but *Superstition*; and many of them which we count *savage*, were not *absolutely* so, but had a *Mixture of Goodness* in them; as when they *buried* the poor *helpless* Infant with the Mother *dying in Child-birth*: *Better dead than left to starve*, was their *savag'd good-natur'd Reasoning*! The Case was the same, when the *Astrologer* or *Priest* declar'd them to have *unlucky Stars*. How *cruelly merciful* were these poor unhappy, *Priest-ridden*, *mistaken* Creatures! The Account of these Things stands upon the Authority of very *supposed* Persons; but if they are true, they only prove that *Nations*, as well as *single Men*, have been deceiv'd.

C Tho' the Greeks and Romans did sometimes expose their Children, it was not to perish by Wans or wild Beasts; but to be preserv'd and taken Care of: For when Persons were very poor, or when thro' Shame, they durst not own a Child dishonourably got, they laid it compassionately in the Highway, or by the River's Side (as the famous Jewish Lawgiver Moses was) where People resorted, that the Infant might be found and provided for better than they were either able, or permitted with Reputation to do.

11 The utmost our Author has said, amounts only to this, That *superstitious Madmen* have committed Murders to please their Gods: And so his Argument lies here, That because Madmen kill sober Men; therefore sober Men have allowed the murdering of one another just as we please. No: These Things are only the *dire Effects* of gloomy Superstition; for the *Indians*, where Priests never came, have, if not *invented*, yet *natural* Notions (which God, the Author of their Nature, stamp upon their Hearts) of *Honesty*, of *Friendship*, of *Gratitude*, *Benevolence*, &c. and *practise* them too in a very high Degree.

but I cannot agree with the latter.

*Craftsman*, Dec. 2. N<sup>o</sup> 335.*Of Customs and Excises.* (See p. 403.)

**M**R. D'Auvers acknowledges that those Taxes which public Necessity has laid on Importation, have been a grievous Burden on the British Commerce: but hopes at least they will not be made still more grievous by any extraordinary Method of Collection.

He then proceeds to consider the Letter-Writer's Arguments against Duties on Importation.

All Duties, paid the Government on Importation, cost the Government 10 per Cent. for prompt Payment. These Premiums are not peculiar to the Customs, but allow'd, in some Proportion, on several Excise Duties: as those of Salt. And if this Allowance should be thought too large, the Parliament may reduce it, or take it away, without having Recourse to so desperate a Remedy as an Excise.

In many Cases, if the Commodity be enter'd for Re-exportation, within a certain Time, the Factor claims a Drawback of the entire Duty; by which the Nation, as the Customs now stand, loses 10 per Cent. in divers Branches of our Commerce. If the Letter-Writer will particularize any Branch of Trade, in which the Nation loses 10 per Cent. as above; Mr. D'Auvers promises either to give him a particular Answer, or to acknowledge that it ought to be remedied, tho' not by an Excise.

But the chief Objection is, That numberless Frauds are committed, and that the clandestine Running of Goods is greatly encouraged by this Method of paying Duties on Importation, and allowing Drawbacks on exporting them again. (See p. 382.)

I am ready to allow, says Mr. D'Auvers, that these Complaints of Frauds and Smuggling are too just; but I cannot agree with the Letter-Writer, concerning the Cause of

Cure of these Evils, which are owing rather to the Height of the Duties themselves. If therefore the same Duties are to be continu'd, or greater Duties shou'd be laid on the Commodities consum'd in this Kingdom, an Alteration in the Method of collecting them will not prevent the clandestine Running of Goods; which can be effected only by the Reduction of the Duties to such a Degree, that it will not be the Interest of any Persons to engage in a Traffick so hazardous to themselves, as well as prejudicial to the fair Trader.

It is pretended, that the extraordinary Powers of Excise Laws are become necessary to prevent Frauds in the Collection of Duties: But as severe Penalties are annex'd to Laws relating to the Customs, as ever were amongst a free People. The following is a small Sketch of them.

The Penalties upon Merchants, Masters of Ships, and others, concern'd in Trade, besides their being subjected to a strict Examination upon Oath, are Forfeiture of the Goods; in some Cases double the Value. Loss of the Ship, or Vessel, with all her Tackle; Fines of 100l. or 500l. Imprisonment; Incapacity to sue for any Debt; and the Proof generally thrown upon the Owner, or Importer.

On the other hand, the Powers given to Custom-House Officers are very large. All the Subjects of the Kingdom are injoin'd by Act of Parliament to assist them. They may break open Houses, Shops, Trunks, &c. to search for prohibited, or run Goods, by a proper Warrant, and in a proper Manner. They may enter on board any Ship, or Vessel, and break open any Cabin, Trunk, or small Packages: so that if the King is still defrauded of his Duties, it must proceed from the Corruption, or Negligence of the Persons employed, and not from Want of sufficient Penalties upon the Offenders, or sufficient Power in the Custom-House Officers.

And



And how can it be expected that *Excise Officers* should prove more honest in the Execution of their Trust than *Custom-House Officers*? There is a greater Scope for Knavery in the former than in the latter; and I make no Doubt that they know as well how to make the most of their Places.

We are farther told, that the People might be considerably eas'd by this Alteration; which is so far from being true, that I apprehend another bad Effect of *Excises* to be, that they will certainly bring a farther Burden on the People, equal to a Tax: for the Excise will put the Merchant to greater Expences by frequent Examinations of his Stock: To which we must add his own greater Trouble and Fatigue, Loss of Time and Interruption of Business; for which he will have a Consideration in the Value of his Goods, and this must be paid by the Consumer, where every expensive Load on Trade will center at last.

*Fog's Journal, Dec. 2. N<sup>o</sup> 213.*

On Trade.

IT is very difficult to divert the Course of Trade; so that when a Nation is once in Possession of any valuable Branch of Traffick, it will be very easy for them to preserve it. Two Things must concur to deprive them of it; bad Government within themselves, and some excellent Politics in another Nation. One false Step, indeed, one Blunder in Politics, will not do it; there must be a long Series of Mismanagement, and even an industrious Kind of bad Conduct to bring this to pass.

But yet it has very often happen'd: Arts and Manufactures have changed their Climates; they have fallen in one Country, and risen in another, according as Men of Honour, or Fools and Knaves, have been in the Government of Affairs.

This leads Fog to a Quotation

from the *Travels of Cyrus*, who observing the Wealth, Plenty and Magnificence of Tyre, desires the King to tell him how he had brought his State so soon into so flourishing a Condition. At first, says the King,

A Trade was perfectly free, and Strangers look'd on themselves as Citizens of Tyre; but in Itobal's Reign, such high Duties were rais'd, by the Avarice and Corruption of his Ministers, that all went to Ruin. But as soon as Bahal succeeded to the Throne, he endeavour'd to remedy these Mischiefs, and I have faithfully follow'd the Plan that good Prince left me. — I not only took off all exorbitant Imposts, but forbade all Monopolies of necessary Wares and Provisions, — All Sorts of Merchandizes pay me but a very small Tribute

C at entering, those manufactur'd by my own Subjects pay nothing at going out. The less I fetter Trade, the more my Treasuries increase. The less dear Things are, the more are consum'd, and thereby my Revenues increase greatly beyond what they would be, by laying on excessive Duties. Kings who think to

enrich themselves by their Exactions, are not only Enemies to the People, but ignorant of their own Interests. — One of the chief Accomplishments of a Prince is to know the Genius of his People, the Productions of Nature in his Kingdom, and how to make the best Advantage of them.

Upon this Fog makes several Remarks; among the rest, A People, says he, under the Weight of heavy Taxes will scarce ever be able to extend their Commerce; for they trade under such Disadvantages, that they will find it even difficult to preserve what they have.

One of the most dangerous Things to Trade, seems to be the Practice of raising Money for the publick Service by mortgaging of Funds; and yet this Method is call'd raising Money without burthening the People.

It has been the Opinion of many wise Men, that no Government is so bad



had in its Frame, but what will be tolerably easy to the People, as long as the Governours seek nothing but the Publick Good; and none so excellent, or so perfect in Speculation, but will be grievous when corrupt Men are at its Head.

*Daily Courant, Dec. 2.*

**T**HE Craftsman charges the ministerial Writers (as he calls them) with little less Attempts to confound all Taxes together.

If that is the Fault of his Adversaries, he himself (says this Writer) is guilty of just the Reverse; for he has endeavour'd to make Distinctions where there has been no real Difference. I will give one Instance out of so that might be produc'd.

He says, That the Laws of Excise restrain a Man from disposing of his own Goods, till he has paid the Duty for them; but that in Duties upon Importation a Man has full Power over his own Goods, as soon as he clears them of the Custom-House. (See p. 40.) I should be glad to know wherein the Difference consists: For my Part I have not Discernment enough to discover any at all.

He acknowledges the Custom-House must be cleared before a Man can have the full Power over his own Goods; and what is that but being released from disposing of them till the Duty is paid? Which he complains of as one of the peculiar Hardships of the Laws of Excise.

He concludes, that the long Parliament in Charles II's Time, in which he believes the Craftsman will allow there were a Multitude of brave Patriots, in their Ordinance for continuing the Duty of Excise, amongst other Reasons for continuing it, gives the following passage. That Ex-

cises are by Experience found to be the most easy and equal Way both in Relation to the People and to the Publick; and therefore the

Lords and Commons were resolv'd thro' all Opposition whatsoever to insist upon the due Collection thereof.

*Free Briton, Dec. 7. N<sup>o</sup> 158.*

**A** THE Writer in the Craftsman (says Mr. Walsingham) having publickly challeng'd the Author of this Paper, to answer his Declamations on Excises, I might easily be excus'd by the World; since every one, who understands the Subject, knows he has sufficiently answered himself. But since he so much wants to be taken Notice of, I shall observe, that there is no Foundation at present for the Debate. Until there shall appear some real Proposition of a new

**C** Excise, I don't think I am oblig'd to dispute with him on that Subject. In the mean Time, from the happy Specimen I have seen of his Abilities, I shall have no Fear of the Combat, whenever it may be proper for me to engage. I will stake my little Reputation, and forfeit all Credit, if it does not appear to him, and all his Friends, before this Enquiry is concluded, that he hath not yet been able to discover one Objection against an Excise, which might be of Weight in the publick Opinion. From a Want of Knowledge in this Matter, he urges the poorest, the lowest, and most groundless Objections against it. He instances many Complaints against Excises, which are not less true or forcible against the Customs themselves. And in general his Argument, if it deserves to be call'd an Argument, is not so much against Excises, as against Taxes of every Kind.

*OF GOD'S NAME.*

**GOOD** Nature is an amiable Quality, and has highly distinguish'd the *Whimsical* Character of the People of England. The most refin'd Enjoyments of Existence are plac'd in social Pleasures; and with me there is

no Blessing on Earth preferable to those I derive from the peaceful Serenity and unruffled Passions of myself, and of my Acquaintance; to see Benevolence and Candour brighten every Aspect, while Good Humour and Contentment sweeten every Hour: These are Joys I carefully solicit, and wou'd not exchange on any Terms; Delights which I shall constantly endeavour to possess here, and hope I shall never be without through an endless Futurity.

Good Nature, like the fertile Soil of *Paradise*, yields Pleasures unknown to the Vulgar, and unproduced in the common World. I know not how we can relish Life without this Quality: Difficult as it is to submit to fatal Necessities, to alleviate heavy Misfortunes, to bear a Mixture of Good and Evil, or to be satisfied with less than we solicit; yet Good Nature is the healing Balm for all our Sores, and the powerful Charm for all our Cares.

Perplex'd with a Variety of doubtful Affairs, and alarm'd by the Fear of fatal Issues, in Good Nature we find the most valuable Ease; calm'd by the soft Breezes of this peaceful, this endearing Property, our more turbulent Expectations relax, and our Resolution fortifies against approaching Evils. 'Tis not on Earth that certain Joy, or punctual Justice is ever to be had; but we have within us a Remedy to Grievances of this Kind, which when we cannot surmount, we must endure in an easy and quiet Manner, whereby we at once relieve the Weight, and may in Time remove it.

While there is an Intercourse between Man and Man, they must mutually treat in a temperate, equal, and reasonable Way. There is a happy Medium in Minds, inspir'd by Humanity and Virtue; they always adapt themselves to Times and Circumstances, and procure great Advantages thereby.

In private Families, Harmony and Unanimity establish such Happiness as is valu'd at home, and envy'd from abroad. In Common-Wealths 'tis the same. Governors have a special Interest in the good Disposition of the People; and hence they ought to labour to please the Publick. Nor is it less popular Interest to be indulgent, humane and generous to Ministers of Power, Men taken from the quiet Seats of Life, and embarrassed with most difficult Concerns; Good Nature and Tenderness plead powerfully in their Behalf, whilst they act uprightly, and a People must be wanting to themselves, if deaf to such Intreaties. A. B.

*Universal Spectator*, Dec. 9. N<sup>o</sup> 218.

Of Dramatick Poetry.

THE Stage, well regulated, is of considerable Service to the Publick. The *Follies* of Mankind are best corrected by Comedy. People may be laught out of little Singularities or Affectations in Dress, Conversation, or Behaviour, or a silly Course of Extravagance or Gallantry: But all the outrageous Passions, which are rooted in themselves, and mischievous to Mankind, properly belong to Tragedy, whose Business it is, by well chosen Examples, to set before us the dreadful Consequences of them.

As this is to be done in the most serious and solemn Manner, it requires all the Force of Invention, Sentiment, and Expression, that the Genius of the Writer, or the Language can furnish out; and ought not only to avoid every loose, immoral or profane Insinuation, but to shew on all Occasions a true Spirit of Piety, Goodness, and Humanity. Virtue should be pictur'd, as it really is, glorious and desirable; and Vice set forth in such odious Colours as may cause an Abhorrence of it.

To write a Comedy, little more is requisite, after the Plot is laid, than a tolerable Knowledge of Mankind.

and

and of such *Characters* as are exhibited, together with a gentle *Stile*, and a few quaint *Turns* of Wit and Humour: But *Tragedy* demands a fine *Genius*, a true Knowledge of the *Passions*, a pure, untainted, virtuous Mind, a sublime Way of Thinking, a Purity, Strength, and Elegance of Expression, and with all these, a great deal of Learning and unwearied Application.

I can't help lamenting that *Mimickry*, *Farce* and *Buffoonery*, or poor insipid *sing-song* Stuff, should be preferred to the noblest Entertainment; that the Wit of Man is capable of inventing. I hope, however, the *Public Taste* is not so entirely vitiated, but it might be brought to relish a well-written *Tragedy*, if any such could be produc'd.

He then subjoins the Advice of a Friend of his to a young Gentleman, who was preparing to write a *Tragedy*. After an Observation or two on *Art* and *Genius*, he says, The Method now in Use may be drawn into a general Receipt, as follows; — Take a *Love-Story* (a Passion as improper as most) add thereto an immensurable Length of Time, *Characters* undistinguish'd by any Thing but the Names; *Scenes* here, there, and every where, *Entrances* and *Exits* without Occasion, *Descriptions* for the Sake of the Verses, *Soliloquies* to shew how well we can argue, and *Asides* because 'tis the Fashion; *Murders* without Reason, and *Punishments* without Justice, not forgetting a *Simile* in Rhyme at the End of every Act. — Will a Man call such a Thing as this a *Play*? Take it to Pieces, 'tis any Thing; compound it, 'tis nothing.

He then recommends such Books as are fittest for the Purpose; as, *Aristotle's Poetics*, with *Dacier's* *Version* and *Comments*; *Aristotle's Rhetorick*, which *Bp. Sanderfon* us'd to say, made a Man of him; his *Ethicks*, *Longinus*, *Dionysius*, *Horace's Art of Poetry*, the *Greek* and *Latin Plays*, our own *Criticks* and *Poets*, &c.

*London Journal*, Dec. 9. N<sup>o</sup> 702.

*A Vindication of the Law of Nature, against the Philosophical Dissertation on Death, &c.* (See p. 454.)

THIS Author has only borrow'd from, and spoke out plainly the natural Consequences of the Doctrines of the other Oppugners of Morality. He says, Many People declare Things to be honest, just and good; they recommend and practise them: Many others proclaim the same Things to be dishonest, unjust, and bad; they execrate and fly from them: these are Men, and so are the others: Who is to be the Judge between them? To whom are we to go, that the naked Truth may appear as to the Goodness or Badness of Morals? I do not know the Person, &c.

This Author wants to know, what are those Actions which all Mankind ought to practise. The Answer is, All those Actions which naturally tend to make them happy. If we are so constituted, that one Set of Actions tend to make us happy, and another to make us miserable, then there is a Standard for Action in Nature, to which every Man of Sense will bow down.

Experience teaches us, That all Men carry about them a certain Measure of Appetite, and a certain Capacity for Enjoyment; according to which if we go, we are happy; and beyond which if we go, we are miserable: From hence we come by the Ideas of Temperance and Intemperance; and hence it follows, That Temperance is a natural Duty, because a reasonable Action; which no Law, Authority, Custom, or Fashion can alter, or make unreasonable, any more than it can make Light Darkness, or Darkness Light.

The Relation a Man stands in to other Men, is such, that the Reason of Justice flows from it. Every Man stands to others in the natural Relation of



of a Creature, who has a *Right* to the *Preservation* of his *own Person* and *Property*; if so, the *Invader* is *unjust*. Without *Justice* and *Equity*, or the *mutual Acknowledgment* of one another's *Rights*, Societies must disband; all the *Pleasures* arising from *mutual Communication* and *Assistance* must cease; and we must live *single* and *solitary* (like our fellow Beasts of Prey) within our Dens or Caves, our little Fortresses or Entrenchments, Sword in Hand, as long as others stronger than ourselves will permit us to live.

This would be the deplorable Case, if we liv'd according to *Nature*, in our Author's *Sense*. But nothing has been made so bad an Use of as the Word *Nature*. Our Author says, *Nature* bids him, when Desire is warm, lie with any Woman he can come at; and when he wants Money, *Nature* bids him *rob*, *plunder*, or *murder*, as most suits his *Convenience* and *Safety*. But this is not the *Voice of Nature*; our *Passions* are only a *Part* of our *Nature*, and the *inferior Part* too, which ought always to be under the *Direction* of the *superior Part*, *Reason*; which all the great Antients meant by *Naturam sequi*. *Nature* is *perfect*; and the Great and Good Author of it has implanted a *Principle*, *Instinct*, *Light*, or *Guide* in every Creature, on purpose to *direct* all its *Motions* so as to produce the *greatest Good* to itself, thro' the *Whole* of its *Existence*.

The *Difference* of *particular Men*, or of *Nations*, about some Branches of *Morality*, proves only that *Nations*, as well as *particular Men*, may not in every Instance, see the *Rule of Right*, or seeing, may act against it.

All national *Institutions* must be try'd by the great *Law of Nature*. For Instance, whether *Polygamy* be *right*, or *single Marriage*. For, if the *Proportion* of *Males* to *Females* be as 14 to 13, (as the exactest Cal-

culators affirm) then it seems to be the *Design* of the Author of *Nature*, that one Man should have but *one Wife* at a Time.

And whether *Incest* or *marrying of Sisters* be *immoral* or not, must be try'd by its *natural Consequences*. For if *Brothers* might regard their *Sisters* as other *Women*, the *Consequence* would be; considering the *early* and *constant Opportunities* they had of being together in *private*, that few would come *chaste* into the Arms of their *Husbands*; whence 'tis just to raise such *Aversions*, and *prohibit* such *Marriages*.

To conclude: *Good* and *Bad*, *Honest* and *Dishonest*, *Just* and *Unjust* don't depend upon *Law*, *Authority*, *Custom*, or *Fashion*; but every *Law*, *Custom*, &c. is *Right* or *Wrong*, in exact Proportion, as it agrees to the *universal Law of Nature*, or *unchangeable Reason* of Things. SOCRATES.

Applebee's Journal, Dec. 9.

WE have already shewn, that *Excises* cannot prejudice our *Liberties*. Experience bears Witness that a Nation may enjoy its *Liberty* in the greatest Extent, and with the greatest *Prosperity* under *Excises*. This is apparent by the present *Power* and *Grandeur* of the *Dutch* our Ally; of whom Sir *William Temple* says, 'The chief *Funds* out of which their *Revenue* of 120 Millions of *Gilders* a Year arises, are, the *Excises* and the *Customs*. The first, says he, is great, and so general, that I have heard it observ'd at *Amsterdam*, that when in a *Tavern*, a certain Dish of *Fish* is eaten with the usual *Sauce*, above thirty several *Excises* are paid, for what is necessary to that small *Service*. The last, *Customs*, are *low* and *easy*, and apply'd particularly to the *Admiralty*.'

*Craftsman*, Dec. 9. N<sup>o</sup> 336.

Excises consider'd with Regard to the Practice of Holland, &c. (See p. 456.)

THE Letter-Writer tells us, *A* that our Liberties can be in no Danger from Excises, but may be as safe in this Kingdom as in the Republick of Holland, under the same Regulations.

In answer to this; Tho' Holland may be justly call'd a free State, when compar'd with the absolute Governments round about it, yet I don't think it ought to be compar'd with the Constitution of Great Britain, as long as we are able to preserve it pure and uncorrupt in all its Parts.

Sir William Temple (whose Authority has been often quoted on both Sides) observes very justly, that *this* *stomachful* People, who could not endure the least Exercise of arbitrary Power, or Impositions, or the Sight of any foreign Troops, under the Spanish Government, have been since inur'd to all of them in the highest Degree, under their own popular Magistrates; bridl'd with hard Laws; terrify'd with severe Executions; environ'd with foreign Forces; and oppress'd with the most cruel Hardships, and Variety of Taxes, that was ever known under any Government.

But it is proper to enquire into the Reasons, which make the People of Holland submit to these Severities of Government. Now these arise, as the same Author informs us, from the Simplicity and Modesty of their Magistrates, in their Way of Living; which does not exceed the Customs of the common Merchants and Burghers of the Towns. — He tells us likewise, that the Way to Office and Authority lies thro' those Qualities, which acquire the general Esteem of the People; that no Man is exempted from the Danger and Current of the Laws; that Soldiers are confin'd to Frontier

Garrisons; (the Guard of Inland or Trading Towns, being left to the Burghers themselves) and that no great Riches are seen to enter by publick Payments into private Purses, either to raise Families, or to feed the prodigal Expences of vain, extravagant and luxurious Men; but all publick Monies are apply'd to the Safety, Greatness, or Honour of the State; and the Magistrates themselves bear an equal Share in all the Burthens they impose.

B Besides, I have been inform'd that the Dutch Excises differ very materially, in some Particulars, from those already establish'd in England; for in several imported Commodities (such as Wine, Tea, Coffee, &c.) every Man is tax'd at so much a Year, according to his Family and Manner of Living, by the Magistrates of the Town, in which he lives, unless he makes Oath that he uses none; but no Officers are allow'd to enter his House, which is look'd on as his Sanctuary; and consequently they have no Influence in the Election of Magistrates.

The Letter-Writer's Argument against Land-Taxes, from the Example of Holland, is still more fallacious; for the Circumstances of the two Nations are so vastly different, that no just Conclusions can be drawn from one to the other. Great Britain hath a Product within itself, not only sufficient to maintain its own People, but to spare for other Countries; whereas the Product of Holland will not maintain, as Mr. de Witt allows, one Eighth of its Inhabitants. Great Britain hath, besides its Product, Manufactures of various Kinds, Fisheries and Mines of Lead, Tin, Copper, and Coals, not only for its own Use, but exports them in great Quantities to foreign Countries; whereas the Dutch Manufactures are neither so many, nor so great: They have no Mines; and as they are obliged to purchase the greatest Part of the common Necessaries of Life from their



their Neighbours, so the Income, which maintains the Government, as well as enriches the People, arises chiefly from their Trade, Fishery, and Freight of Ships.

Nothing therefore can be more ridiculous, than to argue for Excises here from the Practice of Holland; where the vast Disproportion of Land to the Number of Inhabitants makes them absolutely necessary for the Support of the Government.

He then adds several Quotations from the great Mr. Locke, which conclude thus: *Struggle and contrive as you will; lay your Taxes as you please; the Traders will shift it off from their own Gains; the Merchants will bear the least Part of it, and grow poor last. In Holland itself, where Trade is so loaded, who, I pray, grows richest; the Landholder, or the Trader? Which of Them is pinch'd, and wants Money most? — A Country may thrive, the Country Gentleman grow rich, and his Rents increase, (for so it hath been here) whilst the Land is taxed; but I challenge any one to shew me a Country, wherein there is any considerable Charge raised, where the Land does not most sensibly feel it, and in Proportion bear much the greater Part of it.*

*Fog's Journal, Dec. 9. N° 214.*

**T**HIS Paper contains a Comparison, from Mezeray's History, &c. between the Reigns of Harry III. and Harry IV. of France; the first of which furnishes us with as many Examples of Folly, and publick Rapine, as the other does of good Conduct, Honour and publick Frugality.

All the French Historians call the Reign of Harry III. the Reign of Pimps, Flatterers, and Favourites. Mezeray says, Burdens and Impositions were laid upon the People, altogether unknown in Times before, unless now and then, in Cases of the most extreme Necessity, and even

then, only for a short Duration; but now Taxes were mortgaged, by which France was rendered unable to defend itself in Times to come. The Sale of publick Employments, and even Titles of Nobility, was now introduc'd: Offices in the Law were multiplied to the great Encouragement of Fraud and Chicane; the antient Militia, the natural Defence of the Kingdom, was neglected, and instead thereof a Body of standing Troops were maintained to keep the People in Awe. Luxury and all Kind of effeminate Vices were countenanced; and it must be left to wise Men to judge whether it be any Wonder, that France was so miserably reduced without foreign Enemies.

On the other Hand, Harry IV. whom Mezeray calls a great King without Favourites, without Fraud, and without Revenge, found the State overwhelm'd with Debts; he was besides engag'd in long civil Wars on Account of Religion, and was at the same Time attack'd by foreign Enemies; yet in a few Years of Peace, he got the better of all these Difficulties, paid off all the publick Debts, and raised France into a flourishing Condition; and not only so, but when he was obliged to begin a War in 1610, France had 5 Years Provision in her Pocket for that War, without laying any new Tax on the People.

It will be asked, how could this be done? The Historian tells us it was not by laying on Excises, but taking them off: we must add, it was the good Fortune of this Prince, and of the whole Kingdom, at this Time, that there was a Man of Honour, the Duke de Sully, at the Head of the Treasury, who was neither a Pilferer in his Office, nor a Blunderer in the Cabinet.

Fog concludes with a Story of a Spaniard, taken from a Pamphlet he had before quoted. This Spaniard had a Statue erected to him in his own Country on the following Account:



A Town of *Castile* was besieged by the *Moor*s, and hard pressed, and even the whole Country was menaced with utter Ruin, when it was proposed by some, that the King should raise a certain Sum of Money in a Manner that would be very grievous to the People; but those who proposed it, pleaded the extreme Exigency and Danger of the State, to induce others to give their Consent to it: But this noble *Spaniard* replied, If the Town be lost, no doubt many brave *Castilians* will lose their Lives: If all *Castile* be over-run, many more must unavoidably fall; but yet I live in a sure Hope, that a sufficient Number will remain to revenge the Deaths of those that shall perish, and to recover their Country: but if what is now proposed should be consented to, in my Opinion, there is no *Castilian* left. I have Money in my House, I will give it all: My Sword is here by my Side, I will lose the last Drop of my Blood in Defence of my Country: Let every Man but take the same Resolution, and we need not fear but we shall be able to preserve our Country, our Lands, our Honours, and our Liberties.

*W. Far. Briton, Dec. 14. N<sup>o</sup> 139.*  
*Temper of the People, with, or without a Leader.*

**U**NDER all Oppressions many cry aloud, but few rise up against them. The Interest of all Men is seldom the Business of any Man. If some one more forward than the rest do not put himself at the Head of the Herd, they all stand stupidly gazing: But when one has been so bold as to give the first Leap, the rest immediately follow: They take Courage from the Appearance of a Protector, tho' in themselves lies all the Strength by which he can protect them.

In this Confederacy of Men, they

are often led by accidental Sounds, and all their Passions fired by a Word let fall amongst them, when their Spirits are worked up and prepared for extraordinary Emotions. Hence, as heavy Grievances are often born from the Want of a fit Leader, to head the Multitude against them; so the lightest Yoke is often thrown off by a factious Leader at the Head of a Multitude: By this Means they are led into Action, when it is their highest Interest to remain well satisfied, and enjoy Repose.

Whilst Society continues there will be Work enough for Reformation; and yet that Man who will not be easy himself, or suffer others to be so, 'till every Thing shall be *Mathematically right*, will be one of the first and worst Grievances in the Community. Nor should it be neglected, that the removing of some Evils must of itself introduce, or greatly hazard the Introduction of others more to be feared. Against these greater Grievances all our Vigour ought to be employed; but if our Attention be taken off from these essential Concerns, to reform trifling Corruptions, petty Complaints, and light Inconveniencies, what shall hinder the capital and formidable Grievances from prevailing among us? If an *Inundation* were approaching, would it be wise to spend our Time in quarrelling about *Common Sewers*? If an *Enemy* were on our Borders, should we be well employ'd in a Debate about *Turnpikes*? Or if any Thing should threaten all our Properties, would it be prudent to commence a Contest about the proper Qualifications for holding an Office? *It may be my Right*, said *Oliver Cromwell*, in a Speech to his Parliament, *It may be my Right to walk in my Field, or my Garden; but it will not be to the Reputation of my Wisdom, if I do so when my House is on Fire.*

*Grubstreet*

Grubstreet Journal, Dec. 14. N<sup>o</sup> 155.

*The Apprentices Looking-Glass.*

**A**S Industry is the Mother of Wealth, so Luxury can produce nothing but Poverty, which is the direct Road to Slavery. When Luxury creeps into the Minds of Men, they are immediately render'd lazy, expensive, and effeminate, incapable of all Business, and, in one Word, are useless Members of any Society to which they belong.

What threw me into these Reflections, was a Visit I lately made to a new Theatre, erected for the Entertainment of certain Wits, that inhabit the Purlieus of *Lombard-street* and *Billinggate*, who were assign'd by their indulgent, but mistaken Parents, to Shops and Counting-Houses, when their Genius's led them to the *Muses* and *Parnassus*: But at length one Mr. G—— arose, and resolv'd to set at Liberty these choice Spirits.

I was surpriz'd when I was told by one next me in the Pit, that *The Orphan*, or *The Unhappy Marriage*, was to be acted; for I expected something adapted to the Place and Audience, either the *History of Whittington and his Cat*, *The London Apprentice*, or *George Barnwell*.

Observing the Company coming into the Boxes, the Splendour of their Dresses made me think they were Persons of Quality; but upon Enquiry I found, they were all Citizens, among whom I observ'd one Beau dress'd like a Bridegroom, whom I had seen that Morning sprinkling a Shop, and paring his Master's Pavement in *Cheapside*.

I have often fancy'd, that Women were design'd for Ornament, because Nature has given them a Genius, which directs them, as it were, by Instinct, how to order themselves to the best Advantage. This I saw instanc'd in the several young Beauties in the Play-House, who appear'd with a Gracefulness

beyond what I expected. But the Men, on the contrary, endeavouring to be well dress'd, and to resemble the Beaux of *St. James's*, (as all Fools are fond of Imitation,) were the most awkward, unlick'd Cubs I ever beheld. Their Habits were indeed expensive, and fashion'd according to Art; but still you might discover the Apprentice, like the Ass under the Lion's Skin, notwithstanding all their Endeavours to conceal it.

As I have a great Respect for all young Lads, commonly known by the Name of Apprentices, who bear themselves well in their several Vocations; as young spruce Mercers, who do not impose upon good Country Ladies, in selling them old-fashion'd Silks, or, as they term them, Shop-Keepers, for the newest *French* Fashions; for young Vintners, that are not too liberal in mixing *Alicant* in their *Port*, and Lime in their Sack; I have publish'd this, which may be intitl'd, *The Apprentices Looking-Glass*, desiring them to mend their Behaviour, lest they oblige me to animadvert upon them again, and publish their Characters at *Temple-Bar* and the *Royal-Exchange*.

Weekly Register, Dec. 16. N<sup>o</sup> 140.

*On English Tragedy.*

**I**N Dramatick Poetry the *English* have equall'd, if not excell'd, any Nation whatever. I shall speak chiefly of Tragedy, (says this Writer) it being the most solid and substantial Part of Writing; where our Thoughts are carried up sometimes to such an Height, that we see into the very Heavens, and are again let into the Secrets of the infernal Regions, and enjoy the Talk of the greatest Kings and Heroes: Where we are seduc'd, with a Kind of diverting Sorrow, into Tears, elevated into sublime and lofty Thoughts, and begin to fret and rave, tho' with all the Satisfaction imaginable.

Of

Of this Sort we have in our Tongue, several that are incomparable. In Mr. Dryden's *All for Love*, there is something throughout the Whole, so grand, so transporting, so majestic, that it may claim the Title of one of our noblest Tragedies.

Mr. Otway's *Venice Preserv'd* can never be admir'd too much. He had an universal Genius, and incomparable Parts, to work up a Plot so grand and noble, with such inimitable Exquisite.

Lee had a sublime Genius for Tragedy, which shines particularly throughout his *Rival Queens*. They both complain of the Falseness of Alexander in the most lively Terms imaginable:

Roxana then enjoys my perjur'd love:  
Roxana clasps my monarch in her arms:  
Darts on my conqueror, my dear lord, my king,  
Demurs his lips, eats him with hungry kisses:  
She grasps him all, she, the cruel happy she.  
By doom'd: I cannot bear it, 'tis too much;  
All die, or rid me of the burning torture:  
I will have remedy, I will, I will;  
Or go distracted: madness may throw off  
The nighty load, and drown the flaming passion.

But as every one has his Imperfections as well as Beauties, Mr. Lee has his. In *Sophonisba*, or *Hannibal's Overthrow*, he is tax'd for the awkward Usage of *Scipio* and *Hannibal*; particularly by Lord Rochester:

What he makes *Scipio* say, and *Scipio* say, and *Scipio* say,  
And *Hannibal* a winking on *Scipio* say;  
I laugh, and wish the bit-brain'd *Scipio* say  
In *Bulby's* house, so he well laugh'd at school.

*Universal Spectator*, Dec. 16. N<sup>o</sup> 219.

#### The Effects of wrong Education.

IN the last Age, Fathers were content their Sons should be Boys before they were Men; whereas now-a-days People are for having their Sons Men as soon as they are Boys: Hence the former, like Fruits brought in due Season, became ripe; according to the Course of Nature; whereas our modern, forward Slips

put forth nothing but Blossoms, and continue a Kind of overgrown Children to their Lives End.

Learning was, as 'twere, the Watch-Word of the last Age, as Politeness is of this; and from wrong Notions of both, it fell out, that they were almost as much over-run with Pedants, as we are with Imperinents.

The Eagerness with which the Grofs of Mankind have run into the Extreme of what is call'd Politeness, has produc'd worse Effects than any which flow'd from the phlegmatick Steadiness of our Fore-fathers in their Course of pedantical Education: For there is much less Difficulty in making a Pedant lay by his Folly, than to engage a Fop in the Pursuit of Wisdom.

Men are often found to employ themselves in the Pursuit of what they were taught to be pleas'd with in their Youth. I have been led to the Belief of this from the Behaviour of some young Gentlemen of Rank, whom I have carefully observ'd, even from their Childhood; while they were yet within the Precincts of the Nursery, they were taught to admire fine Cloaths, or talk saucily to those about them, and to fall into grievous Fits of Passion if any Body attempted to cross them in their Humours: When they went to School, it look'd as if they had been sent there to study the same Lessons: Master had his lac'd Coat, his Silver Watch, and an humble Companion attended him, that he might never want one to abuse with Impunity: Then he was not to be too much plagu'd with Greek and Latin, for fear of breaking his Spirit, making him too bookish, and so fit for nothing but to make a Parson. How do these Sparks now behave themselves in the Prime of Life? In Religion they are Free-Thinkers [in the bad Sense of the Word] from Want of Consideration; in Politicks they are Slaves to the Party



Party whose Principles they were brought up in; in their *Morals* they are *Rakes*; and above all other Evils, detest *Solitude* and *Matrimony*; the first, because it would make them converse with themselves; and the latter, because it might lead them into the Company of a Person, towards whom they know not how to behave, viz. that of a *modest Woman*.

I should be unwilling to pass for the Advocate of *Pedantry*, or one who ridicul'd *true Politeness*. I am ready to confess that the first is always ridiculous, and the latter highly useful. But the greatest Soldiers, and the politest Men amongst the Antients, valu'd themselves most on what we esteem least, and instead of being ashamed of Learning, they thought it of all others the greatest Ornament.

I recommend it to the young Gentlemen of this Age to follow their Example; and the rather, because the Infirmities of old Age require it to render them supportable. An ignorant young Fellow is indeed a contemptible Character, but Folly in Men of Years, does not only render them despicable, but unhappy. Quillet, in his *Callipædia*, has the following excellent Lines to this Purpose:

The fatal prospect I remember yet,  
Nor my past dangers can so soon forget;  
Nor those disorder'd torrents which oppress'd  
My swelling heart, and labour'd in my breast:  
When with fantastick pleasure's gay pretence,  
My tender reason was subdu'd by sense:  
When my warm wanton youth, which scorn'd  
a guide,  
Was hurry'd downwards by th' impetuous tide;  
When sanguine in my hopes, and fondly vain,  
I launch'd my slender vessel on the main;  
Studious of honour, and affecting fame,  
An enemy to life without a name:  
With hot pursuit, I pos'd to be great,  
And manag'd dark intrigues of court and state.  
But since ripe years, and times more fit for thought,  
Have my wild senses to cool judgment brought;  
Since age has conquer'd my unruly heat,  
I seek a learned ease, and wife retreat,

London Journal, Dec. 16. N<sup>o</sup> 703.

Free-Thinking the only effectual Guard against Superstition and Immorality.

THE *Superstitious* have supplanted and betrayed the Cause of Virtue; the *Enthusiasts* have exalted themselves above it; and the *Hobbiſts* have openly asserted, that there is neither Virtue nor Vice, but as *Law*, *Authority*, *Custom*, and *Fashion* have ordain'd. (See p. 460.)

The *Superstitious* have made the Will of an infinitely wise and good Being to consist in believing *Propositions*, which were either against all our *Perceptions* of Truth, or above all our *Faculties*; and in *practising* certain *Rites* and *Ceremonies*, in which is no *real Worth* or *Goodness*, and which tend not in the least to promote it. They have set up what are call'd *Positive Laws* above *Morals*; i. e. *Laws* which are good for nothing, but as they are *subservient* to *Morality*, above those *Laws* which are *supreme* in the *Universe*. Thus has a modern *Divine* lately done: Such is his warm Love of *Mystery*, and thorough Hatred to *Reason*, that in his *Remarks* on Dr. Clarke's *Exposition of the Catechism*, he has denied the most self-evident Proposition; which is, That what is necessary to *Salvation*, must be plain, and obvious to the meanest Capacity.

Farther, the *Superstitious* have taught *Expiations* for the greatest Villanies, by believing *Opinions* which none could ever understand, and by performing *Actions*, which none could ever see the Reason of; and so render'd *Virtue* unnecessary, by placing the *Favour* of God, and the *Happiness* of Men, in something which is not *Virtue*.

*Enthusiasts* have leap'd the Bounds of all *Reason*, *Justice* and *Common Equity*. Oliver Cromwell, when debating with the *Scots* about putting the King to Death, urged against their Reasons,

Reasons, That 'twas God's Work they were doing, and in that Case, no *Regard* was to be paid to the *Laws of Morality*; for which he gave several Instances out of the *Old Testament*.

This is the Case with the *Superstitions* and *Enthusiasts*; and the *Hobbiſts*, as was observed, have absolutely denied there is any ſuch Thing as *Virtue* and *Vice*, but as Men fancy.

Now, what but the full *Exercife* of our Reason on all Subjects, or *Free-Thinking*, is able to preſerve us againſt this Torrent of *Superſtition* and *Immorality*, ſo abſolutely deſtructive of all human *Happineſs*?

By *Free-Thinking* we are able to prove; that there is a Being infinitely *Wiſe*, *Good*, and *Powerful*, at the Head of Affairs in the Univerſe; who, being *abſolutely perfect*, and having no *Self-Interſt*, could have no Views in making the World, but to communicate *Happineſs* to all his Creatures; according to their ſeveral Natures; and conſequently, that every ſubordinate rational Being, who does all the *Good* in his Power, carries on the *Design* of the Great Author of all Things, and ſtands intitled to that Share of *Happineſs* which he intended for ſuch a Creature.

By *Free-Thinking* we can diſcover the eternal Differences of Things in Nature, ſee the *Natural Standard* of all Actions, and view the *Reason* of our *Duty*, ariſing from the *Conſtitution* of the Creature, and his *Relation* to other Creatures.

By this *Standard*, every Doctrine of Religion, pretending to be from God is to be tried; for, when we have found a *Reason* in Things, and that the World is *rightly* made, we have then *Reason* to pronounce the Author of it *Wiſe* and *Good*; and ſo we ſtand capable of receiving any further *Revelation* of his Will, by ſomewhat what is affirm'd of him, with what we already know of him.

By *Reason* we are alſo able to judge, whether human *Laws* be right or

wrong. Even *Magna Charta* itſelf, the old one in K. *John's* Time, or the new and much better one made at the *Revolution*, are not *right*, becauſe *eaſtabliſh'd by Law*; but *eaſtabliſh'd by Law*, becauſe they ſeem'd *right*. *Magna Charta* does not originally conſtitute *Right*; but that conſtitutes *Right* which made *Magna Charta* *reaſonable*: So that if any Part of the old or new *Magna Charta* takes away or abridges our *natural Rights*, then is that Part *unjuſt*, and ought to be alter'd or repeal'd.

Neither *Magna Charta*, nor the *Revolution* was perfect, any more than the *Reformation*. The Houſe of Lords in *Charles II's* Time, gloriouſly oppos'd the Bill for obliging them to ſwear, they would never make, or attempt to make, any Alterations in Church or State; well knowing there might ariſe juſt Occaſions for Alterations, and that our *Conſtitution* did not conſiſt in unalterable *Laws*, but in the Nature of our *Legiſlature*, and a Power lodg'd in King, Lords, and Commons, to make ſuch Alterations as *Reason* and the *Circumſtances* of Affairs require. The Author of a late Pamphlet, then, call'd *No Time proper* to repeal the *Teſt Act*, ſhew'd his Ignorance of the *Conſtitution*, as well as of *common Senſe*, to argue againſt the Repeal of it, from any *paſt Laws*: There may be *Reasons* for not repealing the *Teſt* at this Time, but there can be no *Reasons* againſt repealing it at all; unleſs there can be *Reasons* againſt *Equity* and *Gratitude*, againſt the *Fundamental Principles* of *Proteſtantism* and *Chriſtianity* itſelf. But why do I mention this Author, who appears in every Argument not above a *Cambridge Sopp*, or a little tricking Attorney; and has been guilty of notorious *Injuſtice* to the *Ministry*, whom he pretends to vindicate: For they are fully convinc'd, that the *Teſt Act* ought to be repeal'd.

*Craftſman;*

*Craftsman*, Dec. 16. No. 337.

**D**'ANVERS, in this Paper, concludes his general Argument against *Excises*. Having, says he, now gone thro' the several Branches of the Argument against *Excises*, I shall leave the Merchants to defend their own Cause, as they may judge proper, when the Particulars of the Scheme are more fully explain'd; and I cannot conceal my Satisfaction, upon observing that what I have written upon this Subject seems agreeable to the Sentiments of *those Gentlemen*; for the seasonable Resolutions, which, I am told, they have lately taken to oppose an *Excise*, under any Shape, by all dutiful and lawful Methods, are sufficient to justify the Course of these Papers, and to convince the World that I have not endeavour'd to alarm them without just Grounds.

He then recapitulates the Substance of his general Argument, contain'd in his preceding Papers. (See p. 389, 396, 403, 456, 462.) and concludes the Whole with observing, that if *this Scheme* [supposed to be now in Agitation] hath such a manifest Tendency to a *General Excise*, or to bring the People of *England* under the *Laws and Officers of Excise*, in Opposition to *Magna Charta* itself, and the fundamental Laws of our Constitution; if it is of such pernicious Consequence to the *Trade, Manufactures and Navigation* of this Kingdom, and cannot possibly answer one good or salutary End proposed by it; but, on the contrary, will put a finishing Hand to all our Misfortunes, and deprive us of our most distinguishing Privileges above other Nations; if this, says he, should appear to be the Case, we have Reason to hope that our Representatives in Parliament will reject the very Proposal of *such a Scheme* with the utmost Indignation; and if the *Projectors* should continue to pro-

secute it, in Defiance of Reason and against the general Sense of the whole People, I must leave the World to judge whether it will not be an undeniable Proof that they are more solicitous after Power, than the Welfare of their Country, or the Honour and Happiness of his Majesty's Government.

*Free Briton*, Dec. 21. No. 160.

*The true Patriot.*

**M**R *Walsingham* taking into Consideration, how often the People are deceiv'd by *Sounds* without any *Signification*, is for examining Things freely, and setting them in a proper Light. The *Good old Cause* had formerly a wonderful Effect on the Minds of Multitudes; and of late Years the *Church* had the same Operation; tho' neither of them had any determin'd Sense, but were bandy'd about merely to serve political Ends, and the Measures of private Persons. In like manner, the *Patriot* and the *Incendiary*, a *publick Spirit*, and a *Traitor* to his Country, &c. have, of late Days, been made subservient to Persons and Parties, without any Regard to Truth or Justice. He proposes first to consider the Character of a *Patriot*.

By the *Patriot*, says he, I understand a Man sincerely devoted to the general Interest of his Fellow-Creatures, of an enlarged Understanding, and noble Inclinations, whose boundless Benevolence considers neither Country or Complexion, nor excludes those Denominations of Mankind, whose Persuasions and Principles differ from his own.

The first and surest Proof of a *Patriot* is his natural Inclination, experienc'd in private Life, and acknowledg'd by all who know him; if in this Capacity he shew worthy Qualities, be rigidly just, and delight to be generous. Such Qualities exerted for the Interest of a private Family,

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may readily be improv'd for the Happiness of a Country, and equally beneficial to Multitudes as to particular Men.

But a natural good Disposition is not alone sufficient; it is therefore a most happy Circumstance, and an unfailing Indication of a glorious Patriot, when to all the Principles of Truth, Justice, Candour, Benevolence and Moderation, Nature has join'd a known Sagacity, Penetration, and valuable Faculties, constantly apply'd to proper and useful Studies, whereby a large Stock of Experience has been acquir'd.

A Person of these Principles and Qualifications, is certainly a *Patriot*, whether his Station be in the higher or lower Scenes of Life; whether his Fortunes be ample or contracted; whether he be in Power or Favour; gracious with his Prince, or popular with his Country; or whether he be without Interest or Influence any where. For the Sake of Power, he will never attempt the Destruction of any Man; to gain Popularity, he will never sacrifice Integrity: The Consciousness of that, is infinitely more eligible to him than the Applause of admiring Multitudes. Popularity is the Boast of a Day, but genuine Virtue the Blessing of Eternity; 'tis Music to the Soul in Agony and Death, and a Recompence to the Labours of a real *Patriot*, not in the Power of the World to bestow. As the Intentions of a *Patriot* are upright, so his Actions are uniform; he herds with no Party; he cabals with no Persons; he does not follow Courts for Favour, nor Ministers for Interest; he never joins their Measures for his own Advantage, nor makes an Opposition, either from base Resentments, or wild Ambition.

As I mean a Compliment to no Man, be he ever so great; and even with Regard to those I love and reverence most, am far from presuming to ascribe them Honours, which I

hope they will one Day be decreed by much more competent Judges; yet I would not be understood to recommend as *Patriots* any of those little factious shuffling Wretches, who have so often imposed on the World Sedition for a publick Spirit, and courted the Esteem of the Vulgar by Actions abhorr'd by all Men of Honour.

*Weekly Register*, Dec. 23. No. 141.

*Advice to old Ladies.*

**T**IM Flutter thinks Ambition is more proper to the Female Sex than to the Men. My Lady *Betty Modish*, says he, has now by a Brace or two of Years over-top'd Forty, and yet she dresses like, and uses all the Airs of a Girl of Fifteen, and has the Ambition of thinking herself all Perfection, and her Beauty not in the least impair'd by the rough Hands of Time. She has certainly play'd the greatest Tyrant, over our Sex, and has set the highest Value on her Favours. I therefore take the greatest Pleasure in the World to mortify her: In her Company I talk of nothing but old Age, faded Roses, &c. And t'other Day, I took Occasion to squeeze into her Hand the following Translation of an Ode of *Horace*, since which she shews the utmost Aversion to me.

*Fit, Chloe! fit! in truth, 'tis time;  
(Consider you are past your prime;  
There's no recalling youth when past,  
And ev'ry day may be your last.)*

*'Tis time to put an end to all  
Your sports, the masquerade, the ball,  
Play-house, Spring-gardens and Vaux-hall.  
But Lydia goes — I doubt you'll say;  
Suppose she does, she's brisk and gay;  
You're in December, she in May.  
Your daughter Molly must not trace  
Your foot-steps, but supply your place.  
She's too in love, and lovers may  
Often indulge an holy-day.*

*Let her have freedom; let her rove,  
And taste the blooming sweets of love,  
But you go! prithee stay within,  
Command your handmaids, sit and spin.  
Leave off to paint your visage o'er,  
And recollect you're forty-four.*

*Universal*

*Universal Spectator*, Dec. 23. No. 220.

*Character of Captain Frontly.*

**C** LARA, writing to her Uncle from *Scarborough*, July 26. says, My dear *Mira* left this Place about ten Days ago. The Parliament-Man who franks this, was suppos'd to be highest in her Esteem: But a new Rival makes him more uneasy than all the rest of her Admirers. This Gentleman pretends to be no more than what he is call'd, *a Captain*. He boasts of no Fortune beyond his Commission: The Gentlemen say he is well born and well bred, and speak of *Ned Frontly* as an agreeable young Fellow: His Person is well made, and he dresses genteely, without Singularity or Affectation. He is allow'd to have some Wit, and a good deal of Sense. His Language is decent and easy: He has a general Acquaintance with the best of Books and Men; and if his Conversation never soars aloft, it never sinks into Trifles. In his moral Character he aims at being perfectly inoffensive: He is just to all Mankind, and observes an exact Decorum in all his Oeconomy. Those of the *Army* say, he is a gallant Officer, and a Man of Honour; whilst all others as readily agree that he is truly good-natur'd.

But for all this, Mr. *Frontly* is no Favourite of the Ladies. They charge him with being the most impudent of all his Sex; that he presumes never to be in Confusion, and defeats all the Artifices of the Fair to give him Pain. A Lady told me one Day, that she could not wish to have a Lover more unchangeable than Capt. *Frontly's* Countenance: He has been often admitted into Company for the Sake of trying little Experiments, to melt down his *Brasi* (as a merry Creature call'd it) and many Stratagems have been form'd for reducing him to modest

Terms; but he has hitherto escaped untouch'd and invulnerable, and turn'd all these Hostilities into Mirth and Divertisement.

Impudence (says *Clara*) is a home Charge, which cannot easily be made good against a Man, who never says or does a Thing that comes near the Borders of Rudeness. The Captain's Assurance (to give it the softest Name) is thoroughly civiliz'd; he has an intrepid Way, which, in his own Profession, would be justly reckon'd a Mark of true *Heroism*: His Intrepidity is temper'd with Patience, and a Steadiness in suffering; it proceeds from a Resolution which has all the meritorious Appearance of sincere Constancy.

*Fog's Journal*, Dec. 23. No. 216.

*Of the Law of Nature, and humane Laws.*

**T**HE Duties of a good Citizen [or Member of Society] are commonly contracted within the narrow Bounds of what the Laws of the Country require, and the Observance of the Laws is look'd upon as the *non plus ultra* of an honest Man. But the wisest Legislators were of a very different Opinion.

**E** From the Beginning of Time there have been Ideas, less or more distinct, extensive and just, of a Law founded in the very Nature of Man, taught by Reason, agreeable to the true Interests of Mankind, perpetual and irrevocable, which is the same at *Rome*, at *Athens*, every where, and in all Ages; from which no Person can be dispens'd, and which no Power has a Right to abolish, or to change in Whole or in Part. (See p. 460.)

There have been unjust Laws, not only among the *Egyptians*, *Perians*, *Carthaginians*, *Macedonians*; but also at this Day among some People of *Asia*. The unmerciful Severity of the *Athenian* Legislator,

R r r 2

*Draco,*

*Draco*, who had decreed the Punishment of Death for the least Faults, as well as the greatest Crimes, gave Reason for the Saying, That his Laws were written with Blood. The *Lacedemonians* permitted Stealing and Adultery. Run over the *Theodosian* and *Justinian Codes*, you will find there many inhuman and unjust Laws, against Persons whose Crime consisted only in not being of the same Opinion with the stronger Party in speculative Notions. Has *Paganism* ever produced any thing more tyrannical than the Courts of Inquisition?

No human Law can withdraw any one from under the natural Empire of Virtue; whatever she requires is always indispensable, whether Civil Laws give their Authority or not; whatever she forbids is always unlawful, however it may be permitted by the Civil Laws, of which the best leave often many vicious and dishonest Actions to the Liberty and Conscience of every one.

*Seneca* says, *It is a small Matter to be a Man of Probity, so far only as the Laws require; how much farther doth not the Rule of our Duty go beyond that of the Law? How many Things doth not natural Affection, Humanity, Liberality, Justice, and Plain-Dealing require, of which there is nothing in the Civil Laws.*

*Applebee's Journal, Dec. 23.*

*The Consequences of a Land-Tax.*

TAXES upon Commodities consumed in mere Luxury, fall only upon the Rich; the Poor are not affected by them: No Man can complain of them, since if his Circumstances will not permit him the Use of them at the current Price, he may avoid them. But when heavy Taxes are laid upon the common Necessaries and Conveniences of Life, no Man can escape them.

The Earth itself can never be

taxed, but its Fruits must bear the Taxation. If then the Landlord will raise his Rent according to the Expence he pays to the Publick, the Tenant must raise the Produce of his Land to pay such Taxes. The Corn, Malt, Flesh, &c. must pay it; from whence it appears, that a long and grievous Burden on the Land must ultimately be raised out of the common Necessaries of Life.

If we suppose, in Case of such a Land-Tax, the Landlord cannot raise his Land, then if the Nation grows rich and populous, or the Expences of the State any wise encrease to the Value of the Land, the Lands must be swallow'd up by the Crown, and the Constitution inevitably destroy'd.

*Daily Courant, Dec. 23.*

*Some Observations in Favour of Excises.*

THIS Writer first observes, That some of those Commodities which are now chargeable with Duties at the Custom-House, when they fall into the Hands of the Retailer, are liable to be, and very often are, most shamefully adulterated, and their Quantities increased by pernicious Mixtures; that this does not only lessen the Revenue, and injure the fair Trader, but is also most fatal to the Health of the People, who, if they are not directly poisoned, often intail on themselves such miserable Distempers, by such abominable Practices, as very speedily hurry them to their Graves; which is another great Mischief which an Excise upon those Commodities that are subject to such Frauds would, and which nothing else can, prevent.

The next Thing he observes in Favour of Excises is, that all Fines and Forfeitures incurr'd by a Breach of those Laws are appropriated to the same Purposes as the Duty itself is, and not applied to the Use of the Civil List, as other Forfeitures are.

The



The last Thing he observes is, that as it has been found by Experience, that the Produce of the *Revenues* lately put under the Management of the Office of *Excise*, has been greatly augmented, since such Alteration in the Manner of collecting them; there is no question, but when the Duties on some other Commodities are thrown under the same Regulation, such considerable *Savings* will accrue to the Publick thereby, that the Parliament will be enabled to give such Ease to other Branches of the Revenue, as will take off all the principal Clogs and Incumbrances upon Trade; which the Exigences of the Nation have never yet admitted to be done, and which it is highly probable no other Method will so effectually and speedily do.

The 1st Day of November, 1732.

At a numerous Meeting of Gentlemen and Ministers of the Counties of *Oxon* and *Bucks*, assembled this Day at *Thame*, in the County of *Oxon*.

The Rt. Hon. the Ld. Visc. Barrington, Chairman.

Jacob Dell, Scribe.

Resolv'd, Nem. Con.

1. That it is the Opinion of this Meeting, that the Repeal of the *Corporation* and *Test Acts* will greatly conduce to the Honour of Religion, to the Security of the Government in his Majesty's Royal Person and Family, to the Strengthening of the Liberties of the Subject in general, and to the increasing and further corroborating the Liberties of Protestant Dissenters in particular, and to the better uniting of Protestants one with another.

2. That the ensuing Sessions of Parliament is in our Apprehension the most likely and proper Season that we can ever promise ourselves for obtaining the Repeal of these Acts.

3. That it is the Opinion of this

Meeting, that as nothing can equally affect the Protestant Dissenting Interest every where, like to the obtaining or not obtaining these Repeals, so there can be no proper Equivalent given us instead of them, and that the accepting any thing which may carry the Appearance of such Equivalent, either in the Opinion of the Giver or Receiver, must be, at this Time, of the most pernicious Consequence to the Interest and Reputation of Protestant Dissenters.

4. That it is the Opinion of this Meeting, that it is necessary for the Protestant Dissenters to endeavour to obtain these Repeals, with all Unanimity and Vigour, not only for the Purposes aforesaid, but in order to prevent the Dissenting Interest from being generally divided.

5. That in order to obtain the Repeal of these Acts, each of us do promote it with the utmost of our Power, by our Conversation, Correspondence, and Influence; and particularly, according to our present Apprehension, none of us will promise or give a Vote at the next Election for any Candidate that shall have refused to vote for the Repeal of these Acts, or shall not give us proper Assurances to vote for the Repeal of them whenever it shall be moved, in case such Repeal be not moved and obtained in the House of Commons before the next Election; and that we will vote for such as have voted for the Repeals of these Acts, and we have Reason to think continue in the same Opinion, or shall give us proper Assurance to vote for them; and that we will take all proper Occasions to let it be immediately known that this is our Resolution.

6. That the Rt. Hon. John Lord Viscount Barrington, and Benjamin Burroughs, Esq; be desired to attend the Meeting of Gentlemen in London on the 9th Instant, and every other Meeting of Dissenters relating to these Repeals, and to represent this to be our Sense in this Affair, and to acquaint

acquaint them, that they are ready to come into any Measures that *they* shall think fit and proper, to attain so desirable an End; and to desire them, in the most earnest Manner, to concur with them therein.

7. That the several Boroughs of these two Counties where there are Dissenters, do in their *own Names*, and in the Names of *any other* that will join with them in their Neighbourhood, prepare and sign Petitions to the House of Commons, for the Repeal of these Acts, and lodge them with the Right Hon. John Lord Viscount Barrington and Benjamin Burroughs, Esqs. or one of them, till they see a proper Opportunity to deliver the said Petitions to the Representative of each Borough, or to other Members, to be presented to the House of Commons, in Concert with others that shall have the like Petitions lodged with them.

*Subscribed in the Name and by the Appointment of this Meeting,*

Jacob Dell, Scribe.

*London Journal, Dec. 23. No. 704.*

*A Discourse on the Test-Act, in Answer to a late Pamphlet, &c.*

SOCRATES having said the same Things concerning Religion and Government being absolutely distinct, as were said in a former *Journal*, (See p. 344.) proceeds thus:

This being true, it follows, That not only *no Laws with Penalties* should be made about Matters *merely religious*; but that no *Sett of Men* should be put under any Discouragements, upon Account of any *religious Principles*; I say *religious*, for I don't call the Doctrines of the Church of Rome, *religious Principles*, because they are utterly *subversive* of all *religious and civil Obedience* too; and in *Protestant Countries* they have no Right to Protection, because they cannot from *Principle* pay *Allegiance*: Nor are they properly *Subjects*; for they own,

under the Penalty of eternal Damnation, a *Foreign Power*, superior to that Power from which they receive *Protection*; and they can also, whenever the *Good of the Church* requires it, have a Dispensation for the *Denial* of every *religious Principle*, and the Breach of every *moral Duty*: They can dethrone Princes, absolve Subjects from their Allegiance, and consecrate Murders, Massacres and Assassinations.

Against *Papists*, then, *Test-Acts*, or any Acts to defend us against their *Policy and Power*, are justifiable: But *Acts* to disqualify *Protestant Dissenters* from sharing the *Civil Rights* (not the *Favours*) of the Government, are absolutely *unreasonable*; because they have no *Principles* nor *Practices* against a legal *free Government*; and they have proved themselves as good Subjects as any in the King's Dominions. It is therefore *reasonable*, that the *Test-Act*, with relation to them should be repeal'd. (See p. 344, G.) The *religious Reasons* for repealing it I leave between two *Rev. Divines*, (now both *Bishops* of the Church of England) whom the Author of the Pamphlet call'd, *The Dispute adjusted*, or *No Time proper*, decently calls the two *Combatants*, or Figg and Sutton in Divinity.

The Author (See p. 468.) has four *Reasons*, as he calls them, against the *Test-Act* being ever repeal'd. 1. Because *Society or Government* itself requires an *Abridgment* (by which *soft* Word he means *Deprivation*) of *Natural Rights*. 2. The *Repeal* of the *Test* is inconsistent with the *Safety* of the Church. 3. The *Revolution* and *Act of Union* are against it. 4. The *Dutch* are against it, (sad Case truly!) for they employ none in *Civil Affairs*, but those who are of the *Establish'd Church*.

The first Argument arises from a wrong Notion of *Natural Rights*. *Natural Rights* are reasonable Rights, or all those which arise from the *Nature* and Reason of Things. These only

only are *Rights*, nor are there any *other* in the World. Men talk indeed about *Natural*, *Civil*, and *Religious* Rights as distinct Things; but *Religious* Rights are *Natural* Rights, and all *Civil* Rights are, or ought to be so. *Just Civil Government* is only a *Recognition*, *Establishment*, and *Secur-ity* of our *Natural Rights*; and to suppose that *Civil Government* may *justly infringe Natural Right*, (which is *Divine Right*) is to suppose that it may *reasonably* do what is against the eternal *Law of Reason*.

The erecting one *Common Power*, for the *Security* of one another's *Rights*, (See p. 285.) did not alter the *Nature* of *Rights*, or make them *more or less*. The *Instances* our *Author* brings to the contrary, prove nothing: For if *every Man* has a *natural Right* to vote for *Members* of *Parliament*, then the *Law*, which limits it to *Freemen* and *Freeholders* of 40*s.* a Year, is an *unjust Law*. This *Law* arose from our antient State of *Vassalage*; the old *English* were all *Vassals*, either to the *King* or the *Barons*; and so having *no Property*, and their *Persons* not being their own, they had nothing to *represent*. But when by *Industry* and the *Growth* of *Trade*, some were able to *rescue* themselves, and had got 40*s.* a Year, (equal to our 20*l.* a Year) they became *Independent*, and having *Persons* and *Properties* to *represent*, had a *Right* to chuse *Representatives* to take care of both. If the *Law* requireth so much a Year for a *Person's* being chosen a *Member* be *just*, it arises from the *Reason* of Things; if *unjust*, it should be *repeal'd*.

*Writers* on *Government* have talk'd much about *transferring natural Rights*. But whatever *Rights* can be *transferr'd*, no *Man* can *give up*, or *transfer* his *Right* to *worship God* according to his *Conscience*; for which *Reason* no *Government* can *justly* make *Laws* with *Penalties* about *Religion*. This leads us to our *Author's*

2d *Argument*, viz. That the *Repeal*, &c. is inconsistent with the *Preservation* of the *Church*.

His Reasoning is equally calculated for an *Inquisition* in *Spain*, as for *Exclusion* from *Civil Trusts* in *Eng-land*; for it stands on this *Founda-tion*, That the *Church* is the *State*, or an *essential Part* of it. Our *Author* knows who preach'd a late fa-mous *Sermon* to the same purpose, *No Bishop, No King*. But all this is false. The *Church* is not the *State*, nor an *essential Part* of the *Constitu-tion*; for the *Constitution* of *England* is a *Civil Constitution*, which has thought fit to establish a *National Church*, but not an *unalterable* one. (See p. 344.)

What he says of the *Danger* of the *Church*, by letting in *Men* who count *Communion* with it *sinful*, is ridiculous; for if ever the *People* of this *Kingdom* should come ge-nerally into an *Opinion*, that the *Church* ought to be *changed* (and the *Majority* of both *Houses* are of the same *Opinion*) then it ought to be *changed*.

But none but *Madmen* can appre-hend, from the *present Temper* of the *Nation*, that the *People* should come to think *Church-Communion* *sinful*: This *Author* has more *Reason*, if he looks about him, to *fear*, that *Com-munion* with *any Church* should come to be counted *useless*, rather than *sin-ful*: Ay, there's the *Danger* now, not from *Enthusiasm*.

Take off the *Test*, the *Danger* of the *Church* would be at an *End*: be-cause the *Dissenters* having nothing more to desire, and being *easy* in them-selves, would never disturb others.

(To be continued.)

§ SEVERAL Pieces were pub-lish'd in the *Papers*, especially the *Courant*, in relation to the *Dissen-ters* endeavouring the *Repeal* of the *Corporation* and *Test Acts*. Among the rest, the *Whitehall Evening-Post*, of



of the 16th, considers the Original of those two Acts, and compares the Circumstances of those Times with the present.

These Laws were made in the Reign of a Prince, who was himself a conceal'd *Papist*, and left the chief Administration of Affairs in the Hands of his Brother, a profess'd one; and so far as the Court was concern'd in them, the Design of those Acts was to divide and weaken the *Protestants*; and strengthen the *Papish* Interest.

The Corporation Act, besides the secret View of the Court, was the Effect of that Party Rage, that still subsisted after the Civil Wars, notwithstanding the many Promises of a perfect Oblivion; and was designed to new mould the Corporations, and keep out of the Magistracy those who were supposed to be disaffected to the Government; under which Character the *Dissenters* in general could never be included, since but a Year before, the King himself told the Parliament, That without their Concurrence, neither he nor they had ever been suffered to meet.

As to the Test Act, it was contrived by the *Protestant* and Country Party in Parliament, upon the Discovery of the Designs of the Court to introduce Popery, and therefore was intended to tie up the King and his Brother's Hands from bestowing Preferments on the *Papists*; for which End, as I have been well inform'd, they proposed only that Part of the Test, which requires the abjuring Popery. The Court Party finding it impossible to oppose that Design, attempted to clog it, by joining with it the Sacramental Test; hoping thereby, either to prevent the Bill's passing, or however to weaken the *Protestant* Party, by putting a Brand upon, and excluding a considerable Number of the *Dissenters*. It was on this Occasion that Alderman Love made that celebrated Speech, in which he desired,

that no Regard to the *Dissenters* might hinder the passing a Bill so necessary at that Time, to secure the Nation from Popery. For which Self-Denial of the *Dissenters*, great Assurances were given by the Church Whigs, that a due Regard should be had to them at a proper Time; which Assurances were repeated, when the Revolution was in Agitation, but soon forgotten when the Danger was over. King William indeed recommended to his first Parliament, the capacitating all his *Protestant* Subjects to serve him; but this reasonable Request of his was oppos'd by the same Persons, who oppos'd his being King.

The *Courant* of the 15th expostulates with the *Dissenters* concerning the Repeal at this Time; says, the proper Season for it was at the Beginning of his present Majesty's Reign, and at the Opening of his first Parliament; and would have them defer their Petition 'till the Beginning of the next Parliament. This is answer'd in the *Daily Journal*, and *Whitehall Evening-Post*, which are for the present Time. The *Courant* of the 21st says, The most considerable among the *Dissenters* have already declar'd, and that in a publick Manner, it was their Opinion, that the present was not a proper Time. To say Truth, no Man who considers it thoroughly, and is a Friend to the *Dissenters*, can say it is. And every one must allow, that a Miscarriage, in case they should attempt it, would but rivet their Chains the faster. The *Hyp-Doctor* of the 26th submits it to the *Dissenters* Consideration, Whether the most probable Method of knowing the Time proper for the Explanation of the Test-Act in their Favour, is not to consider and determine that Time now in Conjunction with the King and his approved Servants. The *Courant* of Decemb: 28th has an *Expostulatory Address* to the Committee, and to the *Deputies* appointed to receive their

their Report; tending to dissuade them from pushing the Affair at this Time.

Daily Courant, Dec. 25.

A Plea in Behalf of the Stage.

**W**ANT of Performers is the present grand Objection to dramatical Entertainments. 'Tis true, Death has depriv'd us of *Wilks* and *Oldfield*, and Misfortune of the inimitable *Booth* and *Porter*; but is the Stage to die or be deserted with them? No surely, this is no Reason for discouraging those that remain. *Cibber* is still amongst us, with all the Merit that ever was found in the most accomplish'd Actor; and his Son bids fair to inherit his Father's Praise. Besides, the Audience is frequently apt to be too severe on those who succeed to their *lost Favourites*; and a thin Pit, and empty Boxes, have had an ill Effect on good Players, but never mended bad ones.

But 'tis not a mere Want of Performers that occasions the Disrelish for Plays; but a growing Affectation to other less valuable and less elegant Amusements.

Let me however recommend the *British Theatre*, as a noble Object of *British Encouragement*. We have now liv'd to see *Gentlemen*, mingled with *Players* in the Management; a Circumstance long desired by the Town, and what we may reasonably suppose will produce the best Conduct imaginable: But we should consider their peculiar Hardships in purchasing Shares at a great Expence, when a weekly Loss is added to the original Purchase. Beside, the Case of *Mrs. Wilks* deserves the utmost Concern; the humane Temper and universal Beneficence of her late Husband having left her little besides his Share in the Patent for her Support.

It ought farther to be consider'd in Favour of the *Theatre*, that the Novelty of the late Project in *Goodman's*

*Fields* has not a little contributed to embarrass their Affairs: Those that were before too vain of their own Merits, and waited only an Opportunity to distress the Company, took the Hint immediately, and, for a Trifle Advance, deserted the Service that had bred them up. Their Example may have a bad Effect on those that remain; 'tis to be fear'd the rest may grow mutinous too, and, upon the smallest Pique, remove as the former. So that in Time the *Theatre Royal* itself (without a timely Interposition in its Favour) may be oblig'd to change its Situation; and when People of Distinction would see a Play, they must travel for it as far as *Goodman's-Fields*.

C Grubstreet Journal, Dec. 28. N<sup>o</sup> 157.

A Project in Favour of the Poor.

**J**EREMY HINT, considering how the Fashion of playing for Money prevail'd, was thinking how to make it contribute to the Benefit of the Poor. He proposes to have a wooden Box fix'd up in every House, with a Slit in the Lid, which may contain all Money that may be lost from Time to Time, at Cards or any other Game. He would likewise have a proper Person appointed in every Parish to keep the Key, and to collect weekly from each House, what may have been dropt into the Box, in order to distribute it among the Poor every Sunday. This he is persuaded at the Year's End, would amount to something pretty considerable. He is sure there can be no true Pleasure in carrying home from a Friend's House a Guinea or two, which perhaps can be but ill spar'd to be thrown away only on the Prevalency of a Fashion.

This brings to his Mind the following Story. A Friend of his, that he might not be esteem'd unfashionable in a Family where he visited, was oblig'd to play pretty high.

high. He generally won, and us'd to carry off something considerable. In some Time it happen'd, that the Master of the Family was extremely embarrassed in the World; when one Day he took my Friend apart, says he, and broke the whole Affair to him. He was very much touch'd at so moving a Circumstance. Upon going home, he open'd a particular Drawer in his Cabinet, where he nightly deposited the Sums that he won from Time to Time; and returning the next Day to his Friend, repaid him only what the Family had idly lost at Play; which gave him an Opportunity of recovering his Credit in the World, and was the happy Means of saving a whole Family from Ruin.

*Free Briton*, Dec. 28. N<sup>o</sup> 141.

*Difficulties attending an Administration.*

I have often reflected (says *Walsingham*) on the hard Fate of Men in Power, that even the worst are tax'd with more Evils than ever they committed, and the very best are accused of Crimes which they never thought of.

How many insuperable Difficulties must attend every Administration, when in the Multitudes daily surrounding them, so few are disinterested, steady or sincere; when so many, whose Opinions they ask, have personal Views, and private Ends, whereby they govern all their Sentiments, and in Conformity to which they model their Advice!

Reproach and Scandal naturally fall upon a Minister, from every Grievance or Iniquity discover'd in Society. All the Mistakes, Corruptions and Oppressions, committed by Inferiors, are immediately transfer'd, by the Multitude, to those at the Head of Affairs; and the Imputation of Guilt rests on them, tho' far remov'd from the guilty Management. This infinitely aggravates the Base-

ness and Treachery of those who besiege Ministers, in order to sell them, and cultivate a Share in their Favour, merely to prostitute it to the best Bidder.

Such Treachery to Ministers is frequent as it is scandalous; and such Betrayers of Ministers, as they are the Men who lead them into Snares, are the first to reproach their Conduct. It often happens, that *Patriotism* itself takes its Rise from this monstrous Perfidy; and a guilty mercenary Creature, who hath lost all Confidence by being detected in some Design of this Nature, hath no other Method to recover his own Reputation, than by defaming that Minister whom he intended to betray.

It is however to be observ'd on the Side of an honest Minister, whenever he is oppos'd by such Men; it is some Consolation and Advantage to him that they are against him. He would have much more to fear from them, were he acting in Concert with them; and therefore a Defection of mercenary, restless, unsatisfied Men is a happy Revolution in a Minister's Favour.

*Craftsman*, Dec. 23, and 30.

*Of a Standing Army.*

THESE Papers consisting mostly of what was said for and against the Number of Forces to be kept up, &c. in the Debates in the House of Commons on that Subject, (which see p. 269, 276.) we shall therefore be the shorter upon them.

The Writer proposes, 1. to explain the Dangers of a *Standing Army* in general, to the Constitution of a *free Government*. 2. To consider whether there is any Necessity, at present, of keeping up the *same Number of Forces* in this Kingdom. 3. To point out where the *Strength of the Nation* really lies.

He first objects to the Distinction of a *Parliamentary Army*. Will any Man



Man pretend to say, that a numerous Body of regular Forces, kept up without Intermiſſion for above 40 Years paſt, tho' with the Conſent of *Parliament*, is not to all Intents and Purpoſes a *Standing Army*? The Reaſon of diſtinguiſhing between a *National, or Parliamentary Army*, and a *Royal Army* in the *Bill of Rights*, was founded on a Preſumption that a *free Parliament*, which was likewiſe provided for in the *ſame Bill*, would never conſent to a *Standing Army*, in Times of Peace.

Suppoſing K. James's Army had received the Sanction of *Parliament*, would it have been the leſs grievous and terrible to the People; or might it not, in that Caſe, have prov'd a more effectual Inſtrument for their Deſtruction?

Was not *Cromwell's* a *Parliamentary Army* in the ſtricteſt Senſe? Yet did not they turn againſt their Maſters, and erect a Tyranny to themſelves, upon the Ruins of the Conſtitution?

Where is the Difference between a *perpetual, eſtabliſh'd Army*, and the *ſame Number of Forces continued from Year to Year*, as little more than Matter of Form?

Whatever Power is granted to the beſt Prince, will be always claim'd as a Right by the worſt; and a *Parliament* cannot reſuſe it, without coming almoſt to a Rupture, and giving him to underſtand they dare not truſt him.

The chief Reaſon why a *Britiſh Parliament* would never hear of *Bar-racks*, was becauſe it ſeem'd to have a direct Tendency to the Eſtabliſhment of a *Standing Army*, and might look, as if they admitted it to be a Part of our *Conſtitution*.

I am unwilling (ſays *D'Anvers*) to ſpecify any particular Number of Men, to which our Army ought to be reduced in the preſent Juncture; becauſe, I think, no *military ſtanding Force* at all ought to be made a Part of our *Conſtitution*, nor even kept up from Year to Year, more than is ſuf-

ficient to man our Garrifons at home and abroad: But the Reduction of it to 12,000 was contend'd for laſt Year, as a *minus Malum*.

A *perpetual Standing Army* of 18,000 Men was even lately thought ſo unjuſtifiable a Subject, that the *Minifterial Writings* us'd to contend for it only during the *unſettled State of Affairs*, and promiſ'd us we ſhould be relieved from ſome Part of it, as ſoon as they were adjusted: But the Arguments us'd laſt Year are founded on the Neceſſity of keeping up the ſame Number of Forces at all Times.

(To be continued.)

London Journal, Dec. 30. N<sup>o</sup> 795.

Continuation of the former, (See p. 474.) with Advice to the Diſſenters.

THE Repeal of the *Teſt-Act* will naturally tend to preſerve the State and the Church. The King's Intereſt, and the Intereſt of Liberty, conſiſt in a firm Union of all the Whigs in the Kingdom. The Whigs ſhould therefore lay aſide all Differences, and cloſe heartily at this Time, not only as Engliſhmen, but as Proteſtants; for Popery is getting Ground in England, and all over Europe. (See p. 405.) Repealing *this Act* will certainly ſtrengthen the Whig-Intereſt, as it will render Thouſands capable of ſerving their King and Country, who now, thro' ſome religious Scruples, are uncapable.

The Church will alſo be the ſafer by this Repeal. The partial Liberty the Diſſenters have enjoy'd ſince the Revolution, has leſſen'd them very much: Will not then a full Liberty make a greater and ſwifter Decrease? 'Tis a hundred to one, if *this Act* be repeal'd, that there's a Diſſenter in the Kingdom, except the Quakers, 20 Years hence, who will count Church-Communion ſinful: For the only Way to ſubdue People's Prejudices, and conquer their Aversions, is to uſe them well.

The 3d Argument is in Effect answer'd, p. 468. As to that taken from the *States of Holland* employing none but those of the *Establish'd Church*; they are also against *Trials by Juries*, &c. and must we follow them therein? Besides, there never was a Law in *Holland* to incapacitate the *Arminians*, or any *Protestant Dissenters*, for civil Trusts. It has been the *Practice*, indeed, and that's all, not to employ the *Arminians*, since they were in the *Barneveldt Faction* against the *House of Orange*; so that they were laid by, not on a religious, but a civil Account; as we lay by the *Papists*, and as they are excluded in *Holland* by Name.

It is said by the Friends of the Ministry, that tho' it may be reasonable in itself, to repeal this *Act*, yet a Government is not always in a Condition to do what is reasonable to all Persons; that the greater Interest must never be sacrificed to the less; that all Parties ought to be consider'd, and the best Balance possible settled among them; that as the Prejudices of the Dissenters should be regarded, so should the Prejudices of Churchmen, who would be alarm'd by this Bill; that a little more Time may work off some of those Prejudices, and that all good Subjects will wait proper Junctures to obtain what is just in itself to grant, tho' not expedient at this Time. Such is the Wisdom of this World.

The Advice I would give the Dissenters, if the *Test* be not repeal'd, is, not to resent so far as to join with the Tories, and so break the *Whig-Interest*. They will remember, that tho' their Friends don't use them so well as they might expect, their Enemies will use them worse than they can bear; and that there's one Difference still between the *Whigs* and the Tories, viz. that if the first won't do them all the Good they desire, the last will do them all the Ill they are able. They will remember the Close of *Q. Anne's* Reign, when *Occasional* and *Schism*

*Acts* came thick upon one another, and when there was a Design to deprive them even of their Right of Voting; as the Quakers were actually tried to give up this Right, when 'twas offer'd to pass their *Affirmation Act* on that Condition; which they rejected with the just Indignation of Englishmen.

I can't leave you, Gentlemen, without repeating my Advice, *Never break the Whig Interest*; 'tis broken enough already, God knows; and I wish, the Whigs in the House would consider this before 'tis too late, and not drive Gentlemen into Measures, in their own Defence, against their Principles, and against the true Interest of their Country. But whither am I going? Whither will my Passion for Liberty hurry me? Our Enemies will tell the rest with Pleasure.

SOCRATES.

*Applebee's Journal*, Dec. 30.

An annual Parliamentary Army distinguish'd from a Standing Army.

A Standing Army is one establish'd by any Authority whatsoever, Parliamentary or royal, to Perpetuity, or any long indefinite Space of Time. Now between such an Army, and an annual Army, rais'd and continued, as our present is, there is a very great Distinction, altho' the latter be kept up for forty, or any other Term of Years. This Distinction will not appear to be without a Difference, as Mr. D'Avenant affirms, (see p. 478.) if we consider that such an Army, established by Consent of Parliament without any Limitation of Time, can never be dissolved by Parliament afterwards without the Consent of the Crown, which would be difficult, if not impossible to obtain; as it is giving up a Power to the People, which they had before vested in the Crown.

While the Army is continued from Year to Year, a Prince is under the most powerful Obligations, even those of Self-Interest, to square the Whole of his Conduct with the Voice of the People, to supply all Vacancies, and confer all Commands that happen within the Year, upon Men of known Zeal for the Interest of the People. Should he deviate from this Principle of Action, the Consequence to him would be the ill Will of the Parliament, whereupon the Army would be disbanded the ensuing Year. These are such Ties and Restraints, that a Prince with a Standing Army, properly so call'd, does not lie under to adhere to the Cause of Liberty.

*On the Queen's Grotto. By Stephen Duck.*

NOW blush, *Calypso*; 'tis but just to yield,  
That all your mossy caves are here excel'd.  
See how the walls in humble form advance  
With careless pride, and simple elegance;  
See art and nature strive with equal grace,  
And fancy charm'd with what she can't surpass.  
Flow swiftly, *Thames*, and flowing still proclaim  
This building's beauty, and the builder's fame;  
Tell *Indian* seas thy *Naiads* here have seen  
The sweetest grotto and the wisest *Queen*,  
Whose royal presence blest this humble seat;  
How small the mansion, and the guest how great!  
So angels sit in *Canaan's* sweet abodes;  
So rural shades were honour'd with the gods:  
Here may her soul th' Almighty's wondertrace,  
Far as the worthies that adorn the place;  
Whose awful busts around the grot appear,  
The brightest stars in learning's hemisphere;  
Their fathers dimly view'd the dawning ray;  
They rose like suns, and brought a flood of day.  
But cease, my muse, and cast thy wondring eyes  
Where *Phæbus*' lofty domes \* majestic rise;  
Whose tuneful strains have sung this grotto's  
praise;

Contending each, 'till each deserves the bays.  
O pardon me, ye learned sons of fame,  
Who faintly after you attempt the theme;  
Nor think I rival your poetick fires,  
My *Queen* commands, and gratitude inspires:  
And you, imperial foundress, deign to smile,  
Nor scorn the least, the latest muse's toil,  
Who brings the tardy off'ring of her lays,  
The first in duty, tho' the last in praise.

\* *Westminster and Eaton Schools.*

*Hor. Book 3d. Ode 18th. Imitated  
by H. Rodney, Esq;*

NO beams, from distant climates come,  
Support the structure of my dome;  
No gorgeous hangings here are seen,  
But all is homely, neat, and clean;  
The whole estate I have each year,  
Is mod'rate, competent, and clear;  
Two country maids are all my store,  
Yet these two nymphs I value more,  
Than ten from any foreign shore;  
My wit so lively is, and free,  
That nobles make their court to me,  
Love the retirement of my cell,  
And haunt with pleasure where I dwell;  
Enough I think my present store,  
Nor do I ask of heav'n for more,  
But thank the kindness of my God,  
For that small stock he has allow'd;  
Lo time still wastes, and wastes away,  
And moons arise but to decay;  
Then why, fond mortals, tell me why!  
Ye raise your costly domes so high!  
Why build ye palaces so great,  
With all th' extravagance of state,

When every stone must fall away,  
And crumble still, and still decay?  
Why strive ye to enrich ye more,  
With ware from every foreign shoar,  
When death stands knocking at your door?  
Tho' wealth innumerable you have,  
Can riches save you from the grave?  
Ah no, we all, we all must go,  
A victim to the shades below!  
Then whither do you farther tend?  
You'll find the earth an equal friend.  
She'll let the prince and beggar have  
The like reception in the grave:  
But when you reach that gloomy shoar,  
Where all your fathers are before,  
No heaps of gold will then obtain,  
To bring you back to life again;  
For death we see still keeps below  
Our *Marlb'rough*, and the great *Nassau*;  
And by the poor man ready stands,  
To ease the labour of his hands.

*The 3d Ode of the 2d. Book of Horace,  
translated by P. Bennet.*

WHEN adverse fortune lowres, my friend,  
Forbear the tedious hours to spend  
In constant plaints; nor when her brow  
Contracted clears, elateness shew.

Or, sorrowful you meditate  
On death, you must submit to fate ---

Or, on the grass in sultry time,  
You quaff at ease *Falernian* wine,

Where the white poplar and tall pine  
Their mutual, close embraces join;

Where a cool riv'let glides around,  
And murmur'ing measures out your ground.---

Bring wine, and unguents od'rous bring  
The short-liv'd rose that paints the spring ---  
Whilst your estate, your age agree,  
And the black looms to suffer thee.

Your woods, your house, the village thine,  
By *Tyber* wash'd, you must resign; ---  
Your hoarded riches, now you spare,  
Must pamper up a joyful heir.

It matters not, my friend, if you  
Are sprung from kings; or from a low  
Descent; ---- death's victim you must be,  
Who yields to none, nor will to thee.

All thither tend; ---- or soon or late,  
We must submit ourselves to fate, ---  
Be mournful exiles from that shore,  
Alas! we ne'er shall visit more. ----

*Translation of the 3d Ode of Anacreon.*

IN CUPIDINEM.

NOX erat intempesta; pigri cum planstra  
Radens per gelidum volvitur ursa polum;  
Dukis ubi fessos mortales somnus habebat,  
Reclinesque toro pressit amica quies;  
Ecce venit, stratus cum membra sapore jacerem,  
Clausaque, sollicitans, ostia pulsat Amor.

*Quis*



Quis tam serè foret? dixi: quis rumpit iniquus  
 Non tempestivis somnia grata sonis?  
 Ille, reclude, inquit lacrimanti, & mitte moveri;  
 Sum sine luctu vagans, obrutus imbre puer.  
 Mæus ego precibus surgo, accendoque lucernam;  
 Fidus & à portis mox remotus obex.  
 Alatum vidi puerum; cui corneus arcus,  
 Et phœtreæ ex humero larvæ pependit ebur.  
 Sub tectum ducebam, & ad interiora posuatum;  
 Et tepido admovi frigida membra focu.  
 Mollibus expressi nocturnum à crinibus imbrem;  
 Et fœvi manibus terque quaterque manus.  
 Jam corpus firmare viger, jam frigus abire,  
 Membra animare novus jam rediitque calor.  
 Exploremus, ait, madefactum, subdolis, arcum,  
 Num nervus pluvia langueat udus aqua.  
 Dixerat hæc, arcum tendens; missaque sagitta  
 Me ferit, & medium vulnerat usque secur.  
 Deinde mihi, saltu gaudens, risuque maligno,  
 Mordaci ingratos ingerit ore jocos.  
 Hæspes, ait, mecum letare; en! omnia tuta:  
 Haud nervus pluvia læditur udus aqua:  
 Atte (pro pudor & scelus!) improba læsit arundo;  
 Quam vellem hospiti non violasse fidem.

In English.

CUPID.

'Twas midnight; when the northern bear  
 Rolls near Bootes' lazy car;  
 When weary mortals lie repos'd,  
 Their eyes in pleasing slumber clos'd.  
 'Twas then, that mischief-making brat,  
 Cupid, stood knocking at my gate.  
 Who's there, said I, that calls so late?  
 What sounds unseasonably molest  
 My soothing dreams, and break my rest?  
 Sir, with a piteous tone he cry'd,  
 Pray, be not angry: do not chide,  
 I am a poor, weak, helpless boy;  
 Whom wind, and rain, and dirt annoy,  
 Who without guide, or moonlight stray,  
 Wet to the skin, as cold as clay.  
 I, who his plaints with pity heard,  
 Rose, sprung a light, my gates unbar'd.  
 A lovely boy stood shiv'ring there;  
 One, whom, I thought, I need not fear.  
 I view'd him round, and saw strange things,  
 A bow, a quiver, and two wings.  
 Him shudd'ring to the fire I led,  
 Chat'd his chill hands, and strok'd his head;  
 Wringing with care its beauteous curls,  
 Which new-fall'n rain had hung with pearls.  
 At length, when warm, the yonker said,  
 Alas! my bow ----- I am afraid  
 The string is damag'd by the wet;  
 And that's a damage very great.  
 Sir, if you please, we'll quickly try -----  
 Ay, by all means; do, do, said I.  
 With that he bent the stubborn eugh,  
 And to the head an arrow drew;  
 And pierc'd my liver through and through.  
 Then giggling loud, and with a bound  
 Jumping, and cap'ring from the ground,

Landlord, he cry'd, the rain you see,  
 Has us'd my bow most civilly;  
 But, oh! I fear th' unlucky dart  
 Has been uncivil to your heart.

*The Lover and his Parrot. After the  
 Manner of Anacreon.*

HENCE, parrot, foolish prattler go,  
 Leave me to nurse my ling'ring woe!  
 Go, hide thee in thy painted cage,  
 Nor trust a frantic lover's rage:  
 No more, from out my fondling lip  
 The juice of India shalt thou sip:  
 No more, to cheer thee, grape I'll bring;  
 Nor feast thee on the linnet's wing:  
 False Clio's falsest heart shall be  
 As fatal to my bird as me:  
 Yet, ere thy doom thou dost receive,  
 One tryal make, ---- I give thee leave:  
 Swift to my cruel mistress fly,  
 All thy fond tricks to soothe her try;  
 Now with thy bill her cheeks caress;  
 Now in her lap thy feathers dress:  
 Tread softly o'er her bosom's charms,  
 O flutter on her snowy arms:  
 Then tell her, wretched Strepson dies;  
 Repeat his groans, repeat his sighs;  
 And if thy little arts prevail;  
 If Clio listens to thy tale;  
 To thy lov'd mouth I'll nectar hold,  
 And seat thee on a perch of gold.  
 But if thy embassy be vain,  
 And she relentless still remain,  
 O! welcome grief, and dire despair!  
 Ill too fond flatterer thou shalt fare:  
 For none a reason can assign,  
 That thou shoud'st joy while I repine.

*To Sally at the Chop-house, at the  
 Lamb behind the Royal-Exchange;  
 left by a Gentleman on the Table.*

DEAR Sally, emblem of thy chop-house ware,  
 As broth reviving, and as white bread fair;  
 As small beer grateful, and as pepper strong;  
 As beef-stake tender, as fresh pot herbs young;  
 As sharp as knife, and piercing as a fork,  
 Soft as new butter, white as fairest pork;  
 Sweet as young mutton, brisk as bottl'd beer;  
 Smooth as is oil, juicy as cucumber,  
 And bright as cruet void of vinegar.  
 Oh! Sally, cou'd I turn, and shift my love,  
 With the same skill that you your stakes can  
 move,  
 My heart, thus cook'd, might prove a chop-  
 house feast,  
 And you alone shoud' be the welcome guest.  
 But, dearest Sal! the flames that you impart,  
 Like chop on gridiron, broil my tender heart;  
 Which, if thy kindly helping hand ben't nigh,  
 Must, like an unturnd chop, hiss, burn, and fry;  
 And must at last, thou scorcher of my soul,  
 Shrink, and become an undistinguish'd coal.

To Miss Cecilia Young.

CECILIA, when, with artful note  
You charm th' attentive ear;  
And warble from your tuneful throat  
What *Seraphims* might hear;  
My soul in raptures feels the song,  
And dwells upon the sound:  
So *Sirens* draw the list'ning throng,  
And please the while they wound.

Alter & Idem.

To C. D.

THE time approaches---*seasons* now is near,  
With *malecontents* the *barren* of the year.  
Faction revives---new *libels* must be spread  
On rising taxes, and decaying trade.  
But can folks always find on what to rail?  
While *ministers* are men, can *topicks* fail?  
Yet *D'Arvers*, tho' with quick *invention* blest,  
Dwells on old tales, and broaches no new jest.  
The season's come he says--and to alarm ye,  
Talks on stale points, th' *excise* and standing  
army;  
From whence, to *rouse* a so much injur'd nation,  
'Tis odds he'll come to *stocks* and *corporation*;  
Thus husbanded, tho' subjects a-- but *few*,  
Each winter they'll appear--in *orbit* new.  
So after *months* repose from thorny brake,  
Swoln with new *venom* springs the hissing *snakes*;  
Her old skin cast--she boasts her *polish'd* frame,  
And burnish'd spots--another yet the same.

On the Eclipse of the Moon, Nov.  
20, 1732.

THE shade of earth, with deep embodied veil  
Hung on the moon, and caus'd her light  
to fail.

The universal face of nature mourn'd,  
Her silver mantle into sable turn'd;  
Solemn and silent, all around appear'd,  
Thick darkness--to be seen--and to be fear'd.  
(What horrors then thro' *Ægypt* must be found  
For three whole days in utter darkness bound!)

But see--the black pavilion does remove!  
And the bright orb triumphant rides above,  
In fuller glory her gay course to run,  
Rejoycing in the beams she borrows from the  
sun.

Thus, when the foe of man (in *Woodston*)  
strove

To scatter darkness o'er the mystic dove:  
The hellish fog diffus'd itself so wide,  
Ev'n good men tumbled and implor'd a guide:  
Sweetly effulgent, truth broke forth at last,  
And lively faith pronounc'd the danger past;  
The dazzl'd fiend startled at heav'nly light  
(*Ishurid's* \* spear could only be as bright)  
Then murr'ring fled with his own shades  
of night.

\* See Milton, Book IV.

Hence doth religion's lustre purer shine,  
And proves its source to be---the light divine.

An Epigram of Martial *burlesqued*.

HAVE you not seen, (at *Smithfield* fair,  
Or rather, what d'ye call it there?  
*St. Bart'leme's*;) a strutting *Jack*,  
With a patch'd coat upon his back,  
Adorn'd with blue, white, red, and grey,  
Purple, and such like bits as they?  
So in his closet old *Tom Gellat*  
(Tho' hang it, friend, I'm loth to tell it!)  
Has got an hundred suits of cloaths,  
And all a different hue disclose.  
If I cou'd but one suit obtain,  
I should be glad; but 'tis a shame,  
I think, to thieve; to thieve from who?  
Who? why the moths, *sir*, not from you.

On Christmas.

O Blessed season! lov'd by saints and sinners,  
For long devotions, or for longer dinners:  
More grateful still to those who deal in books;  
Now not with readers, but with pastry-cooks.  
Learn'd works, despis'd by those to merit blind,  
By these well weigh'd their certain value find:  
Blest lot of paper, falsely called waste,  
To bear those cates, which authors seldom taste!

On Puffs.

PUFFS and advertisements, like gasps of  
breath,  
Drawn in th' approaching agonies of death,  
Shew, that the puffers are but just alive:  
Tho' still in those they say, they're well and  
thrive.

Whilst such bold quacks a dying life insure,  
A living death their patients still endure.  
When puffs and advertisements cease to fly,  
The patients soon revive, and doctors die.

An Epigram of Martial translated.

SICK of a raging fever *Aulus* lies,  
And fills the house with lamentable cries,  
He turns his raging sides oppress'd with pain,  
And groans and sighs for ease, but sighs and  
groans in vain.

And why? --- the velvet blushing as the  
morn,


Circling around his body does adorn;  
Diamonds and rubies sparkle on his breast,  
And luxury itself explains the rest.  
Vain man! not all that plenteous *Ægypt* boasts,  
Nor what's transfer'd from rich *Arabia's* coasts;  
No dresses a-la-mode of pomp and state,  
Can ought thy fiery fever's flame abate.  
Would you your pristine state of health regain,  
And once being possessor, it retain;  
This gaudy pomp and furniture forbear,  
And take such homely cloathing as I wear.

The

# The GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

DECEMBER, 1732.

SATURDAY, Dec. 2.

 Cause was tried at the Court of *King's Bench Westminster*, wherein the King was Plaintiff, and a certain Baker near *Grosvenor-Square*, Defendant, on an Indictment for exercising the Trade of a Baker, not having serv'd seven Years thereto; and after a full Hearing the Jury were directed to find him guilty; upon which they fin'd him 22*l*.

THURSDAY, 7.

This being the Birth-Day of the Princess *Louisa*, their Majesties received the Compliments of the Nobility and Gentry at Court on that Occasion; and in the Evening there was a Ball given by his Royal Highness the Duke, to several young Persons of the first Rank, at the Apartments of the Princess *Mary*.

Several Waggon Loads of ancient Records that lay over the Gateway, some Time since taken down, in *St. Margaret's Lane, Westminster*, were about this Time put into the *Chapster-House* adjoining to *Westminster-Abbey*, pursuant to an Order of the House of Lords.

MONDAY, 11.

The Sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when the six following Malefactors received Sentence of Death, viz. *Henry Neal*, for breaking open the House of Mr. *Groves*, Huntsman to the Lord Mayor, and stealing

thence a Hat, a Pair of Shoes, a Pair of Stockings, a Pair of Breeches, a Guinea and a Half in Gold, and Half a Crown in Silver; *Ebenezer Dunn*, for breaking open the House of Mrs. *Lovesade*, and stealing divers Goods of Value; *John Ingram*, for breaking open the House of Mr. *Cure* in the *Hay-Market*, and stealing several Parcels of Goods; *William Macclogue*, for stealing 90 Guineas in Money out of the House of *Henry Green*; *William Heath*, a Cobler of *Bishopsgate-street*, for assaulting a Woman on the Highway, near *Brook-House* at *Clapton*, and robbing her of some Childbed Linnen, and Three-pence Farthing in Money; and *William Roberts*, alias *Hampton*, for breaking open the House of *Henry Fry*, and stealing several Parcels of Goods.

*Bartholomew Harnet* was try'd for wilful and corrupt Perjury, in swearing a Robbery against one *William Holmes*, a Sawyer, who died of the Jail Distemper soon after he was discharged from *Newgate*; and was found guilty, and sentenc'd to stand in the Pillory three Times, first at the *Royal Exchange*, second at the End of *Chancery-Lane*, and the last Time in *Bishopsgate-street*; to suffer 12 Months Imprisonment, and to be transported for 7 Years.

Two were burnt in the Hand, 33 order'd for Transportation, and 3 to be whipt.

WED.



Domestick Occurrences in DECEMBER, 1732. 485

WEDNESDAY, 13.

The Count de Montijo, Ambassador-Extraordinary from his Catholic Majesty, order'd *Te Deum* to be sung in Thanksgiving for the entire Victory which the Garrison of *Oran* has obtain'd against the *Moors*, making them raise the Siege they had laid to the Forts, with the Loss of all their Artillery and Ammunition, as also all their Works.

A Trial was determined at *Guild-Hall* before the Lord Chief Justice *Raymond*, between the Company of Cordwainers, Plaintiffs, and the Company of Curriers, Defendants, upon an Action brought by the Plaintiffs for the Curriers cutting of Leather and retailing of it, to the Prejudice of the fair Trader. After a full Hearing of six Hours the Jury went twice out, and brought in their Verdict for the Plaintiffs, and 6s. 8d. Damage.

THURSDAY, 14.

A Court of Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council was held at *Guildball*, when the Thanks of the Court were unanimously given to Sir *Francis Child*, late Lord Mayor, for his prudent Management, &c. while possessed of that Office. The Orphans Tax-Bill was passed: As also was, after several Debates, that for raising 2443 l. on the Inhabitants of this City, for supporting the *London Workhouse*, for which no Money had been raised since 1720.

WEDNESDAY, 20.

A General Court was held at the *East-India House*, when the Directors laid before them several Provisions they had made for the preventing the Abuses of their Servants both Abroad and at home; all which being approv'd of, the Directors then acquainted the Court, that in Consequence of the Reference made to them they had proceeded towards the Reduction of the Interest of the Company's Bonds, and that above 2,000,000l. of those Bonds were

come in, and mark'd for an Interest of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent. and they were effectuating what remain'd to be done in the best Method they could, declaring, that if they found any Difficulty therein, they would acquaint the general Court therewith; which being likewise approv'd of, a Question was then moved, that the half yearly Dividend at *Christmast* be  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent.. but it being necessary, in order to resolve this Question, to know whether the Court of Directors continu'd in their former Opinion, that the Dividend ought to be but 3 per Cent. they were desired to clear that Matter; and they thereupon declar'd, they had very lately taken into their Consideration the State of the last Sale, and the above Reduction of Interest, and all the rest of the Company's Circumstances, and upon the Whole they adher'd unanimously to their former Opinion: Whereupon the Question, after a long Debate, was put, whether the next Dividend should be  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent. and it was carried in the Negative, and a Ballot demanded,

Came on, at their House in *Thread-needle-Street*, the Sale of the S. S. Company's *Greenland Ships*, which were put up at 1200l. per Ship, to advance 5l. twenty of which sold on an Average at 1350l. per Ship; all being sold except the Ship *Industry*. (See p. 418.)

The following is the Inscription on the Monument just erected in *Westminster-Abbey*, to the Memory of the late Earl *Stanhope*.

Memoriæ Sacrum Viri Prænobilis  
JACOBI Comitæ STANHOPE,  
Quem pro multifaria Ingenii præstantia splendida Honorum varietas gradatim illustravit. Castris ab ineunte Adolescentia innutritus, perpetua Titulorum serie, ad Militaris fastidii Gloriam, sine Invidia, viam sibi munivit. Quid Exercitus Imperator gessit, Testis

est Hispania, & affixa veraci Præconio loquuntur Numismata.

Nec in Civilibus Rebus dirigendis minorem adeptus est Celebritatem. Cum nullum fere esset Officium illustrius, in quo ipsum non exercuit Fortuna Patriæ: In quo ipse non emicuit Adjutor Patriæ fidus & sagax. Regi à Secretis, Fœderum gravissimorum Auctor fuit Perfectorque. In Ærarii Administratione caste versatus, delicatam Publicarum Pecuniarum Fidem, temperato solerter Fœnore, conservavit integram. In utraque Senatus Curia, vivida dicendi facultate præpollens, arrectos Auditorum Animos inflammavit; ipse interea in medio ardentis Eloquentiæ æstu, immoti Judicii Tranquillitate, sibi constans.

Has Belli Pacisque Artes suavissimæ Indolis Humanitate condientem, Politiorisque Doctrinæ Deliciis Intervalla Negotiorum elegantissimè distinguentem, Patriæ diutius prodesse, nisi per superstitem optimæ spei Progeniem, vetuit Mors præmatura.

In English thus:

*In Memory of the Right Honourable JAMES Earl STANHOPE, Who was gradually dignify'd by a Variety of Honours, suitable to the various Extent of his Genius. Being form'd to the Camp from his earliest Youth, he rose unenvied, thro' a continu'd Series of Promotions, to the Height of Military Command. Spain may witness his Exploits as a General, and the Medals underneath record them without Flattery.*

*Nor was he less celebrated for the Conduct of civil Affairs; there being scarce any of the great Employments of State, to which he was not call'd by the Exigences of his Country; and in the Discharge of them, he always distinguish'd himself as a faithful and able Minister. As Secretary of State, he projected and completed the most important and difficult Alliances.*

*As first Commissioner of the Treasury, by his Disinterestedness and Prudence, he so manag'd the Reduction of the publick Funds, as at the same Time to preserve the publick Credit entire. As a Member of both Houses of Parliament, by his forcible Manner of speaking, he fix'd the Attention, and warm'd the Passions of his Hearers; but when his Expressions even glow'd with the Fire of Eloquence, he still retain'd a steady Consistency of Judgment.*

*Such were his Accomplishments as a Soldier and a Statesman; all which he sweeten'd by an amiable Benevolence of Temper, elegantly filling up his Intervals of Leisure, with the Entertainments of polite Literature. But a too early Death prevented him from being longer serviceable to his Country, otherwise than by the promising Issue, which he has left behind him.*

FRIDAY, 29.

At a Meeting of the Deputies of the several Congregations of Protestant Dissenters in this City, and within ten Miles of the same, to receive the Report of the Committee for considering the Matter referr'd to them, touching an Application to Parliament for the Repeal or Explanation of the Corporation and Test Acts, the Names of the Gentlemen of the Committee and of the Deputies were called over, when it appeared that only two of the Committee and ten of the Deputies were absent; after which Samuel Holden, Esq; Chairman of the Committee, and also of the Assembly, spoke as follows, viz.

Gentlemen,

**A**S this is the most regular Assembly which (as far as I know) the Dissenters ever held, so is the Occasion of its Meeting of the greatest Importance, since the Resolutions you take will probably not only affect you in particular, but draw after them such Consequences as may have a great Influence on the publick Peace and Quiet of the Kingdom

Circumstances so nice and singular

so difficult and important, call for the greatest Candour and Temper; the greatest Caution and Prudence in resolving; as on the one hand, not to lose an Opportunity of obtaining what we apprehend to be for the Honour of Religion, the greater Safety of his Majesty's Person and Government, a Security to the Succession in his Royal Family, an Ease to his Administration, a Strengthening to the Protestant Interest, and even of Service to that very Establishment it is (mistakenly I hope) thought to thwart; since, had not you been brought under these and other Difficulties, the Church of England had probably never been in those imminent Dangers a kind Providence has more than once rescu'd it from, and that thro' your Concurrence and Assistance; and in these Sentiments I hope the wisest and most judicious Part of the Nation agree with you; so on the other hand, it highly imports you to be exceeding cautious and wary, lest by any rash and precipitate Measures, instead of promoting and forwarding, you do not procrastinate and delay, if not totally defeat, what we (and not we only) have so much at Heart.

It is to be hop'd, that after so many Years irreproachable Behaviour, you will not give a Handle to those who wish you ill, and who will not fail to improve every Advantage against you, of upbraiding you with but a seemingly contrary Conduct, under a Prince who deserves so well of all his People, and an Administration that can hardly be suspected unwilling to give into any Thing for your Advantage consistent with the publick Tranquillity; which ought always to sway with them, and will, I hope, have its due Weight with you.

Gentlemen,

Since the Recommitting this Affair, the Committee have spared no Pains, nor neglected no Means, either by renewed Applications, or duly considering what has been said or wrote on one Side of the Question and the other, to enable

them the better to form their Judgment; and after the mature Deliberation, they directed me to report to you their Opinion, as follows, viz.

Resolved, That an Application to Parliament for a Repeal or Explanation of the Corporation and Test Acts, is not like to be attended with Success.

Resolved, That upon this Consideration, such an Application is apprehended by no Means advisable.

Then the said Assembly, after mature Consideration and Debate, in the most temperate and decent Manner, almost unanimously agreed to the said Report; and with great Unanimity expressed their Gratitude and Thanks to the Committee, for their prudent Conduct and Integrity in this Affair; and desir'd them to send the said Resolutions, with such Letters as they shall think proper, into the Country.

A General Bill of Christnings and Burials, within the Bills of Mortality. from Dec. 14, 1731, to Dec. 12, 1732.

Chrised		Buried	
Males	9144	Males	11655
Females	8644	Females	11703
<hr/>		<hr/>	
In all 17788		In all 23358	

Decr. in the Burials this Year 1904.

Whereof have died,

Under Two Years of Age	9502
Between Two and Five	1547
Five and Ten	716
Ten and Twenty	611
Twenty and Thirty	1627
Thirty and Forty	2175
Forty and Fifty	2121
Fifty and Sixty	1741
Sixty and Seventy	1581
Seventy and Eighty	974
Eighty and Ninety	660
Ninety and a Hundred	121
A Hundred	3
A Hundred and One	3
A Hundred and Two	4
A Hundred and Five	2

**Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.**

Mr. Fowkes, one of the senior Fellows of Magdalen College, Cambridge, pre.



presented by the said College to the Vicarage of *St. Katherine Cree-church*, London.

Mr. *Rice Williams*, A. M. to the Rectory of *Roding Plumb*, alias *Great Roding*, in *Essex*, in the Diocese of London.

Mr. *Ford*, A. M. to the Rectory of *Stockley-Inglish*, alias *Stocklaugh-Inglish*, in the County of *Devon* and Diocese of *Exeter*.

Mr. *Ralph Brooks*, to the Rectory of *Asbney*, alias *Ashton*, in the County of *Northampton*, void by the Cession of *Henry Gally*, D. D.

Mr. *Brooks*, chosen Lecturer of *St. Mary at Hill*, in the room of Mr. *Gwyn*, deceased.

Dr. *Geekye*, Chaplain to the Lord Chancellor, presented by his Lordship to the Vicarage of *Alballows Barking*, in the room of Dr. *Gascarth*, deceased.

*John Hayward*, A. B. presented by the King, to the Rectory of *Withington*, in the County and Diocese of *Gloucester*, void by the Promotion of Dr. *Richard Smalbrook*, to the See of *Litchfield* and *Conventry*.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

Col. *Douglas* made Governor of *Fort St. Philip* in the Island of *Minorca*, in the room of Col. *Edward Montagu*, made Governor of *Kingston upon Hull*.

On the 30th ult. Sir *Hans Sloane*, Bart. re-elected President of the *Royal Society*. The following continu'd of the Council, viz. *Martin Folks*, Esq; Sir *John Fortescue Aland*, one of the Judges of the *Common-Pleas*; *Roger Gale*, Esq; Treasurer; *John Hadley*, Esq; *Edmund Halley*, L. L. D. Astron. Reg. *John Machin*, Ast. Pr. Gr. Secr. *Richard Mead*, M. D. *Cromwell Mortimer*, M. D. Secr. Duke of *Richmond*, and *James West*, Esq. These new ones chosen of the Council, viz. Lord *Carpenter*, *Joseph Andrews*, Esq; Mr. *John Eames*; Mr. *George Graham*;

*John Jeffreys*, Esq; *William Jones*, Esq; *Smart Letbullier*, Esq; Lord *Percival*; Mr. *Isaac Rand*; and *James Theobald*, Esq.

*Thomas Bryan*, of the *Middle-Temple*, Esq; Clerk of the Customs of the Northern Ports, and Deputy to *George Metcalf*, Esq; deceas'd, as Solicitor of the Customs appointed to succeed the said *George Metcalf*, Esq; as Solicitor of the Customs.

His Majesty has granted to the Lord Viscount *Lymington*, the Offices of Warden and Chief Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's Forests, Parks, Chases and Warrens beyond *Trent*, in the room of the Earl of *Harbrough*, deceased.

Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Knt. senior Alderman of *London*, created a Baronet.

The following Gentlemen appointed Sheriffs for the ensuing Year, viz. for *Berks*, Edw. *Sherwood*, Esq; *Bedf.* Hen. *Southouse*, Esq; *Cumberl.* Hen. *Aglionby*, Esq; *Chester*, Jeffrey *Shackerly*, Esq; *Cantab' & Hunt'* Geo. *Waddington*, Esq; *Devon*, Waldo *Calmady*, Esq; *Dorset*, Sir Will. *Napier*, Bart. *Ebor'* Tho. *Condon*, Esq; *Essex*, Will. *Harvey*, Esq; *Gloucef.* Reginald *Winyatt*, Esq; *Hert.* Tho. *Floyer*, Esq; *Heresf.* James *Walwyn*, Esq; *Kent*, Sir Brooke *Bridges*, Bart. *Leicesf.* Waring *Ashby*, Esq; *Lincoln.* Will. *D'Autrey*, Esq; *Monm.* Will. *Rees*, Esq; *Northumb.* John *Reed*, Esq; *Northamp.* Tho. *Cook*, Esq; *Norfolk*, Will. *Helwys*, Esq; *Notting.* John *Disney*, Esq; *Oxon*, Edw. *Turner*, Esq; *Rut.* Will. *Goding*, Esq; *Salop.* Tho. *Lloyd*, Esq; *Somersf.* Sir J. *Smith*, Bart. *Staff.* John *Dolphin*, Esq; *Suff.* Alexander *Bence*, Esq; *Southamp.* Tho. *Morgan*, Esq; *Surrey*, Ralph *Thrayle*, Esq; *Suffex*, Raymond *Blackmore*, Esq; *Warw.* Egidius *Palmer*, Esq; *Worcest.* Edm. *Lechmere*, Esq; *Wilts.* Job *Polden*, Esq; *Brecon*, Watfon *Powel*, Esq; *Carmarth.* Rich. *Lewis*, Esq; *Cardig.* Tho. *Lloyd*, Esq; *Glamor.* Herbert *Mackworth*, Esq; Radnor.

*Radnor.* James Gronouse Esq; *Anglesea*, Wm. Evans, Esq; *Carnar.* John Wynn, Esq; *Denbigh*, Rob. Price, Esq; *Flint*, Rich. Williams, Esq; *Merion.* Hugh Thomas, Esq; *Montg.* Roger Trevor, Esq;

Col. *Tbo. Paget*, made Col. of the Reg. of Foot late Brig. Gen. *Dubourgay's*, deceas'd.

Col. *Onslow*, of the Foot-Guards, made Lieut. to the first Troop of Grenadier-Guards, in the room of the Earl of *Effingham*, promoted to the Command of a Reg. of Foot.

*Edward Trelawney*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Wells* in *Cornwall*, made one of the Commissioners of the Customs.

*Rich. Fitzwilliams*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Council in *Virginia*, kiss'd the King's Hand for the Government of the *Bahama Islands*, vacant by the Death of *Wood Rogers*, Esq;

His Majesty has appointed the Hon. *William Finch*, Esq; to be his Minister Plenipotentiary to the States General of the *United Provinces*.

Omitted in our last.

*Leonard Smelt*, Esq; Representative in Parliament for *Northallerton*, appointed Clerk of his Majesty's Ordinance, in the room of *Thomas White*, Esq; deceas'd.

*James Cockburn*, Esq; Secretary to the Master General.

*William Rawlinson Erle*, Esq; Representative for *Malmsbury*, Clerk of the Deliveries, in the room of the said *Leonard Smelt*, Esq;

The Hon. *James Brudenell*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Andover*, made Groom of the Chamber to his Majesty, in the room of Lord *Cathcart*.

*Jenkin Thomas Phillips*, Præceptor to Prince *William*, Duke of *Cumberland*, appointed Historiographer to his Majesty, in the room of *Robert Stephens*, Esq; deceas'd, a Place worth 200 l. per Annum.

## MARRIAGES.

*Richard Vaughan*, Esq; Knt. of the Shire

for *Merioneth*, married to Miss *Nanny*, of *Nanny-Hall*, in the same County, a rich Heiress. Mr. *Guerney*, Son of Mr. *Guerney*, Apothecary in *Pall-Mall*, to the Daughter of Governor *Roberts*, of 10,000 l. Fortune. *Robert Fotherby*, Esq; to Mrs. *Frances Charnock*, a Widow Lady of a great Fortune. Mr. *Penn*, Grandson to the late Sir *William Penn*, Chief Proprietor of *Pennsylvania*, to Miss *Forbes*, Daughter to Mr. *Alexander Forbes*, Merchant, of *Gracechurch-street*. *Thomas Madesley*, Esq; of *Baskin-Hall* in *Lancashire*, to Miss *Godfoll*, sole Daughter and Heiress of *Tbo. Godfoll*, Esq; of *Rogg-Maiden* in *Westmoreland*, a young Lady of 10,000 l. Fortune. The Rev. Mr. *Annesley*, Rector of *Buckleberry* in *Berkshire*, to Miss *Mary Hanbury*, Daughter of ——— *Hanbury* of *Herefordshire*, Esq; Counsellor *Martin*, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, to Miss *Rogers* of *Chancery-Lane*, of a considerable Fortune. The Hon. *Benjamin Batburs*, Esq; eldest Son to the Lord *Batburs*, to the eldest Daughter of the Lord *Bruce*. Mr. *Robert Turner*, an eminent Merchant of this City, to Miss *Lloyd* of *Holborn*, an Heiress of a great Fortune. Capt. *Robert Bootle*, a Commander of the *London*, an *East-India Man*, to Miss *Anne Tooke*, a young Lady of a great Fortune. *Robert Gillespie*, of *Axbridge* in *Somersetshire*, Esq; to Miss *Roach*, of the said Place. *Thomas Hayward*, Esq; of *Quedgley*, in *Gloucestershire*, to Miss *Parsons*, of *Bredon* in the same County, a young Lady of 10,000 l. Fortune. Mr. *Thomas Langton*, a *Portugal Merchant*, to Miss *Stretton*, Daughter of Capt. *Stretton*, of *Mile-End*, a young Lady of a handsome Fortune. *Robert Grabam*, Esq; of *Southwamborough* in *Hants*, to the Countess of *Londonderry*. Sir *John Gifford*, Bart. of *Carey-street*, to Miss *Arundel*, eldest Daughter and Coheirs of *Arundel Peelding*, Esq; a young Lady of 30,000 l. Fortune. Dr. *Hester*, an eminent Physician at *Litchfield*, to Miss *Smith*. *William Bently*, of *Clapham*, Esq; to Miss *Bennet*, of *Tuten*, a young Lady of a great Fortune.

## DEATHS.

*Thomas Douce*, of *Nather-Wallop* in the County of *Southampton*, Esq; Mr. *George Monk*, Deputy of *Dougate Ward*. Capt. *Marten*, at his House at *Cheslea*. Mr. *John Gay*, at the D. of *Queensbury's* House in *Burlington-Gardens*, of a violent inflammatory Fever. He was Secretary to the Embassy to *Hanover* in the last Year of *Queen Anne*; was one of the most eminent Poets; and left a moderate Fortune between two Sisters. Dr. *Baker*, Bishop of *Norwich*, and Rector of *St. Giles's in the Fields*: He was in 1723, made Bishop of *Bangor*; and in 1727, translated to *Norwich* in the room of Dr. *John Leng*, deceas'd. Madam *Titus*, Daughter to the late Col. *Titus*, and the only surviving Heir of that Family.

The

The Lady *Pickering*, Relict of Sir *Harry Pickering*, at her House at *Wbaddon* in *Cambridge-shire*. Dr. *Gaskarth*, Rector of *Albaltun Barking* near *Tower-Hill*: He was presented to that Living by Archbishop *Sancroft*, which he enjoyed 47 Years. Sir *John Armitage*, of *Kirkstree* in the *West-Riding* of *York-shire*, Bart. *Edward Duppa*, Esq; one of the Sealers to the Lord Chancellor. Capt. *James Hawkins*, in the 92d Year of his Age, formerly a Commander in the Royal Navy. The Lady *Mary Howard*, sole Heiress of Sir *John Smevale*, Bart. of *York-shire*, Relict of the Right Hon. the Lord *Thomas Howard*, of *Worship*, and Mother to the present Duke of *Norfolk*. *William Sheppard*, Esq; at *West-Ham* in *Essex*. *Thomas Gape*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *St. Alban's*. The Lady *Houlton*, Relict of the late Sir *John Houlton*, Lord Mayor of *London* in 1695, and Governor of the *Bank of England* at its first Establishment. *Charles Hopson*, of *Brandisfield* in *Berk-shire*, Esq; *Robert Jacombe*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Tetford* in *Norfolk*, and Deputy Pay-Master of the Forces. *Richard Norton*, Esq; at *Southwich* near *Portsmouth*, who has given all his real Estate, near 6000*l.* per *Ann.* and also his personal Estate, upwards of 60,000*l.* to the Parliament of *Great Britain*, whom he hath nominated his Executors, in Trust to dispose thereof in charitable Uses at their Discretion; and in Case the Parliament refuses to accept the said Trust, he then desires the Bishops of *England* to execute the same. He has also left Rings to all the Bishops, which are to go to their Successors. Dr. *William Bradshaw*, Bishop of *Bristol*, and Dean of *Christ-Church*. The Countess of *Sutherland*, Wife to *John Earl of Sutherland*, one of the 16 Peers for *North-Britain*. *William Leland*, Gent. at *Lisnakea* in *Ireland*, aged 140 Years. He was born at *Warrington* in *England* in 1593, and perfectly remember'd the Coronation of *K. James I.* He was prodigious tall and big-bon'd. The Countess Dowager of *Seafort*, at *Paris*, in the 98th Year of her Age; whose Son was in the Rebellion at *Presden*. Dr. *John Davies*, Rector of *Kingsland* in *Hereford-shire*, and Præcentor of the Cathedral Church in *St. David's*. Brigadier General *Kellum*. The Lady *Francis Oxenfield*, Relict of Sir *John Oxenfield*, of *Epsom*, Bart. His Grace, *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*, Hereditary Earl Marshal of *England*, Earl of *Arundel*, *Surrey*, *Norfolk*, and *Norwich*, Baron *Howard of Mowbray*, *Seagrave* *Brosse* of *Gower*, *Fitz-Alan*, *Warren*, *Clun*, *Oswal-stre*, *Maltravers*, *Greyhock*, *Furnival*, *Verdon*, *Levetor*, *Strange* of *Blackmere*, and *Howard* of *Castle-rising*; Premier Duke, Earl and Baron of *England*, next the Blood Royal,

and chief of the illustrious Family of the *Howards*. His Grace married *Mary*, Daughter and sole Heir to Sir *Nicholas Shirburne* of *Stonyhurst* in the County of *LANCASTER*, Bart. but had no Issue by her; so that the Honours and Estate devolve upon his Brother *Philip Howard*, now Duke of *Norfolk*. Mr. *Crouch*, Author of the Book of Rates, and other Books relating to the Customs. *Samuel Smith*, Esq; at *Wield-Hall* in *Essex*, possess'd of a very great Estate, in which he is succeeded by *Hugh Smith*, Esq; his only Brother, who married a Daughter of the Lady *Barret* of *Great Russell-street*. The Right Hon. the Earl of *Yarmouth*, in the 78th Year of his Age; by whose Death a Pension of 2000*l.* per *Ann.* reverts to the Crown. *John Bowler*, Esq; at *Northfleet* in *Kent*, said to have died worth upwards of 70,000*l.* the Bulk of which he has left to his only Son and 2 Daughters.

Persons declared BANKRUPTS.

*Joseph Norcott*, of *St. Martin's* in the *Fields*, Victualler.

*Peter Sbenton*, of *Wallingford*, Berks, Draper.

*John Cenran*, late of *Golden-Lane*, Distiller and Chapman.

*Will. Lloyd*, of *Carmarthen*, Mercer, Tobacco-nist, and Shopkeeper.

*John and Thomas Demster*, late of *Hampton-Road*, in *Gloucestershire*, Chapmen and Co-partners.

*Stonier Parrot*, late of *Cowemey*, Coal-Merchant and Chapman.

*Joseph Richardson*, late of *Cirencester*, Dealer in Wool and Chapman.

*John Sadding*, of the Parish of *St. Mary-le-bone*, Corn-chandler and Chapman.

*William Brown*, late of the Parish of *St. Clement Danes*, Victualler and Chapman.

*James Mourguet*, of the *Old-Bailey*, Wine-Merchant.

*Daniel Badell*, of *Bishopsgate-street*, Plumber.

*Robert Green*, late of *Bishopsgate-street*, Distiller.

*Thomas Phillips*, late of the *Devizes* in *Wilts*, Seedsman and Chapman.

*Peter Ingham*, of *Tbeberton*, in *Suffolk*, Maltster and Merchant.

*Henry Crabb*, late of *Eastberg-bolt*, in *Suffolk*, Corn-Merchant.

*John Farudery*, of *Bishopsgate-street*, Oil-man.

*John Hobbs*, late of *Botolph-Lane*, Orange-Merchant.

*James Brown*, of *Wapping*, Baker.

*Amos Avery*, of the *Devizes*, in *Wilts*, Druggot-maker.

*Daniel Wall*, of *Maningtree*, in *Essex*, Shop-keeper and Chapman.



FROM *Oran*, by a *Spanish* General Officer: The Salley projected by the Garrison for demolishing the Trenches of the *Turks* and *Moors*, was compos'd of 7000 Foot and 400 Horse. All succeeded well at first, since we took one of their heavy Cannon, and nail'd up two others, after having dislodged the Enemy from all their Posts; but as in the Heat of Action our Troops advanc'd too far, we found ourselves surrounded by the Horse and Foot of the Infidels, so that we were oblig'd to form a Square, to make Head against them on all Sides; and in this Posture our Troops supported themselves with great Bravery, during six Hours, against the Attacks of the Enemy, who kill'd us in that Action 500 Men, and wounded many; among those who were kill'd, was the Marquis de *Santa Cruz*, our General. There was some Disorder in our Retreat, during which we lost nevertheless but few Men, the Infidels being check'd by two Regiments detached to our Assistance, who made upon them so great a Fire, and with such Advantage, that at last they were oblig'd to retire two Leagues from this Place. The next Day another Salley was made with 1000 Workmen, sustain'd by 500 Grenadiers, who razed the Enemies Batteries and Retrenchments.

*N. B.* The Accounts of these Actions were very various; though all seem'd to agree, that a great Number were lost on both Sides, and that the *Spaniards* at last got the Victory.

From the *Hague*: The Worms that are got into the Wooden Piles before our Dykes in *North Holland*, still make the same Havock; which is not surprizing; for as long as there is Wood to eat, they will eat; and when that is gone, they will die; But the Mischief they do, is nothing near so great as the Populace make it, nor even as

the Sacred Orators insinuate, who sometimes make a Mountain of a Mole-Hill. The Damage is great, it is true; but it is not past Remedy; for there are so many Undertakers to kill these Worms, that it is difficult to chuse the best.

From *Florence*: That there came to that Court, address'd to the Great Duke and the Senate, on the Part of the Emperor, Letters *Decretal*, containing Reprimands against them both, for allowing the Infant *Don Carlos* to use the Title of Great Prince, by which he forfeits the Feudality which his Imperial Majesty and the Empire have over his Estates and the Great Duchy of *Tuscany*.

From *Naples*: The Damage the last Earthquake caused in the Province of *Labaro*, and in that of *Apuglia*, is greater than was at first given out. The City of *Avelino* is entirely ruin'd, there not being a House that is not either demolished, or damaged to such a Degree, that it cannot be inhabited. The City of *Oriano* had almost the same Fate.

From *Paris*. The King looking upon the Conduct of his Parliament as the Effect of their Zeal, has been pleas'd to suspend his Edict of the 18th of *August* last, to the great Joy of the People in general. (See p. 424.)

From *Vienna*. In the last Council of War, 'twas resolv'd to send Orders to all the Imperial Regiments in *Hungary*, *Italy*, the Empire, and *Austrian Netherlands*, to be recruited, and the Horse remounted before the End of *February* next. These Dispositions, together with Advices from abroad, persuade us of a War impendent: 'Tis however beyond all Dispute, that the Affairs of *Europe* are come to a Crisis.

E R R A T.

Page 372, Line 10, read 5700.

Prices.

**Prices of Goods, &c. in December, 1732:**  
Towards the End of the Month.

**S T O C K S.**

S. Sea 104 $\frac{3}{8}$	Afric. 35
—Bonds l. 27 a 6	Royal Aff. 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 6
—Annu. 109 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lon. ditto 13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank 150	Y. Build. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
—Circ. l. 52 6	3 per C. 101 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
Mil. Bank 115	Eng Copper 1 l. 18
India 156, 156 $\frac{1}{4}$	Wells dit. 1 l. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$
—Bonds 5 l. 6	Equivalent 111

**The Course of EXCHANGE.**

Amst. 35	Bilboa 42 $\frac{1}{2}$
D. Sight 34 10	Legborn 50 $\frac{1}{4}$
Rotter. 35 2	Genoa 53 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$
Hamb. 34 2	Venice 48 $\frac{1}{2}$
P. Sight 32	Lisb. 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$
Bourd. 31 $\frac{1}{4}$	Oport. 54 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cadix. 42 $\frac{1}{2}$	Antw. 35 9 a 10
Madrid 42 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dublin 11 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$

**Prices of Goods at Bear-Key.**

Wheat 25 26	Oates 10 13
Rye 12 15	Tares 18 20
Barley 13 16	Pease 16 18
H. Beans 18 20	H. Pease 16 18
P. Malt 21 23	B. Malt 19 21

**Abstract of the London WEEKLY  
BILL, from Nov. 28 to Dec. 26.**

Christned	{ Males 757 } 1460
	{ Females 703 }
Buried	{ Males 1284 } 2735
	{ Females 1451 }

Died under 2 Years old	974
Between 2 and 5	204
5 10	79
10 20	77
20 30	196
30 40	262
40 50	259
50 60	210
60 70	236
70 80	130
80 90	84
90 and upwards	24

2735

**Prices of Goods, &c. in London. Hay 36s to 42s a Load.**

Chals per Chaldron 28 to 29	Sugar Powder best 54 a 59s.	Manna 18d. a 4s.
New Hops per Hun. 7l. 10 10	Ditto second Sort 46 a 50s.	Massick white 4s. 6d.
Old Hops 2l. 15s. a 4l.	Loaf Sugar double ref. 8d. half 9d.	Opium 11s.
Rape Seed 10l. a 11	Ditto single refine 56s. a 64s.	Quicksilver 4s. 3d.
Lead the Fodder 19 Hun. 1 half		Rhubarb 2s. a 30s.
on board, 15 a 15l. 10s.	Grocery Wares by the lb.	Sarsaparilla 3s. 6d.
Tin in Blocks 4l.	Cinnamon 7s. 8d.	Saffron English 26s.
Ditto in Bars 4l. 2s.	Cloves 9s. 1d.	Wormseed 3s. a 4s.
Copper Eng. best 5l. 5s.	Mace 15s. 0d.	Balsam Copaiwa 2s. 10d.
Ditto ordinary 4l. 16s. a 5l.	Nutmegs 8s. 7d.	Balsam of Gilead 18s.
Ditto Barbary 70 a 80l.	Sugar Candy white 14d. a 18	Hypocacuanæ 6s. a 7s.
Iron of Bilboa 15l. 6s. per Ton.	Ditto brown 6d.	Ambergreece per oz. 14s.
Ditto of Sweden 16l. 10s.	Pepper for home consump. 16d.	Wine, Brandy, and Rum.
Tallow 38s.	Ditto for Exportation 12d. half	Oporto red per Pipe 36l.
Country Tallow 36s. 6d.	Tea Bohea fine 10s. a 12s.	Ditto white 24l.
Cochineal 18s. 9d.	Ditto ordinary 9 a 10s.	Lisbon red 30l.
	Ditto Congo 10 a 14s.	Ditto white 26l.
	Ditto Pekoe 14 a 16s.	Sberry 26l.
	Ditto Green fine 9 a 12s.	Canary new 30l.
	Ditto Imperial 9 a 12s.	Ditto old 36l.
	Ditto Hyson 30 a 35s.	Flourance 2l. 15
		French red 30l. a 40l.
		Ditto white 20l.
		Mountain Malaga old 24l.
		Ditto new 20 a 21l.
		Brandy Fr. per Gal. 6s. a 6s. 8d.
		Rum of Jam. 7s.
		Ditto Lew. Islands 6s. 4d. 6s. 10d.
		The

ANATOMICAL, PHILOSOPHICAL, and  
PHYSICAL.

1. **A**N Anatomical Exposition of the Structure of the human Body, by *James Benignus Winslow*, Professor of Physick, Anatomy and Surgery, in the University of *Paris*, Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, and of the Royal Society of *Berlin*, &c. Translated from the French Original by *G. Douglas*, M. D. Printed for *N. Pevush*, 2 Vols. 4to. price 18 s.

2. *Clavis Naturæ*: Or the Mystery of Philosophy unvail'd. In a Discourse shewing the prime and efficient physical Cause of all the Phenomena of Nature, and singular Motions in the whole Universe; by which the Knowledge of natural Philosophy is render'd obvious and easy, and the Sum of the Whole is reduc'd to one single Point. By *John Cook*, M. D. Printed for *W. Meadows*, *T. Aspley*, and *T. Worrall*, 8vo. price 5 s.

3. The House-keeper's Pocket-Book, and compleat Family Cook. Containing above 300 curious and uncommon Receipts in Cookery, Pastry, Preserving, Pickling, Candying, Collaring, &c. With plain and easy Instructions for preparing and dressing every Thing suitable for an elegant Entertainment, from two Dishes to five or ten, &c. And Directions for placing them in their proper Order: Concluding with many excellent Prescriptions of the most eminent Physicians, of singular Efficacy in most Distempers incident to the human Body: And to the Whole is prefix'd, such a copious and useful Bill of Fare of all Manner of Provisions in Seasons in every Month of the Year, that no Person need ever be at a Loss to provide an agreeable Variety of Dishes. By *Mrs. Sarah Harrison of Devonshire*. Printed for *T. Worrall*, 12m. price 2 s. 6 d.

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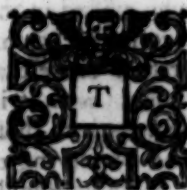


# APPENDIX

TO THE

## LONDON MAGAZINE,

Containing the Remainder of the PROCEEDINGS and  
DEBATES in the last Session of Parliament. (See p. 452.)



THE Pension Bill (see p. 380.) being read in the House of Lords, on Feb. 17, Lord D——r spoke as follows:

*My Lords,* The Bill which has been now read, is to the same Purpose, and almost in the same Words with that which has already been twice refused by your Lordships; and therefore I cannot but look upon the sending up of such a Bill as an Indignity offered to this House, for which Reason I think this Bill ought to be rejected.

The E—l of St——d said: It is very true, *My Lords*, that a Bill to the same Purport, and almost in the same Words, has been twice sent up, and as often refused by this House: But we must remember that the Bill never came the Length of a Committee. If your Lordships had last Year thought fit to take the Bill under your Consideration in a Committee, the several Clauses thereof would have been particularly examined, and it would have been known what were the Clauses or Words which your Lordships excepted against; but as

A no such Thing was done, the Gentlemen of the other House could not know how to amend the Bill; for which Reason I must think that the sending up of this Bill in the same Words with the former, is shewing the utmost Respect to this House, by leaving it to your Lordships to alter and amend the Bill as you shall judge proper.

Corruption, *My Lords*, has been always thought of a most pernicious Consequence, and therefore there have been many Acts of Parliament for preventing it: In the very Act of Settlement there is a Clause for this End; in the Reign of Queen Anne several Regulations were made for the same Purpose; and in the first Parliament of his late Majesty, an Act was made for preventing the Effects of this dangerous Evil. This shews that the bringing in of such Bills was never thought to be doing any Injury to the Crown; on the contrary, the Honour and Safety of the Crown depend on the Honour and Integrity of the Members of Parliament. One Design of bringing this Bill in, and passing it in the other House, was to wipe off any

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Suf.

Suspicion of Corruption, that there might be against them: Do not let us, *My Lords*, deprive them of the only Means they have of convincing the World, that there is no such Thing among them. An Objection against any particular Clause, may be a Reason for altering or amending the Bill, but it never can be a Reason for throwing it out altogether; I shall therefore be, *My Lords*, for ordering it to be read a second Time.

V—t F———*ib.* *My Lords*, The Bill now before us bears a very specious Title; from the first View whereof one would be apt to conclude, that something very beneficial to the Nation were intended; but on a more serious Perusal, we find, there is really nothing intended, that can in the least contribute to the Publick Good. We all know, *My Lords*, how some Motions come to be made, and some Bills brought into the other House. Such Bills as this now before us, are often brought in by *would-be Ministers*, i. e. by Gentlemen who affect Popularity, and set themselves up as Protectors of the Liberties of the People, and under that Pretence encourage and promote Faction and Discontent, in order thereby to raise themselves to be the chief Men in the Administration. I shall always be ready to join in any reasonable Measures for insuring the Liberties and Privileges of the People; and if any Attempts were making against them, I should be as ready as any Man to concert Measures for shortning the Arms of the Crown: But, *My Lords*, when I find no Attempts are made by the Crown, against the Liberties of the People; when I find the popular Cries for Liberty are spirited up only by the Faction and Discontented, I shall never be for diminishing the Power of the Crown, especially when I see it has but just enough to support itself against the Faction and Disaffected. I remember, *My Lords*,

that a noble Lord put the Question last Session of Parliament, when this very Affair was before the House, How the Pretender would desire one to vote in the Case then before us: If the same Question were now again to be put, I believe the proper Answer would be, that he would desire us to vote for the Bill now before us: I doubt not, but he would be for diminishing his Majesty's Power of rewarding those who merit well of their Country, by a zealous and hearty Opposition to him and his Faction. I hope, *My Lords*, there will always be Men of Honour and Integrity in this Country to defend us against that Faction, or any Faction, without the Hopes of a Reward; but if it should be found necessary for our Defence, to give Rewards to many who assisted in the protecting of the Government against Faction, I would rather chuse that the Government should have it in its Power to give Rewards to those that contributed to the preserving of us, than that the Faction should have it in their Power to give Rewards to those that assisted them in the destroying of us. The Methods proposed by this Bill, are so far from being proper for preventing Bribery and Corruption, that I am afraid they will give such an Encouragement to Faction, as may lead us into Confusion; and therefore I shall be for rejecting the Bill.

L—d C———*s.* *My Lords*, I am for receiving this Bill in the most respectful Manner; first, because of the Dignity of the Subject, next for the Respect that is due to the other House; and lastly, for the Respect that is due to ourselves. The Subject of this Bill is of the utmost Consequence to the Liberties of this Nation; the Title or Preamble is in my Opinion very proper for such a Subject; but if not, why may it not be altered? One Thing, *My Lords*, I am sure of, that if we treat the  
Bill

Bill with so much Contempt, as to reject it upon the first Reading, the whole People of the Nation will make a Preamble for us. I do not know how this Bill was brought into the other House: I do not know whether this Bill was brought in by *would-be* A *Ministers* or no; but I am very certain, that as good Ministers as ever were in *England*, have laid the Foundation for such Bills; and if Men act for the Publick Good, it signifies nothing to us, or to the People, what were their Motives. B If it is an Ambition of being Ministers of State, that prompts Men to act for the Publick Good, I hope the Ambition of those that are out, will always be a Barrier for the Liberties of this Nation against the Ambition of those that are in.

It is no Argument against this Bill, that it is in the same Words with the Bill sent up to us the last Session. I hope there is no Man in this Nation pretends to be infallible. Some Arguments may now be brought for passing it, which were not then thought of. The Publick D Tranquillity was not then so firmly established as at present, and therefore it may now be thought a more proper Time for us to take Precautions for preserving our Liberties against Domestick Enemies. If E your Lordships should send down a good Bill for the Amendment of the Law, and the same should be refused by the Commons, would that be any Argument against ever sending that Bill down to them again? Or would their having once refused it, be an Argu- F ment for their rejecting it at the first Reading, upon its being brought a second Time before them? No, *My Lords*, if your Lordships were convinced the Bill was necessary, and drawn up in proper Terms, you would send it down in the very same G Words again and again, till its own Weight carried it through.

I am, *My Lords*, far from thinking, that any Attempts are now made, or to be made during his present Majesty's Reign, against the Liberties of this Nation: His Majesty has too much Goodness to endeavour at any such Attempts, and too much Wisdom to admit of any such being made by those employed by him; but for this Reason we ought now to bring in such Bills as may be conducive to the Preservation of our Liberties: His Majesty's Penetration is such, that he will easily see what is necessary; and his Goodness is such, that he never will oppose what he sees to be necessary for securing the Liberties and the Properties of his People; whereas if we never think of taking any Precautions against Arbitrary Power, till we have a C Prince on the Throne, that is aiming at Arbitrary Power, it will then be too late; such a Prince will never consent to any Measures, or to any Regulations that tend to the defeating of his own Designs. There is certainly at present nothing to be feared from Bribery and Corruption: His Majesty reigns in the Hearts and the Affections of the People; his Designs are all for the Publick Good, and therefore he has no Occasion for making use of any illegal and corrupt Sort of Influence; but to pretend, that our present Happiness is a Reason for our not thinking of, or taking proper Precautions against the Evils that may come upon this Nation in future Times, is the same Thing as to say, you are not to bring in any Bills against Bribery and Corruption, till a Majority of both Houses of Parliament are corrupted.

The D—ke of N—le. *My Lords*, If this Bill design'd only to prevent Bribery and Corruption, I should be for it with all my Heart; but we can easily see that the Intention of this Bill is to give the other House an Opportunity of assuming a Power they never yet pretended to, and their al-



suming thereof would be the Overthrow of our present happy Constitution. By this Bill, *My Lords*, the Commons may assume a Power of judging what Rewards or Gratuities are proper to be given by the Crown to any Member of that House; for tho' the Bill says only, that the Members of that House are to declare what Gratuities or Rewards they receive from the Crown, within fourteen Days after the Receipt thereof, yet, *My Lords*, we may easily foresee that the House will enter into the Consideration of the Declaration, and will take upon them to determine whether or no such Gratuity was given by way of Bribe; so that thereby the Crown will be entirely disabled from giving any Reward to a Gentleman that has merited well of his Country, at least as long as he continues to be a Member of Parliament. This would put so much Power into the Hands of the Commons, that it would entirely overturn that Balance on which our Constitution depends; and therefore I have been always against this Bill, and shall now be for rejecting of it.

After these and several other Speeches, the Question was put and carried against the Bill 96 to 40.

Whereupon a Protest was enter'd by the following Lords, *viz.* *Strafford, Abington, Craven, Batburs, Shaftsbury, Litchfield, Foley, Exeter, Maynard, Gower, Masbam, Coventry.*

On Feb. 24. the Bill to prevent Mutiny and Desertion, &c. was read the first Time in the House of Lords, and the Duke of Newcastle mov'd, that it might be order'd to be read a second Time on the Tuesday thereafter.

The Earl of Arundel spoke as follows. *My Lords*, considering his Majesty has in his Speech assur'd us, that the publick Tranquillity is fully establish'd, I cannot think there is now any Use for a Standing Army; and therefore, *My Lords*, I cannot but be against this Bill; for I am sure

if we have no Use for a Standing Army, we have no Use for a Bill against Mutiny and Desertion. I being therefore against the very Bill itself, must be against giving it a second Reading. I have, *My Lords*, been an Eye-Witness of one Revolution, I hope I shall never see another, and therefore I shall always be against any Measure, which, in my Opinion, has the least Tendency towards it. Out of the Respect I have for the illustrious Family now upon the Throne, I must always be against such Measures as I observ'd to be the chief Causes of the last Revolution; and it is well known, that the chief Cause of the last, was, the keeping up of a Standing Army in Time of Peace; by this Means the King first loses the Hearts of the People, and he is then in great Danger of losing the Hearts even of that Army in which he puts his Trust. It was, *My Lords*, a wife and glorious Saying of our great Queen *Elizabeth*, when the *Spanish* Ambassador ask'd her, where her Guards were; that great Princess pointed to the People in the Streets, These says she are my Guards, my People are all my Friends. She, *My Lords*, put her whole Trust in her People; she always continu'd to do so, and therefore the People always continu'd her Friends, and supported her against as powerful Enemies, as ever any King or Queen of England had. The dismal Effects of the contrary Maxims, I was an Eye-Witness to, and therefore I am, and always shall be, against keeping up a Standing Army in Time of Peace.

L—d D—r said, That whatever Reasons might be offer'd against the Bill, might be properly offer'd on the second Reading; till then it could not be supposed, that their Lordships had fully consider'd the Contents thereof, and therefore he was for ordering it to be read a second Time.

The

The E—l of *My—rd.* *My Lords*, I cannot but be against even giving this Bill a second Reading, because at first View it appears to be for supporting a numerous Standing Army in Time of Peace; and this, *My Lords*, is against the very Words of the Petition of Right, and alters the very Nature of our Constitution. All the Confusion brought upon this Kingdom for many Years, hath been by Means of Standing Armies: It was, *My Lords*, a Standing Army, that took off *K. Charles Ist's* Head, and turn'd that very Parliament out of Doors, which had establish'd them; and the same Army that had murdered the Father, restor'd the Son: It was by *K. James Ild's* keeping up a Standing Army, that the Affections of the People were alienated from him; and by that very Army in whom he had put his only Trust, he was turn'd out; for by their joining the other Side, the Scales were turned against him, and he found himself at last obliged to succumb under the just Resentments of an injur'd People.

E—l of *I—y.* *My Lords*, I am perswaded there is not one of your Lordships, but thinks it is necessary to keep up some Troops; we must at least keep up a few for our Guards and Garrisons; granting then that the Number necessary did not exceed 500 Men, yet even if that Number be necessary, the Bill now brought in is necessary; for without such a Bill it would be impossible to keep even that Number in proper Order or Discipline; I cannot therefore think, that any of your Lordships will be against this Bill entirely. The Number of Troops proposed to be kept up by this Bill, may perhaps by some be thought too large; but that cannot properly come in to be debated, till we go into a Committee upon the Bill.

The keeping up of a Standing Army in Time of Peace, without Con-

sent of Parliament, is indeed against the express Words of the Petition of Right: But, *My Lords*, the very Design of this Bill, is to procure that Consent, without which no Standing Army can be legally kept up in this Kingdom. This Bill cannot therefore be contrary to the Petition of Right, since it is brought in, in Compliance therewith: Nor can the Passing of this Bill make any Alteration in our Constitution: For the Laws of the Kingdom are certainly a Part of our Constitution, and if this Bill were once passed into a Law, it will be as much a Part of our Constitution, as any other Law that ever was made; even *Magna Charta* itself was once a new Law; yet that and all Laws as soon as they were enacted, became a Part of our Constitution, and still continue so, or did continue so, till they were in Part or in Whole alter'd or repeal'd.

E—l of *St—d.* *My Lords*, It is certainly necessary for us upon Occasion of this Bill, to take the Army under our Consideration, and to determine what Number of Troops ought to be kept up; because this is the only Opportunity we can have of reducing the Number allowed of, in case we think it too great; and in case this Bill goes the Length of a Committee, I shall then declare my Sentiments upon that Head. But, *My Lords*, I now rise up to declare, that I am entirely against this Bill, or any Mutiny Bill; because I always look'd on it, as setting up a Constitution within a Constitution, or rather indeed, it is turning of our Civil Government into a Military one. This, 'tis true, we may do by a Law, and that Law when pass'd will be a Part of our Constitution, yet I hope it will not be said, that such an extraordinary Law would make no Alteration in our Constitution. I cannot think the keeping up of any regular Troops in this Kingdom is absolutely necessary; but granting

granting it were, I am certain, that in order to keep such Troops under proper Discipline, it is not absolutely necessary to have a Law against Mutiny and Desertion. I had, *My Lords*, the Honour to command a Regiment of Dragoons in the Reign of *K. William*, which was given me at the Time of the Siege of *Namur*; and there was not at that Time in *England* any such Law, as what is now by this Bill to be enacted: We had then no such Thing as Mutiny Bills yearly brought in, nor any such Bill passed into a Law; yet in those Days we found Means to keep our Regiments in good enough Order, and I believe there was as exact Discipline observ'd in the Regiments then quarter'd in *England*, as has been observ'd at any Time since. If any of the Soldiers committed any Crime, they were sure to be punished, but then they were punished according to the ancient Laws of the Kingdom: The Officers took Care to deliver them up to the Civil Power, and to see them convicted and punished as severely as the Laws of their Country would admit of, which we always found was sufficient.

I could make strong Objections against several Clauses of this Bill; I shall only mention that of Desertion; how unnecessary, how cruel is it now in Time of Peace, to punish that Crime with Death? In Time of War, such a severe Punishment was necessary, because the Deserters generally ran in to the Enemy, and turned those Arms against their Country, which their Country had put into their Hands for its Defence. But now in Time of Peace, Desertion has nothing in it of such a heinous Nature: If a poor Fellow deserts, he runs but from one of our own Regiments to another; and the cruel Treatment he meets with from some of the Officers, may often afford him an Excuse. How many poor Country Fellows, either out of

a Frolick, or because they have been disoblged or slighted by their Mistresses, go and list themselves for Soldiers! when such a poor Fellow begins to cool, he perhaps repents of what he has done, and deserts without any other View but that of returning Home, and following some industrious Way of Living in his own Country. Is it not hard, that such a poor Fellow should be shot for such a trifling Crime? The Law perhaps may not be executed with Rigour; that may be an Excuse for the Judge, but none for the Lawgiver; considering that the Officers are the Sufferers by Desertion, and also the Judges in all Trials of that Crime, I think, *My Lords*, that their not executing the Law with Rigour, is a convincing Argument, that the Pains are too severe; but, as I am against the Bill itself, I am therefore against giving it a second Reading, or entering into the Consideration of the several Clauses thereof.

The Question was however carried, for ordering this Bill to be read a second Time; after which it was ordered to be committed, and an Instruction being thereupon moved for and refused, a Protest was entered, (which see p. 109.)

The Bill was at last carried thro' the Committee, and on *March 10* was read the 3d. Time, and passed on a Division 69 to 19.

On *Feb. 11*. Lord *Vere Beauclerc* reported from the Committee, appointed to examine the List of 21 Persons Names, to be the Committee, to whom the Petition of the *Charitable Corporation* was refer'd, (See p. 378) and to report to the House, on which 21 the Majority fell; that they had examin'd the same, and that the Majority had fallen on the Gentlemen after-named, *viz.* Mr. Alderman *Perry*, *Tbo. Palmer*, Esq; Mr. Alderman *Barnard*, Lord *Visc. Limerick*, Hon *Edward Digby*, Esq; *Watkin Williams*



*Williams Wynn, Esq; Will. Bromley, jun. Esq; Edw. Harley, Esq; Walter Plumer, Esq; Sam. Sandys, Esq; James Oglesbop, Esq; Hon. Sir Thomas Saunderson, Knt. of the Bath, Sir John Rusbout, Bart. Lord Morpeth, Tho. Wyndham, Esq; Sir Tho. Robinson, Bart. Jos. Danvers, Esq; Tho. Bramston, Esq; Tho. Winnington, Esq; John Conduit, Esq; John Campbell of Pembroke-shire, Esq.*

Then the House ordered that the said Committee, or any Five of them, shou'd meet at 5 o'Clock in the Afternoon at the *Speaker's Chamber*, and have Power to adjourn from Time to Time, and from Place to Place, as they shou'd find it convenient, and to report their Proceedings from Time to Time, and send for Persons, Papers and Records.

On Feb. 25. his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the Malt-Tax Bill.

On Feb. 29. Mr. Knight made a Motion, and it was accordingly order'd, That the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, should lay before the House such Methods as had been thought of by them, for preventing the Running of Wool from *England and Ireland* for the future; and on the 6th of March, Mr. *Docminique* from the said Commissioners presented the same accordingly.

On the 7th of March, Mr. Rolle presented a Bill for amending and making more effectual an Act in the 9th of *Q. Anne*, entitled, *An Act for securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by the farther qualifying the Members to sit in the House of Commons*; which was then read the first Time; on the 13th it had the second reading; on the 16th it passed thro' the Committee; on the 20th it was ordered to be engrossed, on the 23d it was read the 3d Time; and after some Debate, the Question was put, that the Bill do pass, which was carried in the Negative, 66 against 60: After which a Motion was made,

That a Committee should be appointed to enquire, whether any Member of that House did sit in the House contrary to Law. This likewise occasioned some Debate, but upon the Question's being put, it passed in the Negative, 83 against 37.

On March 20, his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the several Publick Bills following, viz.

*An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.*

*An Act to encourage and compel G. Robinson, Esq; and J. Thompson to appear and produce the Books, and discover the Effects of the Charitable Corporation for Relief of industrious Poor, by assisting them with small Sums upon*

*C Pledges at legal Interest; and to be examined thereupon at the Times and Places therein mentioned.*

*An Act for rebuilding the Parish Church of Woolwich in Kent, as one of the 50 new Churches.*

On April 3, the King came again to the House of Peers, and pass'd the several Acts mention'd in Page 36. of our Magazine.

The same Day the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider further of the Supply granted to his Majesty; and the Estimate of the several Sums that had become due and payable to the King of *Denmark*, by Virtue of his late Majesty's Declaration to that Purpose, for the Agio or Difference of the Subsidies, payable to the Crown of *Denmark*, in Pursuance of the Treaty, between his late *Britannick* Majesty, the most Christian King, and the King of *Denmark*, dated April 16, 1727, together with several other Papers relating to that Affair, was referred to the said Committee; and a Motion being made, that 22,694*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* should be granted to his Majesty, to make good and compleat the said Agio or Difference; the same was warmly opposed by several

veral Members: But at last on the Question's being put, it was carried in the Affirmative; and the Committee came to several other Resolutions, all which were reported next Day to the House, as follows, *viz.*

That 22,694*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* be granted to his Majesty, to make good and compleat the Agio or Difference of the Subsidies, payable to the Crown of Denmark, in pursuance of his late Majesty's Declaration, dated the 16th of Aug. 1727. That 41,346*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  be granted to his Majesty for making good the Deficiency of the General Fund. 58,688*l.* 2*s.* upon Account for reduced Officers of his Majesty's Land-Forces and Marines for 1732. 2962*l.* for paying off Pensions to the Widows of such reduced Officers of his Majesty's Land-Forces and Marines, as died on the Establishment of Half-Pay in Great-Britain, (and who were married to them before the 25th of Dec. 1716) for the Year 1732. And 60,000*l.* upon Account for the Buildings, Repairs and Repairs of his Majesty's Royal Navy, in the Year 1732. The first of these Resolutions stood a long Debate, but at last the Question was put, and it was carried for agreeing to it, 216 against 104, and the rest were agreed to without any Question.

On April 18. Mr. Wyndham reported from the Committee, to whom the several Lists of the Officers, and their Deputies belonging to the several Courts in Westminster-Hall, and elsewhere, with the Lists, Accounts and Tables of Fees claimed by them, which were presented to the House in the then last and present Session of Parliament; and also the Lists, Accounts, and Tables of Fees of the Officers and Servants belonging to the Judges of the several Courts in Westminster-Hall, and the Circuits, the Associates, and Clerks of Assize, presented to the House in the Session of Parliament preceding the last, were referred;

the Matter as it appeared to them, with the Resolutions of the Committee thereupon, which were agreed to by the House, *nem. con.* and were as follows, *viz.*

1. That the long Disuse of public Enquiries into the Behaviour of the Officers, Clerks and Ministers of the Courts of Justice, has been an Occasion of the Increase of unnecessary Officers, and given Encouragement to the taking of illegal Fees.

2. That the Interest, which a great Number of Officers have in the Proceedings of the Court of Chancery, has been a principal Cause of extending Bills, Answers, Pleadings, Examinations and other Forms, and Copies of them, to an unnecessary Length; to the great Delay of Justice, and the Oppression of the Subject.

3. That a Table of all the Officers, Ministers, and Clerks, and of their Fees, in the Court of Chancery, should be fixed and established by Authority, which Table should be registered in a Book in the said Court, to be at all Times inspected *gratis*; and a Copy of it signed and attested the Judges of the Court should be returned to each House of Parliament, to remain among the Records.

Whereupon it was resolved, *nem. con.* That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be pleased to give Directions, that a Survey should be taken of the Officers, Clerks and Ministers of the Courts of Justice in this Kingdom; and that an Enquiry should be made into their Fees, in order to reform the same, as to such as have been imposed upon the Subject, contrary to Right; and to establish what are reasonable and legal, in such Manner, as his Majesty in his great Wisdom shall think fit.

On April 26. A Petition of the Court of Directors of the S. S. Company, pursuant to a Resolution of the Proprietors of the said Company, then

then lately agreed upon in a General Court, (see p. 38.) was offered to be presented to the House, for Leave and Authority to convert 3 4th Parts of their present Capital Stock into Annuities, attended with an Interest of 4 per Cent. per Ann. payable out of the Company's Funds; and that the remaining 4th Part, after the Annihilation of a Million thereof, by Application of that Sum intended that Year to be paid the said Company, to that Part of the Capital, and paying off a Million of their Bonds therewith, may not be subject to a further Redemption, without the Company's Consent, till the S. S. Annuities are reduced by Redemption to be equal to such Capital; and therefore praying that the said Company might be enabled to put the Premises in Execution, in such Manner as to the House should seem meet. And the Order of the House of the 4th of Jan. last, against receiving Petitions for private Bills after the 2d of March last being read, it was, after some Debate, ordered, that the Petition should be brought up; and that it should be referred to the Consideration of a Committee of the whole House: But after a long Debate, it was thought proper to delay the Affair till next Session of Parliament; and therefore it was resolved, that the House would upon that Day 3 Weeks resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the said Petition; which was all that was done in this Affair last Session of Parliament.

On the 9th of May, Mr. Winnington made a Report from the Committee appointed to view the Cottonian Library, &c. Whereupon the following Address was presented to his Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled,

having taken into our Consideration the great Collection of valuable Records belonging to this Nation, and the Necessity of transmitting them down safe and entire for the Use of our Posterity, humbly beg Leave to represent to your Majesty the State, in which we found them, together with the Inconveniencies, that may arise from their remaining in their present Situation.

A great Part of the Cottonian Library, with the Variety of curious and useful Matters therein contained, has (notwithstanding the late Fire at Ashburnham House) by the great Diligence and Attention of the Trustees been preserved: And that the Publick may not for Want of due Care be gradually deprived of so noble and generous a Benefaction, we beg Leave to recommend it in the most particular Manner to your Majesty's Consideration, Favour, and Protection.

The several Places assigned for the Preservation of all these inestimable Monuments of Antiquity, are too narrow, and confined for their Reception, and some of them in a very ruinous and dangerous Condition.

We find also some Records not deposited in their proper Offices, but either remaining in private Hands, or in Places not assigned for publick Records, nor under the Care of any stated Officer.

Nor has the antient Method of removing Records from the Offices, wherein they are originally formed, to such Places, as are appointed to preserve them, been duly observed, chiefly for Want of Room in the present Offices allotted for their Reception.

Great Inconveniencies have arisen to the Inquirers after this useful Knowledge, not only from these Difficulties, but also from the undistinguished and confused Manner, in which some of the Records of this Kingdom have been kept, there being



506 PROCEEDINGS, &c. in the last Session of Parliament.

being no general Kalendars or Indexes to the Whole, which with proper Encouragement may be compleated by Persons of Skill and Ability, and would probably bring to Light many material Remains of Antiquity, which from the Difficulty of Access have long lain unknown and neglected.

The present short Enquiry, imperfect as it is, has produced an Instance of this, by discovering amongst the antient Records, That Directions for Works of this Kind have been formerly given by your Majesty's Royal Predecessors.

Your faithful Commons beg Leave further humbly to represent to your Majesty, That as the Publick Interest is concerned in providing more secure and decent Repositories for the Records of this Kingdom, so the Publick Faith is engaged for the better Reception and Preservation of the *Cottonian* Library, so generously given for the Publick Service.

And as there is at present little or no Allowance to the Keeper of the said Library, we humbly submit it to your Majesty's Consideration, whether if a proper and reasonable Stipend were granted to him, it would not engage him to perform his Duty with great Care and Diligence.

Having thus with the greatest Humility laid the State of the Records of this Kingdom, and of the *Cottonian* Library before your Majesty, we assure ourselves, that it will be intirely agreeable to your Majesty's gracious Disposition, to transmit to future Ages these Monuments and Remains of Antiquity, so necessary and useful to the Knowledge and Preservation of our excellent Constitution, which we hope will go down to Posterity, together with the Family under which it now flourishes, as inseparable Blessings to this Nation.

Your faithful Commons do therefore most humbly beseech your Majesty, that you will be graciously

pleased to give such Directions (as your Majesty in your great Wisdom shall think fit) for the better Reception, and more convenient Use of the Publick Records of this Kingdom, and of the *Cottonian* Library.

A And we beg Leave further to assure your Majesty, that whatever extraordinary Expences are incurred by the Directions, your Majesty in your great Wisdom shall think fit to give on this Occasion, shall with great Chearfulness and Unanimity be provided for, and made good by your faithful Commons.

We must now go a little back. On Feb. 10, Mr. *Turbill* (in Pursuance of the Order mention'd p. 378.) presented to the House, Copies of all Proceedings, Papers, &c. in his Custody, relating to the Sale of the Estate of the late E. of *Derwentwater*. But being asked, if he had the original Minute Book, in which were the Proceedings relating to the said Sale; he acquainted the House D that he had brought it along with him, and that it was in the Lobby; whereupon he was ordered to bring it in, which he accordingly did; and then it was ordered, that he should lay before the House all the original Minute Books, which were in his Custody, relating to the Sale of the forfeited Estates, which he accordingly did the next Day.

E On the 17th, Mr. *Turbill* was ordered to attend the House next Morning, with the Books of Contracts of the forfeited Estates; the Books, in which the Conveyances of the forfeited Estates were entered; the two original printed Particulars of the Estates of the said late Earl of *Derwentwater*, set up to Sale the 11th of July 1723; and the original printed Particular of Mr. *Charles G Ratcliff's* Annuity of 200*l*.

On the 22d all the said Books, Instruments and Papers, were referred to the Consideration of a Com-

Committee; and the Lord Gage was directed by them to move the House, that such Persons as the Committee should think proper to be examined upon the Subject Matter of their Enquiry, should be examined in the most solemn Manner; which was ordered accordingly.

On the 30th. of *March* the Order of the Day being read, for taking the Report of the Committee into Consideration, it was immediately ordered, that the Serjeant at Arms attending the House, should go with the Mace into *Westminster-Hall*, and into the Court of *Requests*, and Places adjacent, and summon the Members there to attend the Service of the House; and as soon as he was returned, the Report was read and taken into Consideration; whereupon it was resolv'd, *nem. con.*

That it appear'd to the House, 1. That on the 30th of *July* 1723, *Matthew White*, Esq; was declared the Purchaser of an Annuity of 200l. during the Life of *Charles Ratcliffe*, issuing out of the Estate of *James* late Earl of *Derwentwater*, with all the Arrears thereof, from his Attainder, for 1201l. 1s. without due Notice of Time or Place for exposing such Annuity to Sale, and without the Presence of a sufficient Number of Commissioners and Trustees, as requir'd by the Act appointing such Commissioners and Trustees.

2. That *William Smith*, Esq; did, on the 11th of *July* 1723, for the Consideration of 1060l. contract for an Estate of *James* late Earl of *Derwentwater*, mention'd in a Particular, publish'd by the said Commissioners and Trustees, to be of the annual Value of 5013l. subject to the Annuities and Incumbrances in the said Particular mention'd, and to be sold during the Continuance of an Estate in Tail-Male, vested in *Charles Ratcliffe* in Remainder, Expectant on the Death of *John Ratcliffe* under Age, and without Issue-Male, which

Contract was on the 30th of the same *July*, vacated and torn out of the Book of Contracts, and a new one then procur'd and dated as on the 11th, by which the said *William Smith* not only obtain'd the said Remainder in Tail, but also the Reversion in Fee of the said Estate for the same Sum of 1060l. altho' a sufficient Number of Commissioners and Trustees, as requir'd by Act, was not present either on the 11th or 30th of the said *July*, nor had any Notice been given of exposing to Sale the Reversion in Fee of the said Estate.

3. That *Matthew White* and *William Smith*, Esqs; were present on the 30th of the said *July*, when *Samuel Allen*, Secretary to the said Commissioners and Trustees, sign'd the Names of *Sir Thomas Hales*, and *Sir John Eyles*, to the respective pretended Contracts made with the said *White* and *Smith* on the said 30th of *July*, when no Commissioner and Trustee, but *Dennis Bond*, Esq; and *John Birch*, Serjeant at Law, were present.

4. That the contracting for the Sale of the aforesaid Estates, by a less Number of the Commissioners and Trustees than four, and the not giving 15 Days Notice at least of such Sales, was a manifest Violation of the Act of Parliament for the Sale of the said Estates, highly injurious to the Publick, and a notorious Breach of the Trust reposed in such Commissioners and Trustees.

Upon these Resolutions it was order'd, that Leave should be given to bring in a Bill to declare and make void the several Contracts, and the Conveyances made in Pursuance thereof, of the Estate of the late E. of *Derwentwater*, to *William Smith*, Esq; and also of the Annuity of 200l. during the Life of *Charles Ratcliffe*, with the Arrears thereof, to *Matthew White*, Esq;.

After which the House resolv'd, *nem. con.* That any Commissioner and Trustee,

Trustee, appointed by the said Act, directing or permitting the Secretary of the Commission, or any other Person, to sign the Name of any absent Commissioner and Trustee, in order to make up the Number of Commissioners and Trustees, requir'd by the said Act, to any Sale, Contract, &c. was guilty of a Violation of the said Act, and of a high Breach of Trust.

After which a Motion was made, that it should be resolved, That any absent Commissioner and Trustee appointed by the said Act of Parliament, empowering any Person to sign his Name for him, in order to make up the Number of Commissioners and Trustees requir'd, to Matters of Form in Proceedings under the said Act, was guilty of a great Irregularity in the Execution of the said Act. But a great many Members of the House being of Opinion, That it was as great a Violation of the Act, and as high a Breach of Trust for any absent Commissioner to empower any Person to sign his Name for him, in order to make up the Number of Commissioners requir'd, as it was for any Commissioner present to direct or permit any other Person to sign the Name of any absent Commissioner, in order to make up the Number of Commissioners present; therefore they were for amending this Motion. However, after a long Debate, the Question was put and carried for the Motion, 175 against 140; whereupon a 2d Resolution was made in the Terms moved for.

Then they read that Part of the Report which related to *Dennis Bond*, Esq; a Member of the House, who, after being heard in his Place, withdrew; and it was *Resolved*, That he was guilty of a notorious Breach of Trust reposed in him, as a Commissioner and Trustee for Sale of the forfeited Estates for the Use of the Publick; then it was *Resolved*,

*nam. con.* That he should for his said Offence be expell'd the House.

That Part of the Report which related to *John Birch*, Serjeant at Law, a Member of the House, was next read, who being heard in his Place, withdrew, and it was *Resolved*, That he was guilty of a notorious Breach of Trust reposed in him, as a Commissioner, &c. after which it was *Resolved*, That he should for his said Offence be expell'd the House.

And lastly, That Part of the Report which related to Sir *John Eyles*, Bart. a Member of the House, was read, and he being heard in his Place, withdrew; and the Recital of a Conveyance entred in a Book belonging to the said Commissioners and Trustees was read; then it was *Resolved*, That he was guilty of a great Irregularity as a Commissioner and Trustee for Sale of the forfeited Estates, by empowering Mr. *Samuel Allen*, Secretary of the Commissioners and Trustees, to sign his the said Sir *John Eyles*'s Name, when absent, in order to make up the Number of Commissioners and Trustees required by Act of Parliament, to Matters of Form in Proceedings under the said Act. And it was ordered, that he should for his said Offence, be reprimanded in his Place by Mr. Speaker. (See the Reprimand, and his Reply, p. 98, 99.)

And the Lord Viscount *Gage*, having been Chairman of the Committee for enquiring into this Affair, and having been at a great deal of Pains in detecting this fraudulent Sale, thro' the whole Course of which, his Lordship had behaved with that Honour, Integrity and Impartiality, which becometh a true Patriot; it was resolved, *nam. con.* That the Thanks of the House should be given to his Lordship, for the great Service he had done the Publick, in detecting the said fraudulent Sale; (see the Speaker's Thanks, and his Lordship's Answer p. 115.)

On



On the 6th of April, the Lord Gage presented to the House (according to Order) a Bill for making void the several Contracts for Sale of the said Estate to *William Smith*, Esq; and also the Annuity of 200 *l.* and the Arrears thereof during the Life of *Charles Ratcliffe*, to *Matthew White*, Esq; and the several Conveyances made in Pursuance of the same; which was then read the first Time, and ordered to be read a second Time on April 19.

On the 17th of April, were presented to the House and read, a Petition of *Will. Smith*, Esq; and also of *Matt. White*, Esq; praying to be heard by their Counsel against the said Bill; which Petitions were ordered to lie upon the Table 'till the second Reading of the Bill, and that the Petitioners, if they thought fit, might be then severally heard by their Counsel against the said Bill. And it was ordered that Mr. Attorney General should appoint Counsel to produce and manage the Evidence at the Bar of the House, at the same Time for the Bill. And the former Order for the second Reading of the said Bill being discharged, the Bill was ordered to be read a second Time on the 21st of April.

Hereupon a Motion was made, and the Question proposed, that the Witnesses, to be examined for and against the said Bill at the second Reading thereof, should be examined in the most solemn Manner. This occasioned a long Debate in the House. Those that were against the Question represented, That the House of Lords had always insisted, That the House of Commons being no Court of Judicature, had not therefore a Power to examine Witnesses in the most solemn Manner, at the Bar of their House: That tho' this Power had always been claimed and insisted on by the Commons, yet it was a Point still in Dispute between the two Houses; and that if the H.

of Commons should on that Occasion make use of this disputed Power, it would occasion a Breach between the two Houses, which might not only prove to be the Loss of the Bill then under Consideration, but might be of much worse Consequence, by putting a full Stop to all the publick Business of the Nation; for, whenever any Breach happened between the two Houses, it proved always a very difficult and tedious Matter to re-establish Harmony between them; so that their coming to any such Resolution might entirely unhinge the Government, and bring the whole Kingdom into Confusion.

On the other hand, those that were for the Question, declared the great Concern they had for the Bill then under Consideration, and for the publick Quiet; but said, that the true Method of preserving the publick Quiet, was, for each House to take Care to preserve those Powers and Privileges which properly belong to them; for if that House should begin to yield up, or not exert a Power they had always enjoyed, only because the other House pretended to dispute their having any such Power, they might come at last to be stript of all the Powers and Privileges they ever had or could pretend to: That it was well known, that the House of Commons had always been in use to empower their Committees to examine Witnesses before them in the most solemn Manner; and it was very odd to pretend, that the House itself could not make use of that Power which they every Day delegated to their Committees. It might perhaps be pretended, that as the House of Commons was no Court of Judicature, they could not therefore administer an Oath; but that was not now to be brought in to Dispute, because they might get such of the Members as were Justices of the Peace to administer the Oath to the Witnesses, upon which Oath the Witnesses might afterwards be

510 PROCEEDINGS, &c. in the last Session of Parliament.

examined at the Bar of the House; or they might get one of the Judges to come to the Speaker's Chambers to administer the Oath to the Witnesses, which was no new or unheard of Method; for that there was upon their Journals a Precedent for the same, and that Method was then allowed of by the other House without any Dispute: That even as to their having a Power of administering an Oath in the most solemn Manner, they hoped that there was no Member of that House who doubted thereof; and if it were to be brought into Dispute, it could be proved to the Conviction of all impartial Men: The House of Commons was certainly a Court of Record; their being such, had been admitted of by the other House in the most solemn Manner, as appeared by the 6th of *Henry VIII. Chap. 16.* By which it was enacted, That no Knight, &c. should depart from the Parliament without Licence of the Speaker and Commons, to be entered on *Record*, in the Clerk of the Parliament's Book, in pain to lose their Wages. This was an indisputable Testimony of their being a Court of Record, and as such they certainly had a Power to administer an Oath in any Affair, which came properly before them; but as there was a Precedent for examining Witnesses in the most solemn Manner at the Bar of their House, without bringing their Power of administering Oaths into Dispute, if the present Question was agreed to, they might follow that Precedent, and thereby prevent all Occasion of Dispute between the two Houses.

These were the chief Arguments made use of in this important Question; but most of the Members were so desirous to have the Bill passed into a Law, that they were not for any thing that might occasion the least Demurr in the passing thereof, if it could be possibly avoided; and were of Opinion that it was not at

all absolutely necessary to examine the Witnesses at the Bar of the House, in the most solemn Manner, upon Occasion of the Bill. After all, the previous Question being put, *viz.* That that Question be now put, it passed in the Negative.

On the 21st, the Counsel for and against the Bill were called in; the Bill was read a second Time, and the Counsel were heard in Part: On the 24th the Counsel were heard to an End, and the Bill was without any Opposition committed to a Committee of the whole House. After which it passed both Houses.

On the 12th of *May* were presented to the House and read, a Petition of the Justices, the Church-Wardens, Overseers of the Poor, &c. of *Southwark*, Subscribers thereunto, in Behalf of themselves and the rest of the said Borough; together with a Petition from *Westminster*, and another from the *Tower-Hamlets*; complaining of the Mischief occasioned by Vagrant Children, who infest the Streets unapprehended, or if apprehended, cannot or will not discover the Places of their Settlement, and instead of being employed in Apprenticeships or Services, habituate themselves to an idle and profligate Life, and become dangerous as well as unprofitable to the Publick; no proper Provision being made for defraying the Expence of putting the Laws relating to such Vagrants in Execution; and therefore praying the House to take the Premises into Consideration, and to do therein as they should think fit.

And the 18th and 19th Sessions of an Act of the 12th of *Queen Anne*, relating to the Commitment of Vagrants, as Apprentices or Servants, to the Custody and Power of Masters or Mistresses, being read; and Mr. Chancellor of the *Exchequer* having acquainted the House, that his Majesty, having been informed of the Contents of the said Petitions, had com-



commanded him to acquaint the House, that his Majesty gave his Consent, that the House might do therein as they thought fit; the said Petitions were severally referred to the Consideration of a Committee of the whole House. But it being then too near the End of the Session, it was on the 17th resolved, that the House would on that Day 3 Weeks, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the said Petitions.

The 3d of February, there were presented to the House, and read, A Petition of *Ferdinando John Paris*, Agent for the Province of *Pensylvania in America*: And, a Petition of *Francis Wilks*, Agent for the Province of *Massachusetts-Bay*, alledging, That if the Bill, for the better securing and encouraging the Trade of his Majesty's Sugar Colonies in America, should pass into a Law, it would tend greatly to the Impoverishment of all his Majesty's Northern Colonies, and more particularly, the Colonies for which they were respectively concern'd; and would be very prejudicial to the Trade and Navigation of those Parts of the British Dominions, as well as to the Trade, Commerce, Navigation and Revenues of this Kingdom; and therefore, praying to be heard by their Counsel in Behalf of their respective Provinces and Colonies, against the said Bill. Which Petitions were ordered to lie upon the Table, till the said Bill should be read a second Time; and that the Petitioners might then, if they thought fit, be heard by their Counsel against the same. After which, a Petition of *Isaac Randolph*, Esq; Agent for the Province of *Virginia*, was presented to the House and read. As also a Petition of *Samuel Baker*, *George Streetfield*, *Samuel Stork*, and *Joseph Lowe*, all of *London*, Merchants, for and on Behalf of the Province of *New-York*; a Petition of *Richard Partridge*, Agent

for the Colony of *Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations*, and also Agent for the Province of *New Jersey in America*; and a Petition of *Perrine Fury*, Esq; Agent for the Province of *South Carolina*, all alledging as in the former Petitions, and praying to be heard also by their Counsel against the said Bill; which Petitions were likewise ordered to lie on the Table, till the second reading of the Bill, and that the Petitioners might then be heard by their Counsel against it, if they thought fit.

On the 14th it was ordered, that the proper Officer should lay before the House, an Account of all Rum imported into Great Britain, from his Majesty's Sugar Colonies, and Northern Colonies in America, distinguishing the Place from whence imported, from Christmas 1720, to Christmas 1731, and it was resolved,

That an Address be presented to his Majesty, and he would be pleased to give Directions, that these might be laid before the House, a Copy of the Act passed in *Barbadoes*, the 21st of March 1715, laying an Imposition, or Duty on all Sugars, Molasses, and Rum imported into that Island, not being the natural Product, Growth, and Manufacture of some of his Majesty's Colonies, together with his late Majesty's Order in Council of the 17th of October 1717, confirming the same; and also the 96th Instruction given to *Henry Worsely*, Esq; late Governor of *Barbadoes*.

And also that an Address be presented to his Majesty, That he would be pleased to give Directions, that a Copy of an Act passed in *Jamaica*, entitled, *An Act for granting a Revenue to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, for the Support of the Government of this Island, and for reviving and perpetuating the Act and Laws thereof*, should be laid before the House.



On the 15th the said Bill was read a second Time; then the House proceeded to hear Counsel upon the Bill, which lasted all that Day, and also the 17th, 18th, and 23d; also upon the said 23d, there was laid before them, a Journal of the Hon. House of Representatives, at a Great and General Court or Assembly of his Majesty's Province of the *Massachusetts Bay* in *New England*.

The Counsel having finished their Pleadings for and against the Bill, on the said 23d of February, Mr. Speaker opened the Bill to the House, and after he had done,

Mr. W. stood up and spoke as follows: Sir, I find some of the Counsel at the Bar have endeavoured to turn the Affair before us into such a Shape, as if the Question to be determined were, whether the *Northern Colonies*, or the *Sugar Colonies* ought most to be encouraged by this House. This, Sir, is not all the Question; the Affair in Hand is the Dispute between the *English* and the *French* Commerce: We are now to determine, whether we ought to encourage a *French* Trade, which tends to the Ruin of our own *Sugar Colonies*; for I have not heard it so much as disputed by any Man, but that they must be soon undone, if some Redress be not given to them in Time; and the only Redress now proposed, the only Redress they want at present is, that a Parliament of *England* will only do as much as they can to discourage the *French* Sugar Trade. One would really imagine, that such a Proposition would not meet with any Opposition in a *British* House of Commons.

This, Sir, being the true State of the Question, I do not wonder to see it twisted and turned into twenty Shapes, rather than to let it appear in its own genuine and natural Colour; but of all the Lights this Affair has been put into, the most invidious is, that of pretending

that the *Sugar Colonies* by this Bill are contriving a Method of putting their Sugars and Rum upon us at any Price they please to demand; that by this Bill they want us to make a Law for enabling them to sell their Sugars and Rum at a much dearer Price than what is necessary. If this, Sir, were truly the Case, I should be against this Bill as much as any Man; but to me it appears evident, that what they want is only to have such a Price for their Sugars and Rum as they can make them at, so as to live thereby: This is a reasonable Demand, and this we ought to grant, if we can. Now, Sir, I think it has been made appear, that the *French* are our greatest Rivals in the *Sugar Trade*, and enabled to become so only by the Trade carried on between them and our *Northern Colonies*; the great Vent they thereby have for their Rum and Molasses, and the easy Access they thereby have to Lumber, Horses, and all other Necessaries for their *Sugar Plantations*, which are naturally much more fruitful than ours, enabling them to sell their Sugars and Rum at a much lower Price than it is possible for our *Sugar Planters* to sell at; it is therefore apparent that our *Sugar Plantations* must be undone, or we must fall upon Means of preventing the *French* from selling their Sugars so cheap as they do: Those Means are easy; they are every Day in our Power; put a Stop to the Trade that is carried on between our own Colonies on the Continent and the *French* *Sugar Islands*, and you must at once a great deal enhance the Price of all *French* Sugars: The Charges of making their Sugars will then be a great deal more, and their Rum and Molasses will yield them nothing; they must lay all Charges upon the Returns of their Sugars, and therefore it will not be possible to sell them so cheap as they are sold at present.

By

By this Method our own Sugar Colonies will be greatly encourag'd, and the *French* may be totally undone; whereas if we leave Matters in the present Situation, the *French* Sugar Colonies will be increasing every Day, and in a little Time our own quite destroyed.

But, Sir, it has been pretended, that if we put a Stop to the Trade now carried on between the *French* Sugar Islands and our Colonies on the Continent, it will in a great Measure ruin those Colonies, because it will entirely destroy their Fishery, and also their Trade with the *Indians*, both which are carried on principally by the Means of the Rum and Molasses, which our Colonies purchase at so cheap a Rate from the *French* Sugar Islands: If there were any Foundation for this, it would indeed be a very great Objection to this Bill; but as our Colonies on the Continent carried on their Trade with the *Indians*, and also their Fisheries, long before they had either Rum or Molasses from the *French* Islands, it is plain that neither of those Trades can depend entirely on their Trade with the *French* Sugar Islands; but that the Opening of this Trade with those Islands, has not only encourag'd the *French* Sugar Plantations to the great Detri-

able to carry on as extensive a Trade with the *Indians*; and as great a Trade in Fishing, by the Means of *English* Spirits, as they ever did by the Means of *French* Rum. Besides, Sir, if some Rum or Molasses were absolutely necessary, do not we know that they could have as much from our own Sugar Islands as they had Occasion for, and within a Trifle at as low a Price as they can have the same Sort of Rum or Molasses from the *French* Sugar Islands: for in Proportion as the *French* Sugar Plantations decrease, it is certain that our own will be daily increasing; tho' *Barbadoes* may perhaps be as much improv'd as the Extent of Ground will admit of, yet *Jamaica* and several other of the Islands belonging to us in that Part of the World, will admit of very great Improvement; and if they were all improv'd to the full Extent, they would produce as much or very near as much Sugar, Rum and Molasses as could be consum'd in *Europe* and in *America*. Thus, Sir, to me it is plain, that the Method propos'd by this Bill, is the only proper one for discouraging the *French* Sugar Plantations, and encouraging our own; and this is a Method by which no Part of our own Dominions can be any way injur'd; therefore I must be for the Bill; and for that Reason, Sir, I move that it may be committed.

This Motion was seconded by the Right Hon. *H— W—*; After which

*Mr. H—* spoke as follows. Sir, I should with all my Heart be for the Bill now before us, if I could find any Thing in it that would encourage our own Trade to the Detriment of that of the *French*; but really, Sir, I cannot find any such Thing in this Bill: On the contrary, I clearly foresee, that by the Method thereby propos'd, we are going to destroy a very profitable Branch of our own Trade, and to do all we

can to encourage, or rather set up a new Trade for the *French*, which they of themselves have never been able to accomplish. We are amusing ourselves with a vain Conceit, that it is impossible for the *French* to carry on their Sugar Plantations without the Assistance of the Lumber, Horses and other Necessaries, from our Colonies upon the Continent; and that their Rum and Molasses would be of no Use to them, if they could not dispose of them to the Inhabitants of our Northern Colonies. If it were so, the *French* would permit that Trade to be carried on openly and freely; they would not leave it under the Discouragement of being carried on in a clandestine Manner, by giving great Bribes to the Governors of their Sugar Islands: We have no Reason to despise the *French* Knowledge as to the Methods of improving any Trade they aim at; and we know they have for several Years been doing every Thing that was in their Power to encourage their Sugar Plantations. Can we then imagine, that they would have left such Discouragements upon the Trade between their Sugar Islands and our Northern Colonies, if they had thought that their Sugar Works or Plantations could not subsist without it? No, they know that that Trade is a great Hindrance to the Improvement of their own Colonies on the Continent, and therefore they have endeavour'd to put a Stop to it by Degrees, but have never as yet been able to effectuate what they propos'd; and now we are by a publick Law to contribute as much as we can to the rendering of their Endeavours effectual. I must therefore look upon what is propos'd by this Bill, as a Method not at all certain for improving our own Sugar Plantations to the Discouragement of the *French*, but as an infallible Method for improving the *French* Colonies on the Continent to the very great Discou-

agement of our own; for which Reason I must be against committing the Bill.

Mr. A——n P——y. Sir, The Affair before us, is of such a Consequence to the Navigation, Trade, and Happiness of this Nation, that it ought to be weigh'd with the utmost Exactness. There may be a great deal said on both Sides. For my own Part, I have not had Opportunities of acquiring so extensive a Knowledge of Trade as the worthy Gentleman upon the Floor, who spoke first in the Debate; but as I have been dealing in Trade ever since my Infancy, I have many Facts to lay before you, and several Things to say on the Subject in hand, which, in my Opinion, ought to make us extremely cautious of laying any Restrictions on the Trade of any Part of our Dominions. But it is now, I think, too late to enter on a Debate of so serious and extensive a Nature; and therefore I am for adjourning the Debate till to-morrow, or any other Day.

Mr. A——n B——d. Sir, If the House be resolv'd to proceed, I will speak to the Affair in hand; but if otherways, I will not now offer to detain them. (*Here he made a Pause, and the House seeming inclined to proceed, he went on as follows.*) In the Question before us, Sir, it is certain some Relief ought to be thought of for our Sugar Colonies. Our Sugar Trade is without Doubt at present in a most lamentable Condition, and must necessarily in a few Years be quite undone, at least in so far as regards our Exportation to Foreign Markets: But, Sir, I am very far from thinking that the Method propos'd by the Bill now before us, is the proper one for giving Relief to our Sugar Colonies: It may cramp and injure our Northern Colonies in some Branches of their Trade, but it never can be of any Advantage to our own Sugar Colonies, as long as they



they make more Sugar than is requisite for answering the Consumption within our own Dominions. I should be glad we could fall upon any way of making the *French* Sugars dearer, but I am afraid all such Attempts will prove chimerical; and I am sure there is no Method proposed by the Bill, now before us, that can in the least answer this Purpose. As to Lumber, Horses, and other Necessaries for Sugar Plantations, which are now brought from our Colonies on the Continent to the *French* Sugar Islands, there is no Provision in the Bill against their being furnished with such Things from thence for the future; and it would be very wrong to make any such Provision; for if they could not have such Things from our Colonies, they would soon fall into the Way of having all such Necessaries from their own Colony at *Canada*; which, with a very little Encouragement, would soon be able to furnish the *French* Sugar Islands with Lumber, Horses, and all such Necessaries: Tho' the Navigation of that River be difficult and uncertain in the Winter, yet they might easily fall upon a Way of bringing all such Stores down that River in the proper Season, and lodging them at their own Settlement at *Cape Briton*, from whence they could easily be transported to their Sugar Islands at all Seasons. And thus we should by a *British* Act of Parliament do more towards the encouraging their Settlements at *Canada* and *Cape Briton*, than they themselves with all their Edicts and Arbitrary Power, have been able to do since the first Establishment of those Settlements. In a little Time we might expect to see those Northern Seas swarming with *French* Ships and Sloops, and a great Part of the Trade of our own Northern Colonies being thereby destroyed, our own Seamen must either starve at home, or run into the Ser-

vice of the *French* for the Sake of Daily Bread.

But, *Sir*, granting it were impossible for the *French* Sugar Islands to have what Horses, Lumber, and such Things they want from their own Colonies on the Continent, or any other Part of *America* besides our Settlements there; they could have Plenty of all those Necessaries from *France* it self. Sugars are such Bulky Commodities, that they require a great many Ships to bring them to *Europe*, which Ships return to the *West Indies* for the most part in Ballast, so that the Freight Outwards is generally at a very low Rate, by which Means they might have all such Things from *Europe* for a very little more than prime Cost: And suppose the Price of such Things stood them in a little more than in our Sugar Islands, yet such a small Sum is laid out in furnishing a Sugar Plantation with all such Necessaries, that it bears but a small Proportion to the other necessary Charges; the Difference in this respect between the Charges of a Plantation in their Islands or in ours, would be so small, that it could not be taken Notice of, nor would it any way enhance the Price of their Sugars in any Market in *Europe*.

As to Rum, I think it is not pretended that the *French* deal much either in the making or vending of it; but it is said that our Northern Colonies purchase all their Molasses from them, and thereby contribute towards the enabling of them to sell their Sugars at the Low Price they do; and it is further said, that if our People on the Continent of *America*, did not purchase their Molasses of them, they could make nothing of them in any other way: This is really supposing the *French* to be a more stupid People than any of the Native *Indians* on the Continent. They know that Rum is made of Molasses; and is valuable in almost every

every Part of the World; they understand the Art of Distilling Rum from Molasses, or if they do not, there is no such mighty Secret in the Art, but they may easily learn it. Can it then be doubted, but that if they could not sell their Molasses to our Colonies on the Continent, they would set up Stills of their own, and make Rum out of their own Molasses? And could not they sell that Rum both in *America*, *Africa*, and *Europe*, as well as we do? To this it is answered, That their Government would not allow them to make or sell Rum; because it would prejudice the Sale of Brandy, which is the natural Product of *France*: But this we have not the least Reason to suppose: if the very Being, or even the Well being of the *French* Sugar Colonies, depended on their making and selling Rum, we cannot suppose, that the *French* Government would ruin them in order to keep up the Price of their Brandy, unless we were to suppose, that the King of *France*, and all his Advisers, were Masters of Vineyards, and of nothing else: We may as well suppose, that the King of *France* would make an *Edict*, for obliging their Sugar Planters to throw all their Molasses into the Sea; because if they are made into Rum in any Place, either in *Europe* or *America*, it may prevent or prejudice the Sale of *French* Brandy. We must therefore presume, that if the *French* Sugar Planters could not dispose of their Molasses in the Way they now do, they would not only be permitted, but would actually set up Stills of their own, and would make their Molasses into Rum, and send it to *Europe*; to their own Colonies of *Mississipi*, *Canada*, and *Cape-Bruton*, in order to supply all the *Indian* Nations therewith, at a cheap Rate; and they would likewise be able to smuggle a great deal of it into our *Northern Colonies*, and even into

*Britain* and *Ireland*, notwithstanding of any Precautions we could use to the Contrary. We may perhaps, by putting Arbitrary Powers into the Hands of our Commissioners of the Customs and Excise, make it difficult to bring *French* Rum ashore in any of our Dominions; but it would be absolutely impossible to prevent the Sale of it to our Fishing Vessels, in the *North* Parts of *America*: And thus, in place of buying their Molasses at the cheap Rate we now do, and having the Advantage of manufacturing them into Rum ourselves, we would give them the Advantage of Manufacture, and would buy their Rum at a dear Rate; and in place of giving them Lumber and other such Goods for their Molasses, we would be obliged to give them ready Money for their Rum: For as the Sale of our Lumber, Horses, and such Things, even now depends entirely on the Courtesy of the Governors of their Sugar Islands, if our People could take nothing but ready Money from them in Exchange, no such Sale would ever be allowed of; such strict Injunctions would be sent over, that their Governors durst never venture to permit, or even to wink at any *British* Ships coming into any of their Ports, and those Goods are too Bulky to be smuggled into any Part of the World.

Since then, Sir, we cannot make the Cost of the *French* Sugars higher than it is, let us consider and examine, if we cannot make the Cost of our own Sugars less. This, Sir, is the proper and only Consideration. We ought never to make Laws for encouraging or enabling our Subjects to sell the Produce or Manufacture of their Country at a high Price, but to contrive all Ways for enabling them to sell cheap: for in all Matters relating to Trade, we ought chiefly to consider the foreign Exportation; and 'tis certain, that at all Foreign Markets, those who sell cheap

cheapest will carry off the Sale, and turn all others out of the Trade. We may indeed confine our own Subjects, to the buying of what Sugars they want, from our own *Sugar Colonies*, at any Price, but we have no Power over Foreigners; A so that unless our Sugar Planters do sell their Sugars as cheap as any other Sugar Planters, we shall soon lose our whole foreign Trade as to Sugars: And even as to our home Trade, our Sugar Planters must all join together, and consider nicely the home Consumption, if they have a Mind to keep their Sugars at a much higher Price, than they are sold for in other Parts of *Europe*: For if they in any one Year make more Sugars than we can consume at home, it will of Course run down the Price of all their Sugars for that Year, even at home amongst ourselves; supposing we consume 80,000 Hogsheads of Sugar a Year, if they should in any one Year send home 100,000 Hogsheads, the additional 20,000 which we have no Occasion for, cannot be sent abroad, D they must be sold amongst ourselves, and the Sale of that 20,000 would run down the Price of the Whole 100,000. So that let us put this Affair in what Shape we will, the Methods proposed by this Bill, can never be any real Relief to our *Sugar Colonies*. E

There are many Ways, Sir, for enabling our Dealers in Sugar, to sell their Sugars at a less Price, than they now can: One Method the *French* have long ago chalked out to us, and that only I shall mention at present. They foresaw the great Advantage F of encouraging their *Sugar Colonies*; they knew the Hardships that ours laboured under, from their being obliged to send all their Sugars to be unloaded in *England*, before they could be exported to any other Part of *Europe*: They knew how greatly G this enhanced the Price of our Sugars, at all the Markets in *Europe*; and in order to give their *Sugar Co-*

*lonies* an Advantage over ours, they gave them a Liberty of sending their Sugars directly to foreign Markets, without unloading, or so much as touching at any Port in *France*. This is an Advantage over our *Sugar Colonies*, which the *French* *Sugar Colonies* have enjoyed for several Years. Let us then follow the Example of our Neighbours; let us at least put our *Sugar Colonies* upon an equal footing with their Rivals. This will be one great Encouragement to them, B and it is to be hoped, that in the Course of this Bill, a great many others may be thought of, which will be real Advantages to them, without injuring any of our other Colonies.

C—l B—n. Sir, As the only Dispute now is, whether this C Bill ought to be committed, I think the Gentleman who spoke last, has given a very good Reason for the committing thereof; he said, that some Relief ought certainly to be given to our *Sugar Colonies*, if any such can possibly be contrived. I believe every Member is of the same Opinion, and therefore must think, that the Bill ought to be committed. We shall thereby have Time to consider all the Circumstances of so weighty an Affair; and to consult with all those of our Acquaintance, E who understand any Thing of Trade; and every Member will then have an Opportunity of offering such Clauses and Amendments as he may think proper: In my Opinion, it cannot so much as admit of a Debate, whether the Bill is to be committed or no. The least Delay may be the Occasion of the Loss of the Bill, and therefore I am for committing it immediately.

Mr. O—p. Sir, There never was perhaps before this House an Affair of greater Moment, than this. The whole *British* Trade, all our Colonies and Settlements in *America*, may be undone, or very much strengthened by the Resolves we are to



to come to on the present Occasion. Every Man who knows any Thing of the Commerce of this Nation, knows how much the Whole depends on our Colonies in the *West Indies*. Every Man may see by the Accounts laid before us, what vast Quantities of Goods are every Year brought from thence, by the Re-exportation of which we balance our Trade with almost every Nation; and I believe I may say, that it is owing to this only, that the general Balance of Trade has always continued so much in our Favour.

Let us but consider the vast Quantities of Goods, sent from hence every Year to our several Settlements in the *West Indies*; and what Numbers of *British* Ships and *British* Seamen are employed in the *West India* Trade, and we shall see how much that Trade and those Settlements ought to be the Care of a *British* Parliament.

Our Sugar Colonies are of great Consequence to us. But our other Colonies in that Part of the World, ought likewise to be considered; from them we have likewise yearly very large Quantities of Goods, such as Tobacco, Rice, Naval Stores, and the like, which contribute not a little towards preserving the general Balance of Trade in our Favour. We ought not to raise one Colony upon the Destruction of another; much less ought we to grant a Favour to any Subject, or to any particular Set of People, which may prove to be against the Publick Good of the Nation in general.

I am convinced, that some Relief ought to be given to our Sugar Colonies, and I shall readily join in any Measure for that End, not inconsistent with the Publick Good: But this, Sir, is no Reason for committing the Bill now before us; for if there is not one Clause or one Article in it, proper for the Purpose for which it was designed, we cannot properly go

into a Committee upon it; we may in a Committee upon a Bill add Clauses, or make Amendments, but we are not to make a new Bill. In such a Case the proper Method would be, to have the present Bill withdrawn, and to have a new Bill brought in; and this will be a much surer and a speedier Method of procuring Relief for our Sugar Colonies, than by sending up a Bill to the other House, so irregular, or so improper, that they may find themselves under a Necessity of throwing it out, or which is much the same, of letting it drop in their House, whereby our Sugar Colonies will be obliged to continue for one Year more, at least, under the Hardships, which now lie so heavy upon them. This Affair being therefore of the utmost Consequence, I must be of Opinion, that it is now too late, and the House too thin for entering upon the present Debate. Besides, *Gentlemen*, we ought to have a Regard to the Chair, and not subject him to so great and so long a Fatigue; I must therefore join in the Motion, that the Debate may be adjourned till some other Day.

*G—les E——le. Sir,* As the great Advantage reaped by the Nation, by any Branch of its Trade, or Manufacture, depends on the Exportation; therefore when any Matter of Trade comes to be considered in this House, we ought to regard only those Methods, which may tend towards the encouraging and promoting the Exportation of any Manufacture: Now as to the Case before us, if our Colonies do not sell their Sugars cheaper, or at least as cheap as the *French*, *Dutch*, or any other Nation can do, no Part of that Manufacture can be exported to any foreign Market. I shall therefore be for enabling them to sell cheaper than they do at present, but never for empowering them to exact higher Prices from any of their Fellow-Subjects; being convinced, that no Laws we can make,

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can oblige Foreigners to pay a higher Price for our Sugars, than that for which they may every Day purchase Foreign Sugars of equal Goodness.

Mr. B——— and some others having afterwards declared, that they would rather be for having the Bill committed, than it should be thrown out; because they thought it was necessary to do something that Session of Parliament, towards the Relief of our Sugar Colonies: The Question was thereupon put, for committing the Bill, and it was resolved, that the House would upon Tuesday then next, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House upon the said Bill.

This Committee was put off till the 6th of March, when the House went through the Bill, and made several Amendments thereunto, and upon the 9th, the Report was made by Mr. Winnington, Chairman of the Committee; and the Amendments were agreed to, all except one; a Clause was added, and several other Amendments were made by the House. Then it was ordered, that the Bill with the Amendments should be engrossed. And on the 15th, it was read the third Time, and passed, and Mr. Winnington carried it up to the House of Lords, where Witnesses were again examined, and Counsel heard for and against the Bill, but it was there again dropt, as it had been last Year.

On May 25, the House of Commons resolved, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, for giving Directions to the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, to prepare a farther Representation, to be laid before the House, in the next Sessions of Parliament, of the State of his Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America; with Respect to any Laws made, Manufactures set up, and Trade carried on there, which may affect the Trade, Navigation, and Manufactures of this Kingdom.

It was also resolved, That an

humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be pleased to give Orders, that the proper Officers should provide Copies, to be laid before that House, in the next Session of Parliament, of the several Instructions, which had been given by her late Majesty, his late Majesty, and his present Majesty, to the respective Governors of his Colonies in America, relating to the taking, or not taking any Sums of Money, by Way of Present or Salary from the Inhabitants thereof, and when and how the same have at any Time been varied; and also what Directions had been given by any of their said Majesties, for the Repair of the Forts and Fortifications of Barbados and the Leeward Islands.

On Feb. 25, Mr. Sandys (according to Order) reported from the Committee, to whom the Petition of the *Charitable Corporation* was referred, (see p. 502.) the Result of their Enquiry as to the Time, Manner, and Circumstances of *George*

*Robinson*, Esq; and *John Thompson*, withdrawing themselves into Places beyond the Seas; whereupon it was ordered, that Leave be given to bring in a Bill, for the Appearance of *George Robinson*, Esq; at a certain Time to be fixed in the Bill; and it was also ordered, that Leave be given to bring in a Bill, to encourage and compel *John Thompson*, Warehouse-keeper to the *Charitable Corporation*, and his Accomplices, to surrender themselves with the Books and Effects of the said Company, at a certain Time to be fixed in the Bill.

On the same Day, *W———* presented to the House, a Petition of *Mary Leafe*, Wife of *Thomas Leafe*, (who some Days before had been by Order of the House, confined a close Prisoner to *Newgate*, without the Use of Pen, Ink, or Paper, or any Person's being admitted to speak to him, for prevaricating in his Evidence before the said

said Committee) alledging, that her Husband was deprived by such Restraint, of Subsistence, and wanted the common Necessaries of Life for his Support, and therefore praying, that the House would give Leave, that the Petitioner might have Access to her Husband. On his presenting this Petition, he informed the House, that when the Petitioner put it into his Hands, he told her, he would not so much as desire that she might have free Leave to go and come, but that if she had a Mind to be confined with her Husband, he would move for it, to which she consented; and therefore he moved, that she might have Leave to confine herself with her Husband, if she thought fit. Whereupon,

*G—ler E—le* stood up and said, Sir, I wish the Gentlemen of that Committee would inform us, whether this *Lease* has been guilty of any new Crime since his Confinement to *Newgate*; for by what is proposed it would seem to me, that he has since been guilty of some very heinous Crime; you confined him to *Newgate* for his Prevarication, but now you are going to inflict a much more severe, an unheard-of Punishment upon a Man; you are going to confine his Wife in the same Room with him; and that without any Thing of his asking; for I do not find that he joins in the Petition.

*Mr. C—r.* Sir, I should be glad the worthy Member, who spoke last, would shew us, how it was in the Power of *Mr. Lease* to join in the Petition with his Wife; for he having been confined without the Use of Pen, Ink, or Paper, or any Person to speak to him, I cannot easily comprehend, how it was possible for him to join in any Petition.

Some Members were for admitting her; but at last *Sir R—t W—le* and *Mr. W—n* having taken Notice, That since his Confinement to *Newgate*, there might have been

several Things concerted among his Accomplices abroad, which his Wife, by being admitted at any Rate, could convey to him; and might also convey to him Instructions how he was to behave, and what to answer to any Questions that might be put to him, whereby he would be rendered more obdinate; and more able to conceal the Truth from the Committee. The House thereupon ordered the Petition to lie upon the Table.

The same Day was debated the Question as to the expelling of *George Robinson, Esq;* Many of the Members were for expelling him immediately; for that tho' they were to endeavour by Rewards and Punishments to bring him over in order to make a Discovery; yet they were to have a particular Regard to their own Honour: That it was proposed to grant him a general Indemnity by Act of Parliament; and putting the Case that he thereupon came over, and made as full and as ample a Discovery as could be desired; yet he would still continue a Rogue, notwithstanding of such Compliance; and therefore it would be very improper that he should continue a Member of that House; and for that Reason it would be necessary to expel him before the bringing in of this Bill for a general Indemnity; for if the Bill were once passed, he might next Minute take the Benefit of it, and they could not in Honour afterwards expel him; because it would be inflicting a Punishment upon him, for a Crime for which he had got an Indemnity by Act of Parliament.

To this it was answered, That they wished the expelling or not expelling of him had not been mentioned upon that Occasion: The only Thing they had then before them, was to contrive Means for prevailing upon him to come over and make a Discovery: That if they should then expel him, it would be

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terrifying him from coming over at the same Time that they were inviting him to come, which would be a very inconsistent Manner of proceeding: That besides, it was not regular for them to proceed directly to the expelling of him, without giving him Time to be heard; by the Report then made to them, there was no Crime as yet proved against him; by that Report they could take no Notice of any Thing but his Bankruptcy, and as to that he ought at least to have Time to be heard before he were expell'd: That the Honour of the House was as much concern'd in proceeding regularly even against a Rogue, as in not sitting with a Rogue; and therefore they were against so abrupt a Method of expelling him.

The Reply to this was, That by the Report then made to them, it appear'd that a Statute of Bankruptcy had been issu'd against him; that thereby his whole Estate Real and Personal was vested in the Commissioners, and consequently he could not have the Qualification as to Estate that was necessary for every Man in order to entitle him to his Seat in that House: That moreover, by the Laws relating to Bankrupts, a Bankrupt was declared to be out of the King's Protection; he was in a manner an Outlaw, and therefore could not continue a Member of that House; and for that Reason they thought that the Bankruptcy alone was sufficient Ground for that House to proceed immediately to the expelling of him.

To this it was answer'd by the Gentlemen of the Law, That the Question as to a Man's being a Bankrupt or no, could not properly come before them, more especially before he had submitted and acknowledg'd himself a Bankrupt; that a Statute of Bankruptcy being taken out against a Man, was no incontrovertible Proof of his being a Bankrupt; because if

upon his Petition it should appear that he was not a Bankrupt, the Statute would be superseded: It was true, they said, that by one of the Laws against Bankrupts in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time, a Man who was declar'd a Bankrupt according to that Statute, was declared to be out of his Majesty's Protection; but that there had been very few declar'd Bankrupts according to that Act; they did not know if there ever was any one but Mr. *W—d* of *H—y*; and that therefore no Argument could be drawn from that Statute as to the Case in hand.

In this Debate Mr. *P—m* propos'd, that the Bill of Indemnity to be brought in as to *Robinson*, should contain an Exception as to the Privilege of sitting in that House, by which they would leave themselves at Liberty to act as they thought proper, supposing he should appear and take the Benefit of the Indemnity to be granted him. To this it was object'd, that the sending up of such a Bill to the other House, would be giving them a Power to intermeddle in an Affair relating to the Privilege of that House, which was not at all proper to be done; and therefore it was propos'd to have the Indemnity Special; but this likewise was object'd to, as being what would not be effectual for the Purpose intended; because upon such an Indemnity it was not to be presumed that *Robinson* would come over; he could not be thereby secured against Parliamentary Censure, and therefore he would never trust to any Special Indemnity.

This Debate was carried on for a long Time, but it went off without any Motion, and the above-mencion'd Bills were ordered, and brought in on the 17th of *March*: on which Day they were both read a first and second Time, and committed; and an Instruction was given to the Committee, to alter and make both Bills into one, which was done accordingly.

by next Day in the Committee. The Day after, viz. the 9th, the Report was made, and the Bill was ordered to be engrossed; and on the 13th, it was read the third Time, passed, and sent up to the Lords, where it likewise was passed very speedily.

On the 3d of April, the Day being then passed, on which *Robinson* and *Thomson* were to appear by the Act above-mention'd, and neither of them, but particularly the said *Robinson*, not having appeared or surrender'd himself; it was mov'd, That he might be expell'd: But some of the Members took Notice, that by the said Act, he might within the Time limited surrender himself to either House of Parliament; and tho' he had not surrender'd to that House, yet they did not know but he had surrender'd himself to the other; and therefore they moved, That a Committee should be appointed to inspect the Journals of the Lords, and to report to that House, whether any, and what Proceedings had been before the Lords in Consequence of an Act passed that Session, entitled *An Act to encourage and compel George Robinson, Esq; and John Thomson to appear, &c.* But to this it was answered, That according to the Terms of the said Act, the said *Robinson* might have surrender'd himself to the other House, and might thereby have freed himself from the Pains, to which he was by the said Act subjected, in Case of his not appearing and surrendering; but that they had nothing to do with, when they came to consider, whether or no he ought to be expell'd; because in that Question they had nothing to consider of, but whether or no he had attended the House according to Orders; if he had, it would appear by his answering for himself in his Place, or by some Member's rising up and making an Excuse for him; if he

had not, he was guilty of a high Contempt of the Orders and Authority of that House, for which he ought to be expell'd; and that therefore they had not in the present Question any Business with the Journals of the other House. At last the Question was put upon this Motion, and it was carried in the Negative: Then the House resolv'd, *nem. con.* That *George Robinson, Esq; having been charg'd in Parliament with being privy to, and concern'd in many indirect and fraudulent Practices, in the Management of the Affairs of the Charitable Corporation for the Relief of industrious Poor, &c. and with having got into his Hands very large Sums of Money belonging to the said Corporation; and being return'd a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of Great Marlow in Bucks, and having never attended the Service of that House, altho requir'd so to do, was guilty of a high Contempt of the Orders and Authority of that House.* And then next they resolv'd, *nem. con.* That the said *George Robinson, Esq; should for his said Offence be expell'd that House.*

On the 20th of April, the Order of the Day being read, for receiving the further Report from the Committee, to whom the Petition of the Proprietors of the Charitable Corporation was referred, the Serjeant at Arms was ordered to go with the Mace into *Westminster-Hall*, and the Court of Requests, and the Places adjacent, and summon the Members there to attend the Service of the House; and he being returned, Mr. *Sandys* read the Report in his Place together with the Appendix thereunto, and the same was ordered to be taken into Consideration on that Day se'nnight, and such a Number of Copies of the Report with the Appendix was ordered to be printed, as should be sufficient for the Members of the House.

On that Day se'nnight, viz. the 27th, the Report was again read at the Table, and was ordered to be taken into further Consideration, on *Tuesday* then next; and accordingly on *Tuesday*, viz. the 2d. of *April*, the House proceeded to take the same into their further Consideration.

Part of the said Report, relating to the Examination of Mr. *John Harrison*, Accomptant to the Petitioners, and the Account by him produced, was read.

*Resolved*, That it appears to this House, that the Money paid in upon the Capital Stock of the Charitable Corporation was upon the 15th of *Feb.* 1731. 353,817l. 10s. and the Notes and Bonds, issued by the Committee and Assistants of the said Corporation, and then standing out, were 145,515l. amounting in the Whole to 499,332l. 10s: And that the Pledges and Securities to make good the same, amount to no more than 77,507l. 3s. 2d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; so that there remains a Loss of 421,825l. 6s. 9d.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

*Resolved*, That it appears to this House, that by the Charter granted to the said Corporation, the Choice of Officers, making of By-Laws, and the Management of the Affairs and Business of the said Corporation, are directed to be by a general Court.

And they also came to the several Resolutions following, viz.

*Resolved*, That it appears to this House, that under Colour of a Resolution of the General Court of the said Corporation, on *Tuesday* the 2d. of *Nov.* 1725, empowering the Committee of the said Corporation to begin and proceed in lending Money upon Pledges, and in order thereto, to chuse proper Officers, and agree upon Houses, and to prepare By-Laws to be laid before the General Court, and to do and perform all such other Matters and Things, as relate to the carrying on the Business of the said Corporation, the Committee of th:

said Corporation have from that Time taken upon them to appoint Officers, and to make Orders for the Management of the Affairs of the said Corporation, without communicating the same to, or having the Approbation of General Courts.

*Resolved*, That it appears to this House, that 396,069l. 11s. 8d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  is charged to be lent out upon Pledges at the Offices belonging to the said Corporation in *Fenchurch-Street*, and *Laurence-Pountney-Hill*, tho' no more Goods are to be found, to answer the same, than what upon a Valuation, amount to 40,000l.

*Resolved*, That it is the Opinion of this House, that the taking the Key of the Warehouse in *Fenchurch-Street*, out of the Hands of Mr. *Wainwright* the Accomptant of the said Corporation, who had given large Security for his good Behaviour, and ordering the same into the Hands of *Nathaniel Lovell* their Messenger, who had given no Security, was one of the principal Causes of the great Losses sustained by the said Corporation.

*Resolved*, That it is the Opinion of this House, that the discharging Mr. *Clarke* the Surveyor of the Warehouses belonging to the said Corporation, after he had made Observations upon the Insufficiency of the Value of Pledges, at the Warehouse in *Fenchurch-Street*, without examining into the Truth of the said Observations, and the not appointing another Surveyor in his room, gave a great Opportunity to *John Thomson*, Warehouse-Keeper to the said Corporation, to defraud the Corporation, and was one other principal Cause of the great Loss they have sustained.

*Resolved*, That it is the Opinion of this House, that the permitting Borrowers to negotiate their Business, in the Names of *Richard Woolley*, and *Thomas Warren*, and other Agents and Officers of the said Corporation, as Brokers, and not in their own Names, has been the Occasion of many Frauds,



and very great Loss to the said Corporation.

Next Day the House came to the following Resolutions, viz.

*Resolved*, That it is the Opinion of this House, That the empowering the Officers at the Warehouse in *Abchurch-Street* belonging to the said Corporation, to lend any Sum whatsoever upon one Pledge, with the Consent of any one of the Committee or Assistants, by any Writing under his Hand, has been the Occasion of great Loss, and is contrary to the Intent and Purpose of the Charter of the said Corporation.

*Resolved*, That it is the Opinion of this House, That the empowering *John Thomson*, the Warehouse-keeper of the said Corporation, to lend as far as 2000*l.* upon any one Pledge at his Discretion, has been another principal Cause of the great Loss sustained by the said Corporation.

*Resolved*, That it is the Opinion of this House, That the neglecting to take an Account from Time to Time of the several Pledges, said to be made to the said Corporation, and to enquire into the Reality and Value of them, and to inspect into the Warehouses of the said Corporation, were great Breaches of Trust, and were other principal Causes of the great Loss sustained by the said Corporation.

*Resolved*, That it is the Opinion of this House, That the erecting or issuing Cash Notes and Bonds, without the Authority or Consent of a General Court of the said Corporation, was a great Breach of Trust, and another principal Cause of the Loss sustained by the said Corporation.

*Resolved*, That it is the Opinion of this House, That the Committee and Assistants of the said Corporation acquainting the several General Courts, called for declaring Dividends, That they had cast up the Books, examined the Accounts, and considered

their Profits, without having ever inspected the Warehouses, to see whether they had any Pledges for the several large Sums of Money lent, and sometimes without having seen any Account whatsoever, in order to induce the General Courts to make large Dividends, was an infamous Contrivance to give his Majesty's Subjects a false Notion of the Value of the Shares of the said Corporation, that some of the Committee and Assistants might the more easily dispose of their own Shares at exorbitant Prices.

*Resolved*, That it appears to this House, That the several Licences granted for augmenting the Capital of the said Corporation to 300,000*l.* and 600,000*l.* were obtained upon false Suggestions and Representations, and were applied for to the Crown without any Order of a General Court, or Court of Committee of the said Corporation, and in a private and clandestine Manner, and kept Secret for some Months, for the private Advantage of some of the Committee and Assistants, and their Agents, during which Time great Numbers of Shares were bought by them.

*Resolved*, That it appears to this House, That Copartnerships have been entered into between some of the Committee and Assistants, and some Agents and Servants of the said Corporation, in which the Cash of the said Corporation has been employed, and great Sums stand embezzled.

*Resolved*, That it appears to this House, That many notorious, fraudulent, and indirect Practices have for some Years last past been carried on by Persons concerned in the Direction and Management of the said Corporation, their Servants, Agents, and Accomplices, to the utter Ruin of many of his Majesty's faithful Subjects, in manifest Violation of the Trust reposed in them, and contrary to the Intention of their Charter.

Next Day several Witnesses were ex-

examined, and some Papers read relating to the Share that the Right Hon. Sir Robert Sutton had in the Management of the Affairs of the said Corporation; and Sir Robert was heard in his Place; after which he withdrew, and the House *Resolved*, That it appeared to them, that the Right Hon. Sir Robert Sutton, Knight of the most Hon. Order of the Bath, a Member of the House, and one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, had been guilty, as one of the Committee for managing the Affairs of the Charitable Corporation, of promoting, abetting, and carrying on several indirect and fraudulent Practices; and that he for his said Offence should be expelled the House.

Next Day, viz. May 5. several Witnesses were examined, and Papers read in relation to the Share that Sir Archibald Grant, Bart. had in the Management of the Affairs of the said Corporation; and he was heard in his Place, after which he withdrew; and it was *Resolved*, That it appeared to that House, that Sir Archibald Grant, Bart. a Member of the House, and one of the Committee of the Charitable Corporation, was guilty of having been concerned in Copartnerships, in which the Cash of the said Corporation had been employed, and great Sums lost and embezzled, and of having been principally concerned in promoting, abetting and carrying on many other indirect and fraudulent Practices in the Management of the Affairs of the said Corporation; and that he for his said Offence should be expelled the House.

Then some Parts of the Report were read relating to Dennis Bond, Esq; and it was *Resolved*, That it appeared to the House, That he had been concerned, as one of the Committee of the said Corporation, in promoting, abetting, and carrying on several indirect and fraudulent Practices, in the Management of the Affairs of the said Corporation.

The same Resolutions were made with regard to Mr. George Jackson and Mr. Benjamin Robinson, two of the Assistants of the said Corporation.

And a Copy of an Affidavit of William Burroughs, Esq; sworn March 18, 1729, in Support of a Petition of the said Corporation to his Majesty, for an Encrease of their Capital, was read; and it was resolved, *nem. con.* That it appeared to the House, That he, as one of the Committee of the said Corporation, had been principally and notoriously concerned in the said Copartnerships, and in many other indirect and fraudulent Practices in the Management of the Affairs of the said Corporation. The same Resolution was made, *Nem. Con.* with relation to William Squire, one of the Assistants of the said Corporation.

Then it was *Resolved, nem. con.* That it appeared to the House, That George Robinson, Agent and Banker to the said Corporation, had been a notorious Accomplice with the said Committee-men, and Assistants, in the said Copartnerships, and in many other indirect and fraudulent Practices in the Management of the Affairs of the said Corporation. And it was also *Resolved, Nem. Con.* that it appeared to the House, that John Thomson, Warehouse-Keeper to the said Corporation, had been a notorious Accomplice with the said Committee Men and Assistants, in the said Copartnerships, and other indirect and fraudulent Practices in the Management of the Affairs of the said Corporation.

And lastly, some Parts of the Report, relating to Richard Woolley and Thomas Warren being read, it was resolved, *Nem. Con.* that it appeared to the House, that they had been greatly aiding and assisting to, and notorious Accomplices with the said John Thomson, in carrying on many indirect and fraudulent Practices in the Management of the Affairs of the said Corporation.

On the 3th, the House resumed

again the Consideration of the said Report, and Resolved, that the Right Hon. Sir Robert Sutton, Knight of the Bath, Sir Archibald Grants, Bart. Dennis Bond, William Burroughs, Esq; Mr. George Jackson, Mr. Benjamin Robinson, Mr. William Squire, George Robinson, John Thomson, Richard Woolley, and Thomas Warren, having been guilty of many notorious Breaches of Trust, and many indirect and fraudulent Practices in the Direction and Management of the Affairs of the Charitable Corporation, and having thereby occasion'd great Losses to many of his Majesty's Subjects, ought to make a just Satisfaction for the same.

And it was ordered, that Leave be given to bring in a Bill, to restrain the said Gentlemen, all except William Squire, (who was before absconded, or gone out of the Kingdom) from going out of the Kingdom, for the Space of one Year, and until the End of the then next Session of Parliament; and for discovering their Estate and Effects; and for preventing the transporting or alienating the same: And as to the said William Squire, there was an Instruction ordered for the Gentlemen appointed to prepare and bring in the said Bill, to insert a Clause, or Clauses, for obliging him to surrender himself at a Time and Place to be mentioned in the Bill, and to give Security for his not going out of the Kingdom for one Year, and for discovering his Estate, and not transporting or alienating the same.

And it was also ordered, that Leave should be given to bring in a Bill, for the Relief of the Sufferers in the Charitable Corporation.

Both these Bills were accordingly brought in, and speedily passed both Houses; only in the House of Lords, upon a further Examination into the Affair, they expunged out of the first Bill, the Names of Mr. George Jackson and Mr. Benjamin Robinson.

On the 16th, Mr. Sandys acquainted the House, that Sir Robert Sutton had come to him that Morning, and told him, that he had receiv'd a Letter from a Correspondent of his at Paris, in which was inclosed a Letter from Signior Belloni, a Banker at Rome, directed to the Committee, to whom the Petition of the Proprietors of the Charitable Corporation was referred, or in Case the said Committee did not subsist, to Sir Robert Sutton and others, acquainting them, that the said Belloni had procured John Thomson, late Warehouse-Keeper to the said Corporation, to be secur'd a Prisoner in the Castle of St. Angelo at Rome: Whereupon the said Committee was order'd to be revived.

It was referred to a Committee, to translate the said Letter from Signior John Angelo Belloni, and to report the Translation thereof to the House; which was done on the 23d, (see this Letter translated, p. 92.) and thereupon the House of Commons came to two Resolutions, to which the House of Lords upon a Conference immediately concurred, and thereupon the Resolutions were made in the Terms following, viz.

Martis 23. Die Maii, 1732.

Resolved (*nem. con.*) by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, That the Paper dated at Rome, the 4th of May 1732. N. S. signed John Angelo Belloni, directed to the Gentlemen of the Committee of the Parliament of England appointed to inspect the Affairs of the Charitable Corporation, and, if the said Committee did not subsist, to Sir Robert Sutton, Sir John Shadwell, Walter Moleworth, Doctor John Mowbray, or some one of them, at London, is an insolent and audacious Libel, attempting, by false and insidious Insinuations, to impose upon the Parliament and British Nation, and by specious Pretences, and Professions of Esteem, Affection, and Compassion, to amuse the unhappy Sufferers



Sufferers of the Charitable Corporation, with vain and deceitful Hopes of Relief; that the said Paper is, in itself, absurd and contradictory, conceived, at the Beginning, in Terms and in a Stile of Power and Authority, or as proceeding from some extraordinary Interest and Influence, but concluding in the Person and Character of a private Banker of Rome; offering upon certain Conditions, on the Behalf of *John Thomson*, to deliver certain Books and Papers of the said *Thomson*, the Contents, Value, and Consequence whereof are unknown, without any Offer to surrender the Person of the said *Thomson*, altho' represented to have been arrested and detain'd in safe Custody, from a Sense of the Frauds committed by him, and a due Regard to Justice; the Conditions, demanded and insisted upon by, and in the Behalf of the said *Thomson*, appearing at the same Time to be loose, evasive and uncertain, tending to procure Advantages and Indemnity to himself and his Accomplices, without any Intention or Prospect of Benefit to the Corporation; (See p. 93.) and that this whole Transaction appears to be a scandalous Artifice, calculated purely to delude the unhappy, and to disguise and con-

ceal the wicked Practices of the professed Enemies to his Majesty's Person, Crown, and Dignity. (See p. 119.)

Resolved (*nem. con.*) by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, That, in Abhorrence and Detestation of this vile Attempt, the said infamous Libel be burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman, before the *Royal-Exchange* in *London*, on *Friday* next, at one of the Clock: And that the Sheriffs of *London* do then attend, and cause the same to be burnt there accordingly.

Which two Resolutions were afterwards printed and published, by an Order of the House of Lords dated *May 25, 1732*; and the said original Letter from *John Angelo Belloni*, was by the House of Lords transmitted to the Sheriffs of *London*, and was burnt at the *Royal-Exchange*, on the 26th Day of *May* last. (See p. 92.)

On *June 1*, his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and having given the Royal Assent to several Bills, which see p. 148. he put an End to the Session, with a most gracious Speech to both Houses, which also see p. 99.



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